ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME ONE
(ੳ-ਸ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA





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PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala feels highly honoured in presenting the first volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature,* the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* by Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most erudite Sikh scholar. Bhai Sahib's erudition, vision, hard work and devotion are unmatched. *Mahan Kosh*, his magnum opus, over which he spent fifteen years bears eloquent testimony to his great qualities. Visualized by him as the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, it comprises the exposition of 64,263 terms, relating in the first instance to Gurmat and Gurbani. He embellished his exposition with illustrations richly drawn from seminal Sikh sources. To his exposition, so opulently illustrated, Bhai Sahib sought to provide a wider perspective. Terms relating to the ancient Hindu scriptures, masterpieces of Sanskrit literature, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine are explicated with as much authority.

Mahan Kosh, prepared in 1926 and published in 1930, is the 12th in the history of encyclopædias in the world. Yet the world is unaware that a Sikh scholar did this path-breaking scholarly work single handed at that time, when no modern research facilities were available. Magnificent source of profound and varied knowledge, *Mahan Kosh* has remained shrouded in mystery, particularly for people in India and abroad, not well-versed in the Punjabi language. For enabling them to make the best use of this vast reservoir of knowledge, Punjabi University Patiala has embarked upon its English translation. This stupendous project has been made possible by the liberal grant so magnanimously sanctioned by Captain Amarinder Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab. Major A.P. Singh, grandson of Bhai Kahan Singh, has used his tremendous persuasive skills in arranging resources for the purpose. Eight decades back, Patiala State had rendered a great service by bearing all expenses of publication of *Mahan Kosh* in Punjabi. The name of the House of Patiala figures a second time in bringing this store of knowledge in English version before the whole world.

Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University, Patiala

Swarn Singh Boparai
Kirti Chakra, Padma Shri Awardee

PREFACE

This volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* is the English version of the first volume of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* popularly known as *Mahan Kosh*, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's creation of 1930 in four volumes.

Mahan Kosh is the greatest work of scholarship till today published in Punjabi. Since the publication of its first edition, it has often been cited as the most authoritative reference work in the academic world. It is hard to think of a more cherished source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. It presents the most comprehensive attempt to consolidate, authenticize and synthesize the knowledge of Sikh literature. It sets a trend in making an organized and systematic access to Sikh literature, philosophy, history, culture, Punjabi language as well as other ancient languages. Comprising 64,263 entries on seminal words drawn from all fields of knowledge, Bhai Sahib put in rigorous work for fifteen years to explicate them. It is beyond human power to imagine the labour gone into the composition of this enormous work. The way this Encyclopædia has selected, organized, preserved and disseminated knowledge, is marvellous. It is an eloquent witness to the extraordinary phenomena of the genius of a race, the exquisite sensibility of a highly evolved and unique personality and the ethos of a particular epoch. What Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha did, was nothing short of a miracle.

The *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* was designed to provide comprehensive and authentic version about the growth and development of Sikh literature. Sikh scriptures, *Guru Granth Sahib, Dasam Granth,* writings by Sikh savants form the kernal of this huge writing. No source of philosophical, historical or lexicographical skill has been spared to fulfil the purpose. To explicate the meanings of seminal words, illustrations are drawn from original sources. To my mind, the scope of this unimaginably grand work goes beyond these realms of knowledge. Hindu scriptures, literary epics, myths and chronicles have also been explained with equal authority. Thereby, Bhai Sahib's memorable work achieves cross-cultural proportions. To the discerning eye, the notes reveal a striking continuity of tradition from ancient to modern times. Etymologies or word-histories give interesting insights into the richness and versatility of Punjabi language. There is no discounting of Bhai Sahib's understanding and felicity of expression.

It is with great pleasure that Punjabi University, Patiala presents the translation of this wealth of knowledge, to the English speaking public. We believe that the scope of this work is global, and reflects the needs of the present-day world at large.

In an informal meeting with Major A.P. Singh and myself the novel and significant

idea of this project was first mooted by Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has an excellent futuristic vision of Punjab, Punjabi and Punjabiyat in the fast changing world. While conceptualising this project, the Vice-Chancellor held that the rich cultural heritage of the Punjab should be presented and projected for global requirements. Convinced of the validity of this project, I discussed it with scholars of Sikh philosophy, history, literature and language. All praised the proposal and recommended its urgent need. Some highlighted the hardships as well. They underlined how much intellectual acumen was required. We weighed the pros and cons of our capacities and resources. After detailed deliberations with officials and scholars, we decided to take up this challenging task. We submitted the proposal to the Department of Higher Education, Government of Punjab for financial help. The Department cautioned us about the numerous difficulties the proposed project entailed and directed us to submit some specimens of translation. We did the job and the concerned officials got convinced of our capacity and commitment and the grant was sanctioned without any delay.

With such an ambitious project in hand, it was necessary to plan it with requisite care. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, our Vice-Chancellor not only encouraged us but guided us in this venture. He took the responsibility of seeing that the project picked up momentum and got all support from the administration.

As a first step, we identified prominent scholars, to serve on the Advisory Board. These distinguished scholars drawn from the fields of religion, philosophy, history, science, language, literature and culture, were gracious enough to advise and help us for finalizing the modalities of the project. They laid down guidelines which were crucial in devising the methodology. The Advisory Board was of the considered opinion that the translation of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (Published by Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar under an arrangement with Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik) must be authentic in letter and spirit. The important guidlines laid down by the Advisory Board were:

i. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered, and unedited. No editorial activity regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating will be taken up.

ii. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meaning, usage in quotations, bibliographical entry of the quotation etc., will be accurately identified.

iii. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration of the seminal word will follow the Gurmukhi word and will be placed in parenthesis. Transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.

iv. The etymological words will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devnagari, Roman).
v. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
vi. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
vii. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh.*

The Advisory Board, played an important role in framing this project and identifying the team. I am grateful to all the respected members of the Advisory Board for their valuable guidance and support.

The Editorial Board was entrusted the task of maintaining the authenticity, standardisation and uniformity of translation. We were fortunate to have Dr. Prem Singh, a linguist of great repute, Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill, a Professor of English, renowned translator and scholar of English and Punjabi literature and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon, Professor of English and British trained linguist, in the Editorial Board.

The efforts of the Editorial Board have gone a long way in awarding final shape to the translated version. After rigorous discussions, its members laid down the parameters for maintaining uniform standard of translation. While editing the text they worked like missionaries. We accepted the hand-written copies from the translators. The editors vetted, copyedited, supplied missing information on their own, got the material typeset and monitored till its final stage. It is worth noting that the translated text has gone through so many proof readings before it was finalized for print order.

The Editorial Board held eighteen sittings to discuss the keys and lay down rules for maintaining uniformity. For the translators, two workshops were organized. With the sane advice of the senior scholars and the collective wisdom of the experts working in the field, we laid down some rules which are given in the Editors' Note. The contribution of the Editorial Board is remarkable indeed.

In this volume, the translation aspect of the text, has been vetted wholly by Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill. Transliteration and the related linguistic exercise has been performed by Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. My special thanks go to both of them for their tireless contribution. They have put in enormous amount of work with commendable coordination. Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon was assigned the additional job of giving print order for the whole text. He has been tireless in this regard as well.

The translators took on the challenging task and worked enthusiastically to complete it. It was impossible to evolve a flawless and perfect model for such a tough and complicated text dealing with numerous subjects i.e. religion, history, philosophy, literature, music, medicine and art, etc. There is no aspect of life, that this Encyclopædia has not covered. Its scope is so wide and treatment is so intensive that no scholar can claim complete authority over the knowledge it conveys. This volume is a collective

endeavour put in by an excellent team of translators. An open call to scholars in the field and experts in the art of translation was made to assist the project. I am proud to say that senior scholars offered their services for this prestigious cause. The list of the translators to this volume is appended alongwith. I want to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to all the translators.

It is worth to mention that the major part of the translation of this volume was done by the late Major Gurmukh Singh, a lexicographer of great dedication and compiler of the highly acclaimed Punjabi-English Dictionary, earlier published by Punjabi University, Patiala. He showed examplary commitment to this formidable task. He started his work on the very first day we organized a meeting of scholars (including Major Gurmukh Singh) to discuss the feasibility of the project and kept on working till last breath of his life. He translated all words of the first three Gurmukhi characters (i.e. ੳ, ਅ and ੲ) included in this volume. He completed the assignment, enshrined the papers in a file for handing them over to me. That very evening, he breathed his last, thereby putting Punjabi University under a debt of gratitude to him.

This Volume has been completed in a period of two years. The Advisory Committee of University Scholars met on May 12, 2004 to discuss its viability and opined that the project could actually start only when the Editorial Board laid down the guidelines. The Advisory Board met four times and finalized the guidelines in a workshop held on September 13, 2004 in the University Campus. Hence, it has taken exactly two years to complete this task. Taking into account the magnitude of the work, we can proudly say that this project has been completed in a record time. The credit for its successful completion in record time goes to the commitment and dedication of all those who were involved in it, the Advisory Board, the Editorial Board, the translators, the keyboarders, the proof readers, the secretarial staff and all the well-wishers.

The honourable Chief Minister of Punjab, Captain Amarinder Singh has been kind enough to lend valuable support to this project. The Punjab Government, under his dynamic and visionary leadership, has liberally sanctioned a grant of rupees forty one lacs. Almost eight decades back, the Patiala State had fulfilled its obligation by bearing all expenditure for its publication. By undertaking to bring out its English version, the esteemed Chief Minister has repeated his predecessors' feat with added glory. Punjabi University has the honour to dedicate the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* to the worthy Chief Minister.

With his acumen and sharp wisdom, Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has initiated many visionary projects in Punjabi University, Patiala. The present one is the most prestigious academic endeavour. It embraces global dimensions. It was just not possible to complete this task in such a short span of time without his patronizing persuasion, valuable guidance and administrative support. He has remained sensitive to the travails of the team and

moved in to aid its completion. As the co-ordinator of the project, I felicitate him and owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

Major A. P. Singh, a kin to Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is an enthusiastic supporter and has done a lot for this project. My sincere thanks are due to him for his extensive efforts in initiating and getting this project started.

The Department of Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture headed by Dr. Gurpreet Singh Lehal was extremely helpful in offering digitilization services to this project. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha had created almost nineteen new fonts in Gurmukhi to meet the needs of Persian and Sanskrit sources of *Mahan Kosh*. The Romanisation of Gurmukhi script needed many more fonts. The Department was very helpful in meeting all the computer problems. Mr. Rajinder Singh and Ms. Bharti under the guidance of Dr. G.S. Lehal very successfully keyboarded the text. Mr. Rajinder Singh has worked hard to consolidate the entire material into a coherent form worthy of publication. His contribution is highly appreciated. I am thankful to the department of Advanced Centre of Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture for the sincere and timely cooperation.

I wish to express my warm appreciation for the great assistance rendered in proof reading and editing by Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh. Without their remarkable expertise this volume would not have acquired the required standard.

I would like to thank the Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala headed by Dr. Satish Sharma, for its timely help. S. Harjit Singh's artistic and technical aid should be appreciatively acknowledged.

I also want to express my gratitude to all the well wishers of this project. Everybody in the academics or in the administration, when asked for help, responded with enthusiasm and generosity. I am indebted to my senior faculty members and colleagues for their sincere advice and unfailing support. I owe profuse thanks to all the administrative staff of the department, Mrs. Harsharan Kaur in particular, for clerical contribution tirelessly rendered, without any reservation, whatsoever.

This translated volume is a work of pioneering nature. Inspite of rigorous efforts put in for achieving uniformity in approach, presentation, translation and transliteration, some lapses might have remained. Nevertheless the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* will fulfil the intended purpose and prove to be a magnificient tool of reference-work for scholars all over the world. Its publication will definitely widen the horizons, the study of Punjabi literature, language and culture have so for claimed. This will be of immense help to the Punjabi Diaspora as well as scholars of English who would like to study Sikh literature, history and culture. I, sincerely, believe that this prestigious publication will encourage academic and research work in the field of various kinds of studies relating to Sikhism, history, culture, language and literature of Punjab. This wonderful store of knowledge

and wisdom will acquire altogether a new dimension and meaning across lands, languages, literatures and cultures.

With a deep sense of gratitude and ardent hope, I feel elated and elevated while presenting this monumental work to the readers, researchers and scholars.

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head

Department of Development
of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.
September 12, 2006

EDITORS' NOTE

This is the first volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Mahan Kosh*, also termed by him as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, published in four volumes. The first volume, spread over 760 pages, explicates words and terms beginning with the first four characters of the Punjabi script in sequential order. Sticking to the sequential order observed by Bhai Sahib in the original, the English version maintains that without any diminution and diversion. All care is taken to maintain the authenticity of the original text. Each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, is translated into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort was made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ਉ, ੁ ʊ	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, ਾ a
ਐ, ੈ ɛ	ਔ, ੌ ɔ	ਇ, ਿ ɪ	ਈ, ੀ i	ਏ, ੇ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ -	ਬਿੰਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ŋ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ɲ
ਟ ṭ	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਣ ṇ
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ ṛ
ਸ਼ ṣ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ ɢ	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਇ/ਿ- [ɪ], and ਉ/ੁ [ʊ].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/-ਾ [a], ਈ/-ੀ [i], ਊ/ੂ [u], ਏ/ੇ [e], ਐ/ੈ [ɛ], ਓ/ੋ [o], and ਔ/ੌ [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾਂ [ləgā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always ə-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mʊkta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kər] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mʊkta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mʊkta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and ʊ, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and ʊ are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ə preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svɛjivni], ਖਾਦ੍ਯੋਂ [khadyə̄], ਰਖ੍ਯਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ਼ [hərṣ], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਿਸ਼ਤ [bəhɪṣt], ਬਿਸਤ [bɪst], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hyper-sensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer *ə-less* pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of vɪsərəg [ਃ] and udat [੍] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿਤੰਤਣਃ [drɪr̥ə̃tənəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bə̃nʰɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : **1**. V [ਆ]; **2**. VC [ਉਸ]; **3**. CV [ਜਾ]; **4**. CVC [ਬੇਰ]; **5**. CCV [ਸ੍ਰੀ]; **6**. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /˜/ is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
    ਕੰਤ /kə̃t/ ... ਅੰਬ /ə̃b/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

    ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋੁਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥
    bhukhe pritɪ houvɛ ə̃nʊ khaɪ.

    ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੋੁਹੇਲਾ
    sərəṇɪ pəɪa nanək souhela

    ਸਹਸ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋੁਹੀ
    səhəs murətɪ nəna ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhəra) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂੰ kəb-hũ. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stayed as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It was considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like । S... for metre are retained.

TRANSLITERATED PASSAGES FOR REFERENCE

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥ ॥ਜਪੁ॥
ɪkoə̃kar sətɪnamʊ kərta pʊrəkhʊ nɪrbhəʊ nɪrvɛrʊ əkal mʊrətɪ əjuni sɛbhə̃ gʊr prəsadɪ.
jəpʊ.
ਆਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ॥
adɪ səcʊ jʊgadɪ səcʊ.
ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ॥੧॥
hɛ bhi səcʊ nanək hosi bhi səcʊ.

ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ॥
socɛ socɪ nə hovəi je soci ləkh var.
ਚੁਪੈ ਚੁਪ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਲਾਇ ਰਹਾ ਲਿਵ ਤਾਰ॥
cʊpɛ cʊp nə hovəi je laɪ rəha lɪv tar.
ਭੁਖਿਆ ਭੁਖ ਨ ਉਤਰੀ ਜੇ ਬੰਨਾ ਪੁਰੀਆ ਭਾਰ॥
bhʊkhɪa bhʊkh nə ʊtri je bə̃na pʊria bhar.
ਸਹਸ ਸਿਆਣਪਾ ਲਖ ਹੋਹਿ ਤ ਇਕ ਨ ਚਲੈ ਨਾਲਿ॥
səhəs sɪanpa ləkh hohɪ tə ɪk nə cəlɛ nalɪ.
ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ॥
kɪv səcɪara hoiɛ kɪv kuṛɛ tʊṭɛ palɪ.
ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥
hukəmɪ rəjai cəlṇa nanək lɪkhɪa nalɪ.

ਸੁਣਿਐ ਸਿਧ ਪੀਰ ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ॥
sʊṇɪɛ sɪdh pir sʊrɪnath.
ਸੁਣਿਐ ਧਰਤਿ ਧਵਲ ਆਕਾਸ॥
sʊṇɪɛ dhərətɪ dhəvəl akas.
ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੀਪ ਲੋਅ ਪਾਤਾਲ॥
sʊṇɪɛ dip loə patal.
ਸੁਣਿਐ ਪੋਹਿ ਨ ਸਕੈ ਕਾਲੁ॥
sʊṇɪɛ pohɪ nə səkɛ kalʊ.
ਨਾਨਕ ਭਗਤਾ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸੁ॥
nanək bhəgta səda vɪgasʊ.
ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੂਖ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਨਾਸੁ॥੮॥
sʊṇɪɛ dukh pap ka nasʊ.

॥ ਸਲੋਕੁ ॥ səlokʊ.
ਪਵਣੁ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਧਰਤਿ ਮਹਤੁ॥
pəvəṇʊ guru paṇi pɪta mata dhərətɪ məhətʊ.
ਦਿਵਸੁ ਰਾਤਿ ਦੁਇ ਦਾਈ ਦਾਇਆ ਖੇਲੈ ਸਗਲ ਜਗਤੁ॥
dɪvəsʊ ratɪ dʊɪ dai daɪa khelɛ səgəl jəgətʊ.
ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆ ਬੁਰਿਆਈਆ ਵਾਚੈ ਧਰਮੁ ਹਦੂਰਿ॥
cə̃gɪaia bʊrɪaia vacɛ dhərəmʊ hədurɪ.
ਕਰਮੀ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੇ ਨੇੜੈ ਕੇ ਦੂਰਿ॥
kərmi apo apṇi ke neṛɛ ke durɪ.
ਜਿਨੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਿਆਇਆ ਗਏ ਮਸਕਤਿ ਘਾਲਿ॥
jɪni namʊ dhɪaɪa gəe məsəkətɪ ghalɪ.
ਨਾਨਕ ਤੇ ਮੁਖ ਉਜਲੇ ਕੇਤੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥
nanək te mʊkh ʊjle keti chʊṭi nalɪ.

ਫਿਰਿ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਇਆ ਬਗਦਾਦਿ ਨੋ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਆ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ।
phɪrɪ baba gəɪa bəgdadɪ no bahərɪ jaɪ kia əsthana.
ਇਕੁ ਬਾਬਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਰੂਪੁ ਦੂਜਾ ਰਬਾਬੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ।
ɪkʊ baba əkal rupʊ duja rəbabi mərdana.
ਦਿਤੀ ਬਾਂਗ ਨਿਵਾਜਿ ਕਰਿ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਸਮਾਨਿ ਹੋਆ ਜਹਾਨਾ।
dɪti bãg nɪvaj kərɪ sʊ̃nɪ səmanɪ hoa jəhana.
ਸੁੰਨ ਮੁੰਨਿ ਨਗਰੀ ਭਈ ਦੇਖਿ ਪੀਰ ਭਇਆ ਹੈਰਾਨਾ।
sʊ̃nɪ mʊ̃nɪ nəgri bhəi dekhɪ pir bhɪa hɛrana.
ਵੇਖੈ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਲਗਾਇ ਕਰਿ ਇਕੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ।
vekhɛ dhɪanʊ ləgaɪ kərɪ ɪkʊ phəkirʊ vəḍa məstana.

ਪੁਛਿਆ ਫਿਰਿਕੈ ਦਸਤਗੀਰ ਕਉਣ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਕਿਸਕਾ ਘਰਿਆਨਾ।
puchɪa phirɪkɛ dəsətgir kəun phəkiru kɪska ghərɪana.
ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਿ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇਆ ਰਬੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਇਕੋ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਾ।
nanək kəlɪ vɪcɪ aɪa rəbu phəkiru ɪko pəhɪcana.
ਧਰਤਿ ਆਕਾਸ ਚਹੂੰ ਦਿਸਿ ਜਾਨਾ।
dhərətɪ akas cəhū dɪsɪ jana.

ਸਲੋਕ ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀਉ ਕੇ
səlok bhəgət kəbir jiu ke.
ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥
ɪk oə̃kar sətɪgur prəsadɪ.
ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਿਮਰਨੀ ਰਸਨਾ ਊਪਰਿ ਰਾਮੁ॥
kəbir meri sɪmərni rəsna upərɪ ramu.
ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ ਸਗਲ ਭਗਤ ਤਾ ਕੋ ਸੁਖੁ ਬਿਸ੍ਰਾਮੁ॥੧॥
adɪ jugadi səgəl bhəgət ta ko sukhu bɪsramu.
ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਸਭੁ ਕੋ ਹਸਨੇਹਾਰੁ॥
kəbir meri jatɪ kəu səbhu ko həsnehar.
ਬਲਿਹਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਜਿਹ ਜਪਿਓ ਸਿਰਜਨਹਾਰੁ॥੨॥
bəlɪhari ɪs jatɪ kəu jɪh jəpɪo sɪrjənhar.

ਕਬੀਰ ਡਗਮਗ ਕਿਆ ਕਰਹਿ ਕਹਾ ਡੁਲਾਵਹਿ ਜੀਉ।
kəbir ḍəgməg kɪa kərhɪ kəha ḍulavhɪ jiu.
ਸਰਬ ਸੂਖ ਕੋ ਨਾਇਕੋ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਰਸੁ ਪੀਉ॥੩॥
sərəb sukh ko naɪko ram nam rəsu piou.
ਕਬੀਰ ਕੰਚਨ ਕੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ ਬਨੇ ਊਪਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਜੜਾਉ॥
kəbir kə̃cən ke kũḍəl bəne upərɪ lal jəṛau.
ਦੀਸਹਿ ਦਾਧੇ ਕਾਨ ਜਿਉ ਜਿਨ੍ ਮਨਿ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਉ॥੪॥
dis-hɪ dadhe kan jɪu jɪn^h mənɪ nahi nau.
ਕਬੀਰ ਐਸਾ ਏਕੁ ਆਧੁ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕੁ ਹੋਇ॥
kəbir ɛsa eku adhu jo jivət mɪrtəku hoɪ.
ਨਿਰਭੈ ਹੋਇ ਕੈ ਗੁਨ ਰਵੈ ਜਤ ਪੇਖਉ ਤਤ ਸੋਇ॥੫॥
nɪrbhɛ hoɪ kɛ gun rəvɛ jət pekhəu tət soɪ.
ਕਬੀਰ ਜਾ ਦਿਨ ਹਉ ਮੂਆ ਪਾਛੈ ਭਇਆ ਅਨੰਦੁ॥
kəbir ja dɪn həu mua pachɛ bhəɪa ənə̃du.
ਮੋਹਿ ਮਿਲਿਓ ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਆਪਨਾ ਸੰਗੀ ਭਜਹਿ ਗੁੋਬਿੰਦੁ॥੬॥
mohɪ mɪlɪo prəbhu apna sə̃gi bhəj-hɪ goubĩdu.
ਕਬੀਰ ਸਭ ਤੇ ਹਮ ਬੁਰੇ ਹਮ ਤਜਿ ਭਲੋ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥
kəbir səbh te həm bure həm təjɪ bhəlo səbhu koɪ.

ਜਿਨਿ ਐਸਾ ਕਰਿ ਬੁਝਿਆ ਮੀਤੁ ਹਮਾਰਾ ਸੋਇ॥੭॥
jɪnɪ ɛsa kərɪ bujhɪa mitu həmara soɪ.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਤਿਲ ਥੋੜੜੇ ਸੰਮਲਿ ਬੁਕੁ ਭਰੀ॥
phərida je jaṇa tɪl thoṛṛe sãməlɪ buku bhəri.
ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਹੁ ਨੰਢੜਾ ਤਾਂ ਥੋੜਾ ਮਾਣੁ ਕਰੀ॥੪॥
je jaṇa səhu nãḍhṛa tã thoṛa maṇu kəri.
ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੜੁ ਛਿਜਣਾ ਪੀਡੀ ਪਾਈਂ ਗੰਢਿ॥
je jaṇa laṛu chɪjṇa piḍi paĩ gə̃ḍhɪ.
ਤੈ ਜੇਵਡੁ ਮੈ ਨਾਹਿ ਕੋ ਸਭੁ ਜਗੁ ਡਿਠਾ ਹੰਢਿ॥੫॥
tɛ jevəḍu mɛ nahɪ ko səbhu jəgu ḍɪṭha hə̃ḍhɪ.
ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੂ ਅਕਲਿ ਲਤੀਫੁ ਕਾਲੇ ਲਿਖੁ ਨ ਲੇਖ॥
phərida je tu əkəlɪ lətiphu kale lɪkhu nə lekh.
ਆਪਨੜੇ ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ ਮਹਿ ਸਿਰੁ ਨੀਂਵਾਂ ਕਰਿ ਦੇਖੁ॥੬॥
apənṛe gɪrivan məhɪ sɪru nĩvã kərɪ dekhu.
ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੋ ਤੈ ਮਾਰਨਿ ਮੁਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਨ ਮਾਰੇ ਘੁੰਮਿ॥
phərida jo tɛ marənɪ mukiã tɪnʰa nə mare ghũmɪ.
ਆਪਨੜੈ ਘਰਿ ਜਾਈਐ ਪੈਰ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਚੁੰਮਿ॥੭॥
əpənṛɛ ghərɪ jaiɛ pɛr tɪnʰa de cũmɪ.
ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਉ ਖਟਣ ਵੇਲ ਤਾਂ ਤੂ ਰਤਾ ਦੁਨੀ ਸਿਉ॥
phərida jã təu khəṭəṇ vel tã tu rəta duni sɪu.
ਮਰਗ ਸਵਾਈ ਨੀਹਿ ਜਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਲਦਿਆ॥੮॥
mərəg səvai nihɪ jã bhərɪa tã lədɪa.
ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੁ ਥੀਆ ਦਾੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਭੂਰ॥
dekhu phərida ju thia daṛi hoi bhur.
ਅਗਹੁ ਨੇੜਾ ਆਇਆ ਪਿਛਾ ਰਹਿਆ ਦੂਰਿ॥੯॥
əg-hu neṛa aɪa pɪcha rəhɪa durɪ.
ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿ ਥੀਆ ਸਕਰ ਹੋਈ ਵਿਸੁ॥
dekhu phərida jɪ thia səkər hoi vɪsu.
ਸਾਂਈ ਬਾਝਹੁ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੇਦਣ ਕਹੀਐ ਕਿਸੁ॥੧੦॥
sãi bajh-hu apṇe vedəṇ kəhiɛ kɪsu.
ਫਰੀਦਾ ਅਖੀ ਦੇਖਿ ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਿ ਸੁਣਿ ਰੀਣੇ ਕੰਨ॥
phərida əkhi dekhɪ pətiṇiã suṇɪ suṇɪ rine kə̃n.
ਸਾਖ ਪਕੰਦੀ ਆਈਆ ਹੋਰ ਕਰੇਂਦੀ ਵੰਨ॥੧੧॥
sakh pəkə̃di aia hor kərẽdi və̃n.
ਫਰੀਦਾ ਕਾਲੀਂ ਜਿਨੀ ਨ ਰਾਵਿਆ ਧਉਲੀ ਰਾਵੈ ਕੋਇ॥
phərida kalĩ jɪni nə ravɪa dhəuli ravɛ koɪ.

ਕਰਿ ਸਾਂਈ ਸਿਉ ਪਿਰਹੜੀ ਰੰਗੁ ਨਵੇਲਾ ਹੋਇ॥੧੨॥
kərɪ sāi sɪʊ pɪrəhṛi rə̃gʊ nəvela hoɪ.
ਆਪਣਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਨ ਲਗਈ ਜੇ ਲੋਚੈ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥
əpṇa laɪa pɪrəmʊ nə ləgəi je locɛ səbhʊ koɪ.
ਏਹੁ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਪਿਆਲਾ ਖਸਮ ਕਾ ਜੈ ਭਾਵੈ ਤੈ ਦੇਇ॥੧੩॥
ehʊ pɪrəmʊ pɪala khəsəm ka jɛ bhavɛ tɛ deɪ.
ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿਨ੍ ਲੋਇਣ ਜਗੁ ਮੋਹਿਆ ਸੇ ਲੋਇਣ ਮੈ ਡਿਠੁ॥
phərida jɪnʰ loɪṇ jəgʊ mohɪa se loɪṇ mɛ ḍɪṭhʊ.
ਕਜਲ ਰੇਖ ਨ ਸਹਦਿਆ ਸੇ ਪੰਖੀ ਸੂਇ ਬਹਿਠੁ॥੧੪॥
kəjəl rekh nə səhdɪa se pə̃khi suɪ bəhɪṭhʊ.

ਦੇਹ ਸਿਵਾ ਬਰੁ ਮੋਹਿ ਇਹੈ ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਹੂੰ ਨ ਟਰੋ॥
deh sɪva bərʊ mohɪ ɪhɛ subh kərmən te kəb-hũ nə ṭəro.
ਨ ਡਰੋ ਅਰਿ ਸੋ ਜਬ ਜਾਇ ਲਰੋ ਨਿਸਚੈ ਕਰਿ ਅਪੁਨੀ ਜੀਤ ਕਰੋ॥
nə ḍəro ərɪ so jəb jaɪ ləro nɪscɛ kərɪ əpʊni jit kəro.
ਅਰੁ ਸਿਖ ਹੌ ਆਪਨੇ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਕੋ ਇਹ ਲਾਲਚ ਹਉ ਗੁਨ ਤਉ ਉਚਰੋ॥
ərʊ sɪkh hɔ apne hi mən ko ɪh laləc həʊ gʊn təʊ ʊcro.
ਜਬ ਆਵ ਕੀ ਅਉਧ ਨਿਦਾਨ ਬਨੈ ਅਤਿ ਹੀ ਰਨ ਮੈ ਤਬ ਜੂਝ ਮਰੋ॥
jəb av ki əʊdh nɪdan bənɛ ətɪ hi rən mɛ təb jujh məro.

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥
bhə̃ḍɪ jə̃miɛ bhə̃ḍɪ nɪ̃miɛ bhə̃ḍɪ mə̃gəṇʊ viahʊ.
ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥
bhə̃ḍ-hʊ hovɛ dosti bhə̃ḍ-hʊ cəlɛ rahʊ.
ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥
bhə̃ḍʊ mʊa bhə̃ḍʊ bhaliɛ bhɛ̃ḍɪ hovɛ bə̃dhanʊ.
ਸੋ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥
so kɪʊ mə̃da akhiɛ jɪtʊ jə̃m-hɪ rajan.
ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡੁ ਊਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਝੁ ਨ ਕੋਇ॥
bhə̃ḍ-hʊ hi bhə̃ḍʊ upjɛ bhə̃ḍɛ bajhʊ nə koɪ.
ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੋ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥
nanək bhə̃ḍɛ bahra eko səca soɪ.

ਲੈਤ ਦੇਤ ਉਨ੍ ਮੂਕਰਿ ਪਰਨਾ॥
lɛt det ʊnʰ mukərɪ pərna.
ਜਿਤੁ ਦਰਿ ਤੁਮ੍ ਹੈ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਜਾਣਾ॥
jɪtʊ dərɪ tʊmʰ hɛ brahməṇ jaṇa.

ਜਿਨ੍ੀ ਏਕੋ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਤਿ ਭਾਈ।।
jɪnʰi eko sevɪa puri mətɪ bhai.

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੰ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੰ ਧ੍ਯਾਨੰ ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ ਪੂਰਨਹ।।
mə̃trə̃ ram ram namə̃ dhyanə̃ sərbətr purnəh.
ਅਕਰਣੰ ਕਰੋਤਿ ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯਿ ਖਾਦ੍ਯੰ ਅਸਾਜ੍ਯੰ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਮਜਯਾ।।
əkarṇə̃ kərotɪ əkhadyɪ khadyə̃ əsajyə̃ sajɪ səmjəya.
ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਸਰਣਿ ਸੁਆਮੀ ਬਿਗ੍ਯਾਪ੍ਤਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਹਰਿ ਨਰਹਰਹ।।
trahɪ trahɪ sərənɪ suami bɪgyaptɪ nanək hərɪ nərhərəh.

ਸਰਬ ਦੋਖ ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ ਸਰਬ ਧਰਮ ਦ੍ਰਿੜੰਤਣਃ।।
sərəb dokh pərə̃tɪagi sərəb dhərəm drɪṛə̃təṇəh.
ਲਬਧੇਣਿ ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਮਸਤਕਿ ਲਿਖ੍ਣਃ।।
ləbdheṇɪ sadh sə̃geṇɪ nanek məstəkɪ lɪkhyəṇəh.
ਹੋਯੋ ਹੈ ਹੋਵੰਤੋ ਹਰਣ ਭਰਣ ਸੰਪੂਰਣਃ।।
hoyo hɛ hovə̃to hərəṇ bhərəṇ sə̃purəṇəh.
ਨਿਹਫਲੰ ਤਸ੍ਯ ਜਨਮਸ੍ਯ ਜਾਵਦ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਨ ਬਿੰਦਤੇ।।
nɪhphələ̃ təsy jənməsy javəd brəhəm nə bɪdə̃te.
ਸਾਗਰੰ ਸੰਸਾਰਸ੍ਯ ਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ ਤਰਹਿ ਕੇ।।
sagrə̃ sə̃sarəsy gur pərsadi tərhɪ ke.
ਮਿਰਤ ਮੋਹੰ ਅਲਪ ਬੁਧ੍ਯੰ ਰਚੰਤਿ ਬਨਿਤਾ ਬਿਨੋਦ ਸਾਹੰ।।
mɪrət mohə̃ əlǝp budhyə̃ rəcə̃tɪ bənɪta bɪnod sahə̃.
ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖ੍ਯੰ ਅਨਿਕ ਹਤ੍ਯੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰੰ ਮਹਾ ਬਿਖ੍ਯਾਦੰ।।
ghor dukhyə̃ ənɪk hətyə̃ jənəm darɪdrə̃ məha bɪkhyadə̃.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAI KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used in Mahan Kosh	for	Abbreviations used in the English Version
ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰਗ. Preposition.	*prep*
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਜਾਯ.	*ə*
ਅ਼.	ਅ਼ਰਬੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*A*
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਸ੍ਫੋਟਕ ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*əspho*
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*əkal*
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*əj*
ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*əjɛ*
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	*onom*
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*ərhə̃t*
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	*asa*
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	AD
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*E*
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	*s*
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	*səhəs*
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	AD
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*sənama*
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿੜਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*səmʊdrməthən*
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	*pron*
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*səloh*
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	*səva*
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*səvɛye 33*
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	*sar*
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*S*
ਸੂਹੀ.	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	*suhi*
ਸੂਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੂਰਜ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*surəj*
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	*sor*
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Skt*
ਸੰਗਜਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	*n*
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ.	*sə̃mət*

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	*sri*
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	*həkayət*
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦.	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*həjare 10*
ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹ੍ਰਿਦਯਰਾਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	*hənʊ*
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*H*
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ(Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	*He*
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਸ਼੍ਯਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*kəssəp*
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*kəcch*
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*kəlki*
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	*kəlɪ*
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸ਼ਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	*52 Poets*
ਕਾਸ਼.	ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*K*
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	*kan*
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	*keda*
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	*v*
ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*krɪsən*
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸਣ. Adverb.	*adv*
ਖ਼ਾ.	ਖ਼ਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	*xa*
ਖਾਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*xam*
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	*gəʊ*
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*Gj*
ਗੁਪ੍ਰਸੂ.	ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	*GPS*
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	*gʊrʊpəd*
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	*GV 6*
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	*GV 10*
ਗੂਜ.	ਗੂਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	*guj*
ਗੌਂਡ.	ਗੌਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	*gɔ̃ḍ*
ਗ੍ਯਾਨ.	ਗ੍ਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*gyan*
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	*cəʊ*
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੋਪਾਖ੍ਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cərɪtr*
ਚੌਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੌਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cəupəi*
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cɔbis*
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cə̃ḍi 1*
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cə̃ḍi 2*
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cə̃ḍi 3*
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*cə̃dr*
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*C*
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	*JSBM*
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	*JSBB*
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ; ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*jəg*
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਜਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*jəjatɪ*
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*jənmejəy*
ਜਫਰ.	ਜ਼ਫ਼ਰਨਾਮਹ.	*jəfər*
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*jələ̃dhər*
ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	*jɪ̃dgi*
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	*jɛja*
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	*jɛt*
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੇਬੁੱਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	*jə̃gnama*
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	*ṭoḍi*
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	*Dg*
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	*tənama*
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	*tɪlə̃g*
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*T*
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	*tukha*
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*Th*
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*Dcn*
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*dətt*
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*dɪlip*
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	*digo*
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	d
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	*dev*
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	*dhəna*
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨ੍ਵੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*dhənə̃tər*
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੂ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	*vr*
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	*nəsihət*
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	*nəṭ*
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*nərsɪ̃gh*
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*nərnarayəṇ*
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*nərav*
ਨਾਪ੍ਰ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	*NP*
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	*Pa*
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸ਼ੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*pərəs*
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਕਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*prichət*

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Pl*
ਪਾਰਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਸ੍ਵੰਨਾਥ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*parəs*
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Pg*
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Pu*
ਪੋਠੋ.	ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	*Po*
ਪੰਪ੍ਰ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗਜਾਨੀ ਗਜਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	*PP*
ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਯ.	ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਯਯ. Suffix.	*suf*
ਪ੍ਰਭਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	*prəbha*
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Pkt*
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪ੍ਰ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	*PPP*
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*prɪthʊ*
ਫ਼ਾ.	ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*P*
ਫ੍ਰ.	ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	*F*
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	*bəsə̃t*
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Bg*
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	*bavən*
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	*bɪha*
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	*bɪla*
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	BC
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਵੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*ben*
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	*bɛra*
ਬੰਨੋ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੋ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	*bə̃no*
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ.	ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*brəhəm*
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਬਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗਜਾਰਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਜਾਖਜਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	*bhəgtavli*
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	*BG*
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਬਿੱਤ.	*BGK*
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਉ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	*bhɛr*
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	*m*
ਮਗੋ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	*məgo*
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*məcch*
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	*mənʊ*
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*mənʊraj*
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*M*
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	*məla*
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	*ma sə̃g*
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Mg*
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	*majh*

ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*mãdhata*
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	*Mv*
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	*maru*
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੌੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	*mali*
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*Ml*
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*mohni*
ਯੁਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੁਧਿਸ੍ਰਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*yudhɪsṭər*
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸਾ.	*G*
ਯੋ.	ਯੌਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	*cpd, ety*
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	*rəhɪt*
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*rəghʊ*
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	*ram*
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*ramav*
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*rʊdr*
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸਾ.	*L*
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਤਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ.	*prov*
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	*vəḍ*
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*vərah*
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕ੍ਯ.	*sen*
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*vamən*
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	*var 1*
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	*var 2*
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	*var 3*
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	*var 7*
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸਣ. Adjective.	*adj*
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	*vɪsən*
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	*VN*
ਵ੍ਯ.	ਅਵ੍ਯਯ. Particle.	*part*
ਵ੍ਰਜ.	ਵ੍ਰਜਭਾਸਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	*Vj*
ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ.	ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਸਈ.	*vrĩd*

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ		ਅ਼ਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ		ਅ਼ਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ
ऋ	ਰ਼ਿ-ਰ਼ਿਸਿ	ت	ਤ-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	ث	ਸ-ਸਬੂਤ
श	ਸ਼-ਸ਼ਰੀਰ	ط	ਤ਼-ਤ਼ਬੀਬ	س	ਸ-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ष	ਸ-ਸਟ ਸ਼ਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ	ہ	ਹ-ਹਜਵ	ش	ਸ਼-ਸ਼ਹੀਦ
स	ਸ-ਸਮਾਜ	ح	ਹ਼-ਹ਼ਰਾਮ	ص	ਸ-ਸਬਰ
क्ष	ਕ਼-ਕ਼ਮਾ	خ	ਖ਼-ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ਕ	ع	ਉ਼-ਅ਼-ਇ਼
ज्ञ	ਜ਼. ਜ਼ਾਨ (ਗਜਾ਼ਨ)	ذ	ਜ-ਜਿਕਰ		ਉ਼ਮਰ-ਅ਼ਕ਼ਲ-ਇ਼ਲਮ
	- ਹਰ੍ਸ਼[1]	ز	ਜ਼-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ	غ	ਗ਼-ਗ਼ਰਕ਼
:	-ਦੁ:ਖ ਨਮ:[2]	ژ	ਜ-ਅਜਦਹਾ	ف	ਫ਼-ਫ਼ੌਜ
	ਮਨਸ੍[3]	ض	ਜ-ਜਯਾਫ਼ਤ	ق	ਕ਼-ਕ਼ਤਲ
		ظ	ਜ਼ੋਂ-ਜ਼ਹੂਰ	`	ਚਸ਼ਮੇ ਮਾ.[4]

[1]This 'r' is marked over a character.

[2]This is called vɪsərgā.

[3]This marks a ə-less consonant.

[4]This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [I] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.[1] For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the Encyclopædia Britannica, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics[2] and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

[1] In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਊਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੰਥ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਹਜਸਮਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਊਕਤ, ਊਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਰੇ, ਓਘ, ਊਚ, ਉਛਾਹੜਾ, ਉਜੂ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾੜ, ਉਝਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

[2] "akākṣa pun yogyəta sānɪdhan pahɪcan. tatpəray cɔtho mɪlɛ, hovɛ ṣabədgyan."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See ਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.[1]

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.[2]

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopaedia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

(1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.

(2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əʊ], ਅਉਸਰ [ɔʊsər], ਅਉਹਠ [əʊhəʈh], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əʊhar], ਅਉਖ [əʊkh], ਅਉਖਦ [əʊkhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əʊgʊɳ], ਅਉਘਟ [əʊghəʈ], ਅਉਚਰ [əʊcər], ਅਉਛਕ [ɔʊchɔk]... ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsɔh], ਅਸਤ [ɔsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [ɔsəthɪ], ਅਸਥਿਰ. [əsthɪr] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [ɔsbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəth], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸ਼ਰਫੀ [əʂrəphi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsaɖa], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsim], ਅਸੀਲ [əsil], ਅਸੁ [əsʊ], ਅਸ੍ਹਚਿ [əʂʊcɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsʊr], ਅਸੂਆ [əsua], ਅਸੂਤ [ɔsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsekh], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsə̃kh]. ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsə̃gət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [ɔsɔ̃bhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [ɔssu],[3] ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əʂrʊ] etc.

(3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [ɔsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kʊhaɽa], ਛਵ੍ਹੀ [chəvhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [ʈoka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.

(4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਦ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.

(5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸ੍ਵਮੇਧ, ਸ਼ੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖੁ, ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗ੍ਯਵਲਕ੍ਯ... etc.

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[1] Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

[2] I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

[3] Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [ʈɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [ədhɪk] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सू , conjunct characters not being there [hɔl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪ੍ਲਬ.

(6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸ੍ਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.

(7) Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.

(8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.

(9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੌਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.

(10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ਼, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੁਚਾਲ... etc.

(11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj jənavər], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [ṭəṭihri ṣekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [ṣekh brəhəm], ਢਬਾਈ [ḍhəbai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi əkhtər]... etc.

(12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖ਼ਲੀਫ਼ਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੂਸਾ... etc.

(13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.

(14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਿ, ਸ੍ਵਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.

(15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.

(16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਫ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਸ਼ਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.

(17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.[1]

[1]With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography doesnot regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रगुमोद for प्रगुगुदे, हन्पात् for हतवान्; प्रशस्तव्यौ for प्रशंस्तव्यौ; अभिजायत for अभ्यजायत; उप्थ for उपित्वा; गच्छती for गच्छन्ती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz. ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tətsəm], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [ərədh tətsəm], ਤਦਭਵ [tədbhəv], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mɪsṛɪt], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukərəṇ], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧ੍ਵਨਿ [prətɪdhvənɪ], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sãketək], and ਸੰਖ੍ਰਿਪ੍ਤ [sə̃kṣɪpt].

(a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttəm], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [ənə̃t], ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman], ਅੰਤ [ə̃t], ਅੰਨ [ə̃n], ਇੱਛਾ [ɪccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugə̃dh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [həṭh], ਹਲ [həl], ਹੰਸ [hə̃s], ਕਥਾ [kətha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਗੁਣ [guṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cĩta], ਚੰਚਲ [cə̃cəl], ਜਗਤ [jəgət], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [dɪn], ਧਨ [dhən], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pəl], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prəsad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phəl], ਬਲ [bəl], ਬੰਧਨ [bə̃dhən], ਭਜਨ [bhəjən], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [məll], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mɪtr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [mə̃gəl], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mə̃tr], ਰਸ [rəs], ਰਣ [rəṇ], ਰਥ [rəth], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vəstu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummət], ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət], ਅਮੀਰ [əmir], ਔਰਤ [ɔrət], ਸਨਦ [sənəd], ਸਬਬ [səbəb], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sərdar], ਸਲਾਮ [səlam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [həveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [hĩmət], ਹੌਲ [hɔl], ਕਬਾਬ [kəbab], ਕਮਾਲ [kəmal], ਕਮੀ [kəmi], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kɪtab], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cəmən], ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan], ਜਲਸਾ [jəlsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jɪgər], ਜੰਗ [jə̃g], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dəstar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dərgah], ਦਰਜਾ [dərja], ਦਰਦ [dərəd], ਦਿਲ [dɪl], ਦੀਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dɔlət], ਨਹਿਰ [nəhɪr], ਨਰਦ [nərəd], ਨਰਮ [nərəm], ਨਵਾਬ [nəvab], ਨੋਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nɔbət], ਬੰਦ [bə̃d], ਮਦਰਸਾ [mədrəsa], ਮਰਦ [mərəd], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murəbbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [mɔj], ਮੌਤ [mɔt]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [əpil], ਸਕੂਲ [səkul], ਸੋਡਾ [soḍa], ਕਲਾਸ [kəlas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalər], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalɪj], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਕੋਰਟ [korəṭ], ਕੰਪੌਂਡਰ [kə̃pɔ̃ḍər], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [ṭai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [ṭɛnɪs], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [ṭrɛmve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [ḍakṭər], ਨਿਬ [nɪb], ਪਲੀਡਰ [pəliḍər], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [prophɛsər], ਬੂਟ [buṭ], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [bɛrɪsṭər], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [borḍĩg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [masṭər], ਮੈਚ [mɛc], ਮੋਟਰ [moṭər]... etc. are from English.

(b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjəl], ਉੱਦਮ [uddəm], ਅਕਾਸ [əkas], ਅਗੰਮ [əgə̃m], ਅਨਿੱਤ [ənɪtt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ɪkãt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [səmrəthh], ਸੂਰਜ [surəj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sə̃jog], ਕਲੋਲ [kəlol], ਕਾਰਜ [karəj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gɪan], ਛਿਤਿ [chɪtɪ], ਛਿਨ [chɪn], ਜਮ [jəm], ਜੈ [jɛ], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [dəɪa], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nĩdɪa], ਨੈਣ [nɛṇ], ਪੁੰਨ [pũn], ਪੁਰਖ [purəkh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhɪ], ਬਾਹਰ [bahər], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bɪjog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahməṇ], ਭਗਤ [bhəgət], ਭੈ [bhɛ], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [mərjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maɪa], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [ləcchmi], ਵਣਜ [vəṇəj], ਵਰਖਾ [vərkha], ਵਿੱਦਿਆ [vɪddɪa]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [səhid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkər], ਸਜਾ [səja], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət], ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [sɛtan], ਹਜਾਰ [həjar], ਹਾਜਰ [hajər], ਕਸਾਈ [kəsai], ਕਬਜਾ [kəbja], ਕਰਜ [kərɔj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagəj], ਖਸਮ [khəsəm], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gʊssa], ਚਰਖਾ [cərkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jərurət], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nəgara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੂਰ [mənjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lɪhaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstam], ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər], ਸਕਿੰਡ [səkĩḍ], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kəptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kʊnɛn], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnɛl], ਟਿੱਕਸ [ṭɪkkəs], ਟੈਮ [ṭɛm], ਡਿਗਰੀ [ḍɪgri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [pətlun], ਪਰੇਟ [pəreṭ], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pɪstɔl], ਬੈਰਾ [bɛra], ਬੋਤਲ [botəl], ਮਿੰਟ [mĩṭ], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਜਮਟ [rəjməṭ], ਰਪੋਟ [rəpoṭ], ਰਫਲ [rəphəl] etc. are from English.

(c) ਤਦਭਵ (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	**Punjabi**	**Example**
ਉਸ੍ਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sɪr pəhɪ ʊsnik-hɪ nik bənai."–*NP.*
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bɪkhʊ kəḍhɛ mukh ʊglare."–*m 4 var gəʊ 1.*
ਅਪੁਤ੍ਰ	ਅਉਤ	"əʊt jəṇeda jaɪ."–*m 1 var ram 1.*
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਚੁ	"navəṇʊ pʊrəbʊ əbhicʊ."–*tukha chə̃t m 4.*
ਸਪਤ੍ਰੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səʊkənɪ ghər ki kə̃t tɪagi."–*asa m 5.*
ਸਤਜਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"sətɪ nɪrətɪ bujhɛ je koɪ."–*sukhməni.*
ਕਬੁੰਰ	ਕਬਰੋ	"jɪʊ kə̃cən koṭhari cərɪo, kəbro hot phɪro ."–*sar m 5.*
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆੜਾ	"əsmanɪ kɪaṛa chɪkɪonʊ."–*var ram 3.*
ਉਰਵਾਰੁ	ਖਰਬਾੜੂ	"khərbaṛu khira."–*BG.*
ਅਕੋਂਹਣਿ	ਖੂਹਣਿ	"khɪma vɪhuṇe khəpɪge khuhəṇɪ ləkh əsə̃kh."–*oə̃kar.*
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"nɔ gəllĩ gakhiɛ."–*BG.*
ਗੋਸ੍ਵਾਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gʊsai ! pərtapʊ tuharo ḍiṭha."–*sar ɔ m 5.*
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲੁ	"kəməl əlɪpət hɛ sɛ hətha vɪcɪ gʊlalʊ."–*m 4 var sri.*
ਘਸੰਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ghəsɪ cə̃dənʊ jəsʊ ghəsɪa."–*kəlɪ m 4.*
ਜਾਹ੍ਨਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jahərnəvi təpe bhəgirəthɪ aṇi."–*məla m 4.*
ਜੁਗੁਪ੍ਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo gʊr gope apṇa, sʊ bhəla nahĩ."–*m 4 var gəʊ 1.*
ਸ਼ਨੈਸ਼੍ਚਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənɪchər varɪ səʊṇ sasət bicarʊ."–*bɪla m 3 var 7.*
ਜਾਮਾਤ੍ਰਿ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kʊṛəm səke nalɪ jəvai."–*asa m 4.*
ਜਲੌਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jɪʊ kʊsṭi tənɪ jok."–*sar surdas.*
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰੁ	"ɪhʊ jiʊ məchli, jhivərʊ trɪsna kalʊ."–*m 1 var ram 1.*
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ	ਡੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutʊ ḍiṭhɪ."–*bəsə̃t kəbir.*
ਤਤ੍ਰਵੇੱਤਾ	ਤਤਬਿੰਦ	"mokh tətbĩd məhɪ jan nɪrdhar hɛ."–*NP.*
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪੜ	"təpəṛ jhaṛ vɪchaɪ."–*BG.*
ਤਾਂਬੂਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajəl har təmol rəs."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਜ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kɪt-hi kamɪ nə dhəulhər jɪtu hərɪ bɪsrae."–*suhi m 5.*
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	"put pota pəṛota nətta."–*BG.*
ਪ੍ਰਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanək pəɪə̃pɛ kərhu kɪrpa."–*bɪla chə̃t m 5.*
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼੍ਚਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"səgəl pərachət lathe."–*sor m 5.*
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪੜੋਸਣਿ	"pəṛosəṇɪ puchɪle nama."–*sor namdev.*
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਵਸ੍ਰਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi ɔr mɔsa jəg vɪvɪdh vɪkhyata hɛ."–*BGK.*
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kɪnhi ləug supari."–*keda kəbir.*
... ...	...	...

Arabic-Persian	**Punjabi**	**Example**
ਕਫ਼ਸ਼	ਕਉਸ	"kəusɛ səpət pəyala."–*bhɛr namdev.*
ਕ਼ਬਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	"gəlhu kəvaɪ kholɪ pəhɪnai."–*BG.*
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ਼	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsã kini tin prəbina."–*GPS.*
ਖ਼੍ਵਾਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kɪa ghərvasʊ?"–*m 1 var majh.*
ਖ਼ੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	"jin khurgir səbhu pəvɪt həhɪ."–*m 4 var sor.*
ਜੁਜ਼ਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cuṇɪ vəkhɪ kəḍhe jəjmalɪa."–*var asa.*
ਤਗ਼ੀੱਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	"mərhəṭe dəkhṇi kɪye təgir."–*PPP.*
ਤ਼ਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"sətɪguru pura kərɛ təbibi."–*BG.*
ਤਅ਼ੱਲੁਕ਼	ਤਾਲਕ	"tɪsu maɪa sə̃gɪ nə talka."–*maru solhe m 5.*
ਦੂੰਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	"mɛ gur mɪlɪ uc dumalṛa."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur kɛ səbədɪ nəjikɪ pəchaṇhu."–*maru soləhe m 3.*
ਨਾਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di nəmosi hoṇ ləgi."–*JSBB.*
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nit bədli vekhke."–*JSBB.*
ਨਖ਼ੁਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	"nugədi modək adɪk brĩd."–*GPS.*
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	"kɪukərɪ pəɪa hoɪ bəjgari."–*BG.*
ਮਸਲਹ਼ਤ } ਮਸ਼ਤਵਰ }	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchɪ nə məslətɪ dhərɛ."–*gə̃ḍ m 5.*
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	"kɪa məsitɪ sɪr nae?"–*prəbha kəbir.*
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜੂਰ	"brĩd məjur ləge təb aɪ."–*GPS.*
ਮੁਅ਼ਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pəṭhyo matbər tãke pas."–*GPS.*
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"ənɪk musəddi kərte kar."–*GPS.*
ਲਿਹ਼ਾਫ਼	ਲੇਫ	"na jəlu leph tulaia."–*vəḍ əlahəṇi m 1.*
... ...	...	...

Similar is the rule applicable to tədbhəv words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅੜਦਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗੜਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਲੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਫਟੰਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਣ–Lantern ... etc.

(d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages. for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [ənịale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahɪb sĩgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudərṣən prɛs], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [həkikətraɪ], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [hərɪ ki pɔṛi], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibə̃dər], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalsakalɪj], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbəkhəṣ sĩgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [guruḍom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarəjnəgər], ਮੁਖ਼ਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [muxlɪsgəṛh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgəḍḍi], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layəlpur]... etc.

(e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound. for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā̃ sā̃], ਸੂੰ ਸੂੰ [sū̃ sū̃], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭəṇ ṭəṇ], ਟੈਂ ਟੈਂ [tɛ̃ tɛ̃], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭhah ṭhah], ਠੈਂ ਠੈਂ [ṭhɛ̃ ṭhɛ̃], ਡੁਗ ਡੁਗ [ḍug ḍug], ਡੌਂ ਡੌਂ [ḍɔ̃ ḍɔ̃], ਧੜੰਮ [dhəṛə̃m]... etc.

(f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kəṭṭ vəḍḍh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khaṇa daṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi ḍhaṇi], ਪੂਰੀ ਊਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾੜ [mar ḍhaṛ]... etc.[1]

(g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anɔ̃d for marriage.

(h) ਸੰਖਿਪ੍ਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such ṣaba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣukəl dɪṇ, bədi from bəhul dɪṇ.

(18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.

(19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਗਸਿੰਘ, ਧੂਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.

(20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਂਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੂਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਛੂਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.

(21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ., ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੂਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.

(22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.

(23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉੜਿ [cəuṛɪ] after ਚਉੜ [cəuṛ], ਰਿੰਨ੍ਹਿ [rĩnhɪ] after ਰਿੰਨ੍ਹ [rĩnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.[2]

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[1]Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੜੀ ਕਚੌਰੀ. ਪੜੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰੜੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

[2]I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉੜਿ as ਚਉੜੂ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿੰਨ੍ਹਿ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਬਿ ਕਰਾਰ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ. Through mispronuciation they play havoc with meanings.

(24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.[1] Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.

(25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.[2] A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can to be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.[3]

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.[4]

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[1]See under 'New Letters'.

[2]Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

[3]Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

[4]The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha
1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,
Vikrami 1987
13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

MAPS AND PICTURES



ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ

ਅਥ ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ

ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

ੳ

ੳ [uṛa] the first vowel letter of Punjabi script, pronounced with lips. From ੳ are formed vowel symbols ੁ, ੂ, ੋ, ੌ [ɔ̃kər, dulẽkər, hoṛa and kənɔṛa respectively].

ਉ [u] *Skt* उ *n* Brahma. **2** Vishnu. **3** Shiv. **4** *part* wonderment, astonishment. **5** a vocative. **6** also, again. **7** in old Punjabi, ਉ is also used in place of ੋ, ੌ, ਮ, ਯ, ਵ and ੍ as for example ਕਰਉ for ਕਰੋ, ਜਪਉ-ਜਪੋ, ਅਉਰ-ਔਰ, ਹਉਮੈ-ਹੌਮੈ, ਜਉ-ਜੌ, ਕਉਲ-ਕਮਲ, ਭਉਰ-ਭ੍ਰਮਰ, ਆਉਖਾ-ਆਯੁਸਾ, ਅਉਗੁਣ-ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਦੇਉ-ਦੇਵ, ਉਕਰ-ਵਕ੍ਰ and ਉਜੁ for ਵ੍ਰਜੁ, etc.

ਉਂ [ũ] *part* a word indicating interrogation, anger, prohibition or warning.

ਉਅਸਤੁਆ [uəstua], ਉਅਸਤ੍ਵਾ [uəstva] *sen* 'You are because of uṛa.' uṛa indicates you, your. –*gyan.* See its complete meaning under ਉਕਾਰ.

ਉਆ [ua] *pron* that, a form of ਉਹ. It is an oblique form of third person pronoun. "ua əusər kɛ həu bəlɪjai."–*sar m 5.* "ua ka ə̃tu no janɛ kou."–*bavən.* "ua te utəmu gənəu cə̃ḍala."–*bavən.*

ਉਆਹਿ [uahɪ] his, to him. "uahɪ jəpe bɪn ubər nə hou."–*bavən.*

ਉਇ [uɪ] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "uɪ sukh kasɪu bərən sunavət."–*sar m 5.* **2** See ਓਇ.

ਉਸ [us] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "us upərɪ hɛ marəg mera." –*suhi fərid.* **2** *S n* sunshine, sunlight. **3** *Skt* उष् (*vr* to heat, burn, kill) from which are derived words such as ਉਸਟ੍ਰ, ਉਸਣ, ਉਸ਼ੀਸ.

ਉਸਕਣਾ [usəkṇa], ਉਸਕਨਾ [usəkna] See ਉਕਸਨਾ. **2** to draw a long deep breath, breathe deeply, sigh.

ਉਸਗਾ [usga] See ਅਸਗਾ.

ਉਸਟ [usəṭ] *Skt* उष्ट्र *n* उष् *vr* to heat, burn. One who eats junk and digests it with the heat of its stomach is a camel; one with a long neck. *P* اُشتر[1]. "ture usəṭ maɪa məhɪ bhela."–*bhɛr kəbir.* See ਕਰਹਲ. **2** *Skt* ਓਸ਼ਠ. a lip. "phərkə̃t usəṭ ru nɛn."–*dətt.* 'Lips and eyes flutter with anger.' See ਓਸਟ and ਅਧਰ.

ਉਸਟਨ [usṭən] *Skt* उत्सर्जन *n* throwing, forsaking. "ɪk paṇi vɪc usṭiəhɪ."–*var sor m 3.* 'Some are thrown in water.'

ਉਸਟਰ [usṭər] See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟਰੁ ਨੈਨ [usṭəru nɛn] ਓਸ਼ਠ (lips) and ਨੈਨ (eyes). See ਉਸਟ 2.

ਉਸਟੀਅਹਿ [usṭiəhɪ] See ਉਸਟਨ.

ਉਸਟੰਡ [usṭə̃ḍ] *Skt* उषितान्ध्य *n* an act of sitting in the dark i.e. insistence on doing a job without thinking. **2** turbulence. **3** a slander. **4** a scramble. **5** *Skt* ਉੱਚੰਡ *adj* indignant. **6** Some scholars take this word as originating from ਉਸਟ-ਅੰਡ, an impossibility as is laying an egg by a camel.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰ [usṭrə] a camel, an ostrich. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ [usṭri] *adj* concerning a camel. See ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ. **2** *Skt* उष्ट्री *n* a female camel.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ [usṭri dəmama] *n* a kettle-drum mounted on a camelback. "məce kop kekɛ su usṭri dəmame."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਉਸਤ [usət] اُست *n* buttocks, rump. **2** to throw, haul.

ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [usət khan], ਉਸਤਖ਼੍ਵਾਨ [usət xvan]

[1]In the Hindu scriptures the camel is an impure animal and riding it causes impurity. See manu sɪmrɪtɪ Ch 12 ş 201 and əirɪ sɪmrɪtɪ s 293. According to Islam, the camel is a sacred animal and worthy of sacrifice. See ਹੱਜ.

P اُستخوان *n* a part of food that is thrown away like the bone of meat or stone of fruit. "usətkhan goṣət məgzhɪ pun."–*NP*.

ਉਸਤਤ [ustət], **ਉਸਤਤਿ** [ustətɪ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ *n* praise, a eulogy. "ustətɪ kəhənu nə jaɪ mukhhu tuharia."–*phunhe m 5.* See ਸ੍ਤੁ.

ਉਸਤਤਿਵ੍ਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [ustətɪ vyaj nĩda] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿਵ੍ਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ *n* a censure under the garb of praise. **2** a rhetorical form. See ਵ੍ਯਾਜਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਉਸਤਰਾ [ustəra] *P* اُسترہ *n* a razor. *Skt* ਖ਼ੁਰ.

ਉਸਤਵਾਰ [usətvar] *P* اُستوار *adj* firm, strong. **2** honest, firm in religious belief.

ਉਸਤਾ [usta] *P* اُستا *n* a translation of the Zoroastrian scripture also called Zend Avesta. See ਜੰਦ 3. **2** short form of ਉਸਤਾਦ.

ਉਸਤਾਦ [ustad] *P* اُستاد *n* a teacher, an instructor. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. "tɪn ustad pənahɪ."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਉਸ਼ਤੁਰ [uṣtur] See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [ustotr] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੋਤ੍ਰ *n* praise, a eulogy. **2** a hymn in praise of someone; a psalm. See ਸ੍ਤੁ. In Punjabi it is also pronounced as ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [əstotr].

ਉਸਨ [usən] *Skt* उष्ण *adj* warm, hot. **2** *n* summer. "usən sit kərta kəre."–*bɪla m 5.* **3** an onion, silver. **4** in the Purans, the name of a particular tail (cypress scouiosus), holerhera antidy senterica, frageria vesca, and creeper paṭha in equal measures; pound and boil them in the proportion of half a pound of water for 1 tola of the pounded mixture. When half the water has evaporated, add one tola of lump sugar. Administered to the patient after sieving, it brings him relief.

Alternatively, a pounded mixture of oldenlandin bifora, bāsa, kəṛu, wormsood, coriandrum stivum (coriander seeds), myrtle, all in equal measure, is beneficial. The patient is required to avoid hot condiments, pickles and liquor. "sitəl jvər əru usəntap bhən chəi rog əru sə̃nɪpat gən."–*cərɪtr 405.* **2** sunstroke.

ਉਸਨਾ [usna] *Skt* उशना *adv* with pleasure. **2** at once, immediately. **3** *n* उशनस्. Shukrachary, mentor of the demons. See ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰ.

ਉਸਨਾਕ [usnak] *A* حسنات plural of ਹੁਸਨਤ. virtues, moral excellences. **2** *adj* virtuous, morally upright. "kãt sughəṛ usnak."–*NP.* **3** *P* ਹੁਸਨਨਾਕ beautiful. See ਹੁਸਨਾਕ. **4** shrewd, sagacious. **5** See ਉਸਨਕ.

ਉਸਨਾਕ ਸਿੰਘ [usnak sĩgh] a resident of Sirhind who was a whisk-holder in the service of Guru

breath, long breath, sigh. "coṭ suheli sel ki lagət leɪ usas."–*s kəbir.* "pə̃th nɪharɛ kamɪni locən bhərile usasa."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਉਸਾਹ [usah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* zeal, courage. **2** an enterprise.

ਉਸਾਹੀ [usahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* zealous, enthusiastic. **2** enterprising.

ਉਸਾਣ [usaṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਸਾਨ *n* the end. **2** a result, consequence, an outcome. **3** consciousness, awareness. **4** ਔਸਾਨ timely sense of means to be employed.

ਉਸਾਰਣਾ [usarṇa], **ਉਸਾਰਣੁ** [usarənu] *Skt* उत्-सृज्, उत्सर्जन *n* making, constructing. **2** the act of placing one above another. "jo usare so ḍhahsi tɪsu bɪnu əvəru nə koɪ."–*oə̃kar.*

ਉਸਾਰੀ [usari] *n* the process of constructing, building. See ਉਸਾਰਣਾ.

ਉਸਾਰੂ [usaru] *adj* a mason, builder.

ਉਸਾਰੇਂਦੇ [usarẽde] *adv* in the act of constructing or building. **2** *adj* (those) who build. "koṭhe mə̃ḍəp məṛia usarede bhi gəe."–*s fərid.*

ਉਸਿ [usɪ] to or for him/her. See ਉਸ. "tɛsa suvərəṇ tɛsi usɪ maṭi."–*sukhməni.*

ਉਸ਼ੀਨਰ [uṣinər] *Skt n* a place inhabited by those who fulfil desires; Gandhar Desh. **2** son of King Mahamana and father of Shivi, a Chandarvanshi king.[1] "gəyo usinər bhupətɪ pas."–*GPS.* See ਗਾਲਵ.

ਉਸ਼ੀਰ [uṣir] *Skt n* the scented root of Andropogon muricatus a grass plant, used for making fans and straw screens, also used to make perfumes and numerous medicines. See ਖਸ.

ਉਸੁ [usu] See ਉਸ. "usu əsthan ka nəhi bɪnas." –*sukhməni.*

ਉਸੂਲ [usul] *A* اصول plural of ਅਸਲ. *n* a tenet, principle. **2** a doctrine, an outcome. **3** a root, a base.

ਉਸੇਈ [usei] See ਉਸੇਨਾ.

ਉਸੇਸ [uses] *Skt* उच्छ्वास *n* a sigh, cold breath. "nəres ji uses li."–*ramav.* 'King Dashrath heaved a sigh.'

ਉਸੇਨਾ [usena] to heat, warm, foment. **2** to cook, boil, "bɪ̃jnadɪ bhune bhije pise ɔ usei bɪbɪdhaniɛ."–*BGK.* 'meals of different kinds, roasted, soaked, ground, or boiled.'

ਉਸ੍ਟ੍ਰ [uṣtrə] See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ [ustətɪ] See ਉਸਤਤਿ. "kəvən bɪdhɪ ustətɪ kəriɛ?"–*səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਉਹ [uh] *pron* he, she, they. "uh təu bhut bhut kərɪ bhagi."–*suhi ravɪdas.* **2** *part* expressive of grief, surprise and fear. **3** a vocative pointing to some one or something.

ਉਹਦਾ [uhda] *A* عہدہ *n* a rank, post, position. **2** a responsibility.

ਉਹਦਾਦਾਰ [uhdadar], **ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ** [uhdedar] *P* عہدہدار *n* the holder of a rank. See ਉਹਦਾ.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhã] at that place, there. See ਊਹਾਂ.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *pron* the same, that. "jəhɪ dekho, uhi hɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* "uhi pio uhi khio."–*gəu m 5.*

ਉਹੀਂ [uhĩ] at that very place. See ਊਹਾਂ.

ਉਹੁ [uhu] *pron* he. See ਉਹ. "uhu sakətu bəpura mərɪ gəɪa."–*s kəbir.*

ਉਕਸਣਾ [ukəsṇa], **ਉਕਸਨਾ** [ukəsna] *Skt* उत्कर्षण *v* to rise or move upwards. "guru ke sər jɪn ke ləge nəhɪ uksən pae."–*GPS.* **2** to flare up, shine. **3** to raise head.

ਉਕਸਾਉਟ [uksauṭ] *n* incitement, instigation. See ਉਕਸਣਾ.

ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ [uksauṇa] *v* to raise, instigate, provoke. **2** abet. See ਉਕਸਣਾ.

ਉਕਸਾਵਟ [uksavəṭ] See ਉਕਸਾਉਟ.

ਉਕਤ [ukət] *Skt* ਉਕ੍ਤ *adj* said, mentioned. "səgəl ukət upava."–*sri ə m 5.* 'All efforts mentioned above failed.' **2** *Skt* उक्थ *n* vital air, breath. **3** an utterance, a statement. "harɪo ukte tən khinsua."–*gəu m 5.* 'failed to speak.'

ਉਕਤਾ [ukta] *n* a speaker, talker. **2** a poet.

ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ [uktauṇa] *v* to fail to speak, stop speaking. **2** to be indifferent, to lose interest.

[1] For Ushinar's tale, See Mahabharat part one, p. 131.

3 to be tired. "pachɛ bojh ʊktavəi."–*BGK.*

ਉਕਤਾਣਾ [ʊktaṇa], **ਉਕਤਾਣਾਂ** [ʊktanã] *adj* devoid of strength, weak. **2** with weak sight. "kɪtṛe rətiãne ʊktaṇe."–*BG* 'many suffering from nyctalopia, and weak vision.' **3** tired. **4** apathetic. **5** *v* to get tired. **6** to fluster.

ਉਕਤਿ [ʊkətɪ] *Skt* ਉਕ੍ਤਿ *n* a speech, remark. **2** a novel phrase. "ʊkətɪ sɪanəp kɪchu na jana."–*asa m 5.* **3** *Skt* ਯੁਕ੍ਤਿ *n* a scheme or plan; proposal. "apni ʊkətɪ khəlavɛ bhojən əpni ʊkətɪ khelavɛ."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਉਕਤਿਬਿਲਾਸ [ʊkətɪbɪlas], **ਉਕਤਿਵਿਲਾਸ** [ʊkətɪvɪlas] a free translation of Durga's omnipotent power in Dasam Granth, Chandicharitar excels in marvellous quotes. Its first line reads "əth cə̃di cərɪtr ʊkətɪ bɪlas."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਉਕਥ [ʊkəth] See ਉਕਤ 2.

ਉਕਰ [ʊkər] *ﻋﮑﺮ*, *n* a weight, load. **2** weightage, regard. "ʊkər apno kyõkər khovhɪ."–*GPS.* **3** elderliness, reverence. **4** to spread, sprawl. **5** See ਉਕਰਣਾ.

ਉਕਰਣਾ [ʊkərṇa], **ਉਕਰਨਾ** [ʊkərna] *Skt* उत्कर्त्तन *v* to cut, chop into bits. **2** to dig, scrape.

ਉਕਲੇਦ [ʊkled] *Skt* उत्क्लेद *n* vomit, puke causing nausea or sweat.

ਉਕੜਨਾ [ʊkəṛna] *v* to bend, bow. **2** to catch, pounce.

ਉਕਾਈ [ʊkai] *n* an omission, oversight, a mistake.

ਉਕਾਸਣਾ [ʊkasṇa], **ਉਕਾਸਨਾ** [ʊkasna] See ਉਕਸਣਾ. "sis ʊkasɛ upərɪ joɪ."–*GPS.*

ਉਕ਼ਾਬ [ʊkab] *A* ﻋﻘﺎﺏ *n* a chasing and hunting bird, larger than a falcon but smaller than a vulture that has black eyes; an eagle. It is a foreign bird and does not lay eggs in the Punjab. It has a large head and heavy talons. An eagle can easily kill a fox or a rabbit. On seeing other hunting birds like hawks preying, it swoops on them, snatches their prey and flies away. It keeps away from the odour of roses and does not get close to them. Snakes do not come where its feathers are burnt. In the past its feathers were stuck in arrows. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਉਕਾਰ [ʊkar] *n* the character ਉ. **2** pronunciation of ਉ. **3** ਓਅੰਕਾਰ. "vəstua ʊkarə̃."–*gyan.* meaning 'Through ʊṛa is the form of the ultimate realised.' **4** the Creator. "jə̃jar ʊkar prəkaṣ mɪṭɛ."–*NP.* 'The realisation of the Creator eliminates worldly bonds.' **5** immanent, latent with qualities. See ਉਕਾਰਸ.

ਉਕਾਰਸ [ʊkarəs] *sen* has form, is immanent. "kɪ ʊkarəs, kɪ nɪkarəs."–*gyan.* 'is with and without form.'

ਉਕਾਲ [ʊkal] *n* a bad time, an evil hour. **2** the lack of something; destruction. "tretɛ cəʊthe cərəṇ ʊkala."–*BG.*

ਉਕੇਰਾ [ʊkera] *n* an engraver, inscriber. **2** *adj* engraved. "sɪlpɪn cɪtr vɪsal ʊkera."–*GPS.* 'The craftsmen engraved a wide picture.' See ਸਿਲਪ and ਸਿਲਪੀ.

ਉੱਕਣਾ [ʊkkṇa] *v* to forget, err.

ਉੱਕੜ [ʊkkəṛ] *adj* (one) who misses, fails or forgets to act. "gurʊ te ʊkkəṛ cela."–*BG.*

ਉੱਕਾ [ʊkka] *adv* originally, initially, completely. **2** *adj* altogether, overall.

ਉਕ੍ਤ [ʊkt] See ਉਕਤ.

ਉਕ੍ਤਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ [ʊktnɪmɪtta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸੋਕ੍ਤਿ (b).

ਉਕ੍ਤਿ [ʊktɪ] See ਉਕਤਿ.

ਉਖਲ [ʊkhəl], **ਉਖਲੀ** [ʊkhli] *Skt* ਉਲੁਖਲ *n* one whose face is skyward; a vessel of wood or stone with a deep pit in which grain is hulled, flailed or thrashed. **2** sockets of sense organs. "nəʊ ʊkhəl."–*BG 29-10.* 'nine openings of the human body.' **3** sense inhering the organs; socket[1]. "nəʊ ʊkhəl vɪc ʊkhli."–*BG.*

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[1]Nose, ear, eye etc. are limbs formed like sockets. In them, the faculty to smell, hear and see, operates as sense.

ਉਖੱਲਣਾ [ukkhəlṇa] *v* to skin, scrape or remove the surface layer. "kuhɪ kuhɪ khəll ukhəll vɪṇəssi."–*BG.*

ਉਖੜਣਾ [ukhəṛṇa] *v* to become rootless. **2** to shift from a place.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] See ਊਖਾ 3. **2** *Dg* night.

ਉੱਖਣ [ukkhəṇ] *v* (ਉਤ੍-ਖਨਨ) to dig up, excavate, to mine. "khan ukkhən kəḍh aṇ de nɪrmolək hira."–*BG.*

ਉਗਣਾ [ugṇa], **ਉਗਨਾ** [ugna] *v* to sprout, come out of the seed. **2** (for the sun) to rise, appear.

ਉਗਰ [ugər] See ਉਗਰਿ and ਉਗ੍ਰ.

ਉਗਰਣ [ugrəṇ] *Skt* उद्गिरण *v* to throw out eaten stuff from the mouth, vomit. **2** (for a weapon) to come out of the scabbard with force. See ਉਗਰਿ.

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] *n* collection; the act of raising, taking or receiving.

ਉਗਰਿ [ugərɪ] *adv* with a jerk. **2** with a leap. "ur te ugərɪ kəṭari lagi."–*cəritr 113.*

ਉਂਗਲ [ũgəl] *Skt* अंङ्गुलि. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਉਗਲਣਾ [ugəlṇa], **ਉਗਲਨਾ** [ugəlna] See ਉਗਰਣ. "bɪkhu kəḍhɛ mukh uglare."–*var gəu m 4.* 'gurgled out of the mouth.' "ugəl myan te khəṛəg pəpate."–*GPS.* 'The sword leapt out of the scabbard and fell.'

ਉਗਲਾਰੇ [uglare] leaping out. See ਉਗਲਨਾ.

ਉਂਗਲੀ [ũgli] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀ.

ਉਗਵਣ [ugvəṇ], **ਉਗਵਨ** [ugvən] *v* to come out, sprout. "nau bije nau ugvɛ."–*var ram 1 m 3.* **2** to rise, appear, become manifest. "je səu cāda ugəvhɪ."–*var asa m 2.* **3** *n* early morning, dawn. **4** the east, where the sun rises. "ugvəṇhu tɛ athvəṇhu."–*var ram 3.*

ਉਗਵੰਦਾ [ugvə̃da] rising, appearing. **2** *n* Arora, a resident of Chuhnian who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and attained beatitude. "seṭha ugvə̃da dou əpər səbhaga tin."–*GPS.*

ਉਗਾਹ [ugah] See ਉਗਾਹਣਾ. **2** *n* a witness. See ਗਵਾਹ.

ਉਗਾਹਣਾ [ugahṇa], **ਉਗਾਹਨਾ** [ugahna] *Skt* उद्-ग्रहण *v* to collect, receive. **2** to deposit, realize.

ਉਗਾਹਾ [ugaha] a matrɪk metre of two lines, each having 26 matras with a mid pause after the fifteenth and the final pause after the next eleventh matra, the last two matras being guru and ləghu.

Example:

"mɛ mənɪ tənɪ premu pɪrə̃m ka,
əṭṭhe pəhɪr ləgə̃nɪ.
jən nanək kɪrpa dharɪ prəbh,
satɪgur sukkhɪ vəsə̃nɪ."[1]–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਉਗਾਹਿ [ugahɪ] *n* See ਉਗਾਹ. **2** ਉਦ-ਗਾਹ a boat, ship. "cərəṇ təlɛ ugahɪ bɛsɪo srəmu nə rəhɪo sərirɪ."–*maru ə m 5.* 'The passenger sat with the boat under his feet unmindful of the disrespect shown, rather he alleviated his fatigue.'

ਉਗਾਹੀ [ugahi] *n* evidence; the statement of a witness. "lɛke vəḍhi denɪ ugahi durmətɪ ka gəlɪ phaha he"–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਉਗਾਣਾ ਸਰਾਇ [ugaṇa səraɪ] See ਉਗਾਣੀ.

ਉਗਾਣੀ [ugaṇi] a village in tehsil and police station Rajpura in Patiala state. It has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. Pandit Tara Singh has referred to Ugani as Ugani Sarai.

Two halls have been built in a single compound, the right hand one is in the memory of the ninth Guru and the left hand one in that of the tenth Guru. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala had got them constructed. The gurdwara has 20 bighas of land attached to it. Its sewadar is a baptized Singh.

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[1] In this the sign of adhak (ੱ) has been used at two places, only to show the number of matras. In Gurbani, we should not add any sign on our own because expert granthis, while reciting, pay adequate ear to geminated words. In "kə̃nɪ musla suphu gəlɪ." –*s farid.*, the pronounciation of "musalla" is evident enough.

From Sarai Banjara railway station, a mile long path leads eastward to this place.

ਉਗਾਥਾ [ugatha] a gəṇɪk metre comprising four lines, each line organised as ISI, SSI, SIS, S, with pauses after every five characters.

Example:

əjɪtt jɪtte, əbah bahe,
əkhə̃ḍ khə̃ḍe, ɔdah dahe,
əbhə̃ḍ bhə̃ḍe, əḍə̃g ḍə̃ge,
əmũn mũne, əbhə̃g bhə̃ge.[1]--*ramav.*

ਉਗਾਧ [ugadh] *n* a vərṇɪk metre also named tɪlkəṛia and yəṣoda. It has four lines each organised as ISI, S, S.

Example:

səbarɪ nɛṇə̃, udas bɛṇə̃,
kəhyo kunari, kuvrɪtɪkari.[2]–*ramav.*

ਉਗਾਲਣਾ [ugalṇa] *v* See ਉਗਲਣਾ. **2** to roll whatever is put into the mouth between tongue and palate; to ruminate; to chew the cud.

ਉਗਾਲਦਾਨ [ugaldan] *n* a utensil in which whatever is being rolled in the mouth is spit; a spittoon, cuspidor.

ਉਗਾਲੀ [ugali] *n* rumination; the act of chewing the cud as goats and sheep do.

ਉਗੂਰ [ugur] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* a bud, sprout. "kəllər khet nə bij ugurɛ."–*BG* 'in saline barren field, the seed does not sprout.'

ਉਗ੍ਰ [ugr] *Skt* उग्र *adj* frightening, fearful, terrible. "ugr pap sakət nər kine."–*kəlɪ ə m 4.* **2** sharp, piercing. **3** irate. **4** strong, powerful. **5** *n* according to Manu, a kshatri offspring born to a shudar (low caste) woman; (in Aushnas Simriti) a Brahman's offspring born to shudar woman. **6** Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਣ** [ugrsɛṇ], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ** [ugrsɛn] *Skt* उग्रसेन *n* one who has a strong army; son of Ahuk born to Pavanrekha, husband of Karani, father of Kans, elder brother of maternal grandfather of Krishan and elder brother Devki's father. Ugarsen brought up his niece as his own daughter and therefore Devki came to be known as Ugarsen's daughter.

Ugarsen ruled over the kingdom of Mathura very efficiently, but his wicked son Kans dethroned him and himself became the king. Krishan killed his maternal uncle Kans and reinstated Ugarsen on the throne. Ugarsen was a devotee of the Creator. "ugrsɛṇ kəu raj əbhɛ bhəgtəh jən dio." –*səvɛye m 1.* "ugrsɛn ki kə̃nɪka nam devki tas."--*krɪsən.* **2** a son of king Parikshit. **3** a devotee of Guru Amar Das whom the latter imparted religious instruction. "ugrsɛn əru ramu dipa."--*GPS.*

ਉਗ੍ਰਕਰਮਾ [ugrkərma] *Skt* उग्र कर्मन् *adj* (one) who commits terrible deeds. **2** cruel, merciless.

ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨ੍ਵਾ [ugrdhənva], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨ੍ਵੀ** [ugrdhənvi], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧੰਨਯਾ** [ugrdhə̃nya] *Skt* उग्रधन्वा *adj* who wields a stiff bow, mighty bowman. "məhə̃ ugrdhə̃nya bəḍi phɔj lɛk"–*ramav.* **2** Indar. **3** Shiv. **4** Guru Gobind Singh.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾ [ugra] *Skt n* goddess Kali; Kalika. **2** a wrathful woman. "tumɛ log ugra ətyugra bəkhanɛ."–*cərɪtr 1.* **3** parsley seed.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ [ugrayudh] according to Harivansh, a celebrated king. **2** dreadful arms, sharp weapons.

ਉਗ੍ਰੂ [ugru] *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered signal service during the raising of Amritsar. "bhai ugru əru kalyana."–*GPS.*

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ [ugreṣ] *Skt n* god of fierce people; lord of village-republics, Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸੁਜਿਆਰਾ [ugresujɪara] *sen* ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ-ਈਸ਼-ਉਜਿਆਰਾ. Ugarsen, the illustrious king. **2** majesty of king Ugarsen. "dvaravətɪ ugresujɪara." --*cəritr 203.*

[1]Excitement of women is shown through the example of Kekai.

[2]With tear filled eyes, King Dashrath said to Kekai. "O false woman! you are an evil woman."

ਉਘਟ [ughəṭ] *S n* cleanliness. **2** the idea of becoming manifest.

ਉਘਟਤ [ughəṭət] being born, rising. See ਉਘਟਨ. "ughəṭət tan tərə̃g rə̃g ətɪ."–*həjare 10.*

ਉਘਟਨ [ughəṭən], **ਉਘਟਨਾ** [ughəṭna] *Skt* उद्घाटन *v* to reveal. "nĩda koɪ nə sɪjhɪo, iũ ved ughəṭɛ."–*BG* **2** to create, make, organise.

ਉਘਰ [ughər], **ਉਘਰਨਾ** [ughərna] *v* to get away from the screen, become distinct. **2** to get manifest. "ughərɪ gəɪa jesa khoṭa ḍhəbua nədərɪ sərapha̋ aɪa."–*asa m 5.* See ਢਬੂਆ.

ਉਘਰਾਰਾ [ughrara] *n* a gully formed by running water; a pit formed by a water current. **2** a crevice, fissure.

ਉੱਘਲਾਉਣਾ [ũghlauṇa] *v* to doze, be sleepless.

ਉਘਲਾਨਾ [ughlana] *adj* dozing, feeling sleepy, drowsy. "mera mənu alsia ughlana."–*jɛt m 4.*

ਉਘੜ [ughəṛ] **ਉਘੜਨਾ** [ughəṛna] See ਉਘਰਨਾ. "suavgir səbh ughəṛ ae."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* See ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ.

ਉਘਾ [ugha] See ਉੱਘਾ.

ਉਘਾਨਾ [ughana] *v* to doze off; to jerk into wakefulness while drowsy, to be sleepless. **2** to challenge, call to fight. "mar mar cəhũ or ughae."–*cəritr 405.* **3** to call. "jəb rani hvɛ din ughayo."–*cərɪtr 113.*

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharən] See ਉਘਾੜਨਾ.

ਉਘਾਵਨ [ughavən] *v* to be drowsy; to doze off. **2** to render prominent. **3** to roar, challenge to fight. "dou mar hi mar ughavẽ."–*krɪsən.*

ਉਘਾੜਨ [ughaṛən], **ਉਘਾੜਨਾ** [ughaṛna] *S v* to remove the cover; to denude. **2** show, reveal.

ਉੱਘ [uggh] *n* news, trace, information. **2** fame, reputation.

ਉੱਘਾ [uggha] *adj* manifest. **2** famous. "pə̃cã vɪc ugha kərɪ vekhalɪa"–*gəu var 1 m 4.* **3** the weapon drawn out from the scabbard. "ugghe jɪn neje."–*ramav.*

ਉਚ [uc] See ਉੱਚ.

ਉਚਹਦੀ [uc-hədi] See ਹਦੀ.

ਉਚਕ [ucək] See ਉਚਕਨਾ. **2** *n* boredom, mental instability. **3** hangover after doping has ceased. "das kəbir təs məd mata ucək nə kəbhu jai."–*ram kəbir.*

ਉਚਕਨਾ [ucəkna] *v* to be distracted, be distraught. **2** *n* the act of lifting up, making one jump. "məhã kop kɛ bir baji ucəkkẽ."–*cəritr 405.* **3** to take and run away, carry away.

ਉਚਕਾ [ucəka], **ਉਚੱਕਾ** [uccəka] *n* a lifter, thief, swindler; pickpocket, robber, dacoit. "hərɪdhən kəu ucəka neṛ nə avəi."–*suhi m 5.*

ਉਚਟ [ucəṭ] See ਉਚਾਟ.

ਉਚਟਨਾ [ucəṭna] to be fed up, become indifferent, not to remain firm. **2** to get out of the way, discontinue. **3** to be free from worldly attachments.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucrəṇ], **ਉਚਰਣਾ** [ucərṇa], **ਉਚਰਨਾ** [ucərna] *Skt* उच्चारण *v* to say, speak, utter. "ucərhu ram nam."–*gəu m 5.* **2** उत्‌-चरण to eat up, devour. "kam krodh trɪsna ucrɛ."–*var sar m 3.*

ਉਚਵਾਉਣਾ [ucvauṇa], **ਉਚਵਾਨਾ** [ucvana] *Skt v* to lift from lower to higher level, raise. "sɪkkhən te ucvaɪ su lina."–*GPS.*

ਉਚੜਨਾ [ucəṛna] See ਉਚਟਨਾ.

ਉਚੜਾ [ucṛa], **ਉਚੜੀ** [ucṛi] See ਉਚਟਨਾ. **2** See ਉੱਚੜਾ.

ਉਚਾਉਣਾ [ucauṇa] *v* to lift, raise, in cite. "bə̃nɪ bhar ucaɪnɪ chəṭiɛ."–*var ram 3.*

ਉਚਾਈ [ucai] See ਉਚਾਉਣਾ. **2** *n* height, altitude. **3** elderliness, praise.

ਉਚਾਟ [ucaṭ] *Skt* उच्चाट *n* melancholy, apathy. **2** a state of the mind, getting distraught.

ਉਚਾਟਨ [ucaṭən] *Skt* उच्चाटन *n* disjoining, dismantling. **2** distraction. "ucaṭənadɪ kərməṇã."–*gyan.*

ਉਚਾਣ [ucaṇ], **ਉਚਾਨ** [ucan] high level, high place, grandeur. **2** height, altitude. **3** *v* to lift, raise. "bhar ke ucanhar tyar bhe əpar hi."–*NP.*

ਉਚਾਪਤ [ucapət], **ਉਚਾਪਤਿ** [ucapətɪ], **ਉਚਾਬਤ** [ucabət] *n* the sale or purchase on credit; taken from

shop without cash payment. "dotɪ ucapətɪ lekh nə lɪkhie."–*tukha chõt m 1*. See ਦੋਤਿ. **2** the process of lifting.

ਉਚਾਰਣ [ucarəṇ], **ਉਚਾਰਨ** [ucarən] See ਉਚਰਣ.

ਉਚਾਰਾ [ucara] *Skt* उच्चारित *adj* said, spoken. **2** *n* a recital of pedigree or genealogy at the time of marriage. "nabhɪkəməl məhɪ bedi rəcɪle, brəhəmgyan ucara."–*asa kəbir*.

ਉਚਾਲਾ [ucala] *Skt* उच्चालित *adj* transient, mortal.

ਉਚਾਵੱਚ [ucavəcc] *adj* uneven. **2** criticism, See ਉੱਚਾਵਚ.

ਉਚਾਵਾ [ucava] *adj* high, lofty. **2** raised, lifted. "sətɪguru səcca sahu he hor sahu besah ucave."–*BG*. 'Trust in other traders has vanished.'

ਉਚਿਸਟ [ucɪsəṭ] See ਉਛਿਸਟ.

ਉਚਿਤ [ucɪt] *Skt adj* suitable, appropriate. "udar ucɪt darɪd hərən."–*səvεye m 2 ke*. **2** condign, correct. **3** known, acquainted. **4** connected. **5** happy, satisfied.

ਉਚਿਤਾ [ucɪta] *n* suitability, propriety. **2** superiority. "ucɪta sɪkkhi pər cəḍhjaɪ."–*GPS*.

ਉਚਿਤਾਨੁਚਿਤ [ucɪtanucɪt] *ety* ਉਚਿਤ-ਅਨੁਚਿਤ fair and foul, good and bad. "ucɪtanucɪt nəhi mən janhɪ."–*GPS*.

ਉਚੇਰਾ [ucera] *adj* marked by loftiness, highly exalted.

ਉਚੇੜ [uceṛ] *n* an act of teasing, a reasoning. **2** See ਉਚੇੜਨਾ.

ਉਚੇੜਨਾ [uceṛna] *v* to pull apart; to peel. **2** to separate. See ਉਛੇਦਨ.

ਉੱਚ [ucc] *Skt* उच्च *adj* high, lofty. **2** superior, superb. "tɪn kəu pədvi ucc bhəi."–*səvεye m 4*. **3** *n* a town on the southern bank of Satluj river in Ahmedpur subdivision of Bahawalpur state. Thirty eight miles[1] to the south east of Bahawalpur town, it had Devgarh as its old name. Towards the end of the twelfth century, its ruler Raja Dev Singh, having been defeated by Sayyad Jalaludin Bukhari escaped to Marvar.[2] The Sayyad plundered Devgarh and married the king's daughter Sundarpari and renamed the town as Uch. It is a famous seat for many Muslim saints and they call it "Uch Sharif." Now it comprises three neighbouring settlements.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰ [uccsur] See ਉੱਚਸ੍ਰਵਾ. In Dasam Granth some ignorant scribe has put this word wrongly in place of ਉੱਚਸ੍ਰਵ. "εravət təru uccsur hərɪhɪ dəe sukhpaɪ."–*cərɪtr 113*. 'Eravat, the elephant, Kalap tree and Uchshrav, the horse were given to Indar.' **2** a high pitch, loud tone.

ਉੱਚਸ੍ਰਵਾ [uccṣrəva] *Skt* उच्चैःश्रवस् *n* one who has high ears, such horse of Indar is white, which is in colour. According to the Purans, it emerged when gods and demons churned the ocean. "ucc srəvah səman nɪrət kərət."–*prichət*. See ਉੱਚਸ੍ਰਵਾਇਸ. **2** a seven-mouthed horse of the sun which neighs loudly. **3** deaf; *xa* also called ਚੌਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ (ascended to the top floor) by the Nihangs. **4** *adj* highly reputed, celebrated.

ਉੱਚਸ੍ਰਵਾਇਸ [uccsrəvaɪs], **ਉੱਚਸ੍ਰਵਾਈਸ਼** [uccsrəvaɪṣ] *n* the owner of this horse. "uccsrəvaɪs es esṇi ɪsṇi ərɪṇi."–*sənama*. 'Uchshrav is owned by Indar, his master is Kashyap, earth is his property, his protection is by the king's army, the gun is his enemy.'

ਉੱਚ ਕਾ ਪੀਰ [ucc ka pir] *adj* a guru of a lofty status, universal teacher, teacher's teacher. **2** *n* Guru Gobind Singh, whom Gani Khan, Nabi Khan and Bhai Daya Singh attributed this doubly suggestive epithet to the royal army at the time of his departure from Machhivara. Thereby the Muslims took him for some

[1] *E* a mile has 1760 yards i.e. eight furlongs.

[2] Jalaludin was a disciple of Sheikh Bahauddin of Multan.

holyman of this town (Uch). "nəgər ucc ko basi bhakhət dirəgh pir ritɪ ləkhyət."–*GPS.* See ਉੱਚ 3.

ਉੱਚੜਾ [uccṛa], **ਉੱਚੜੀ** [uccṛi], **ਉੱਚਾ** [ucca] marked by greatness. "pɪr ucṛie maṛṛie tɪhu loa sɪr taja."–*suhi chãt m 1.* 'some one staying in a lofty palace.' See ਉੱਚ.

ਉੱਚਾਘਰ [uccaghər] *n* the loftiest state, salvation. **2** the ultimate stage in spiritual exercise. **3** a holy congregation. **4** See ਘਰ ਉਚਾ and ਨਿਰਣਉ.

ਉੱਚਾਟ [uccaṭ] See ਉਚਾਟ.

ਉੱਚਾਥਲ [uccathəl] *Skt* उच्चस्थल *n* the region of the True One, the exalted state. **2** a holy congregation. **3** an aspirant with pure conscience and spiritual loftiness. See ਉਚਾ ਥਲ.

ਉੱਚਾਵਚ [uccavəc] *Skt* उच्चावच *adj* high and low. **2** small and big. **3** good and bad. "jəg məhɪ uccavəc je kaj."–*GPS.*

ਉਂਛ [ũch] *Skt* उञ्छ *n* the act of picking up grains fallen in the harvested field. **2** grains lying in the passage or food fallen in the field after harvesting.

ਉਂਛਸ਼ੀਲ [ũchṣil] *Skt* उञ्छशील *adj* (one) who lives by collecting ears of corn fallen in the harvested field.

ਉਛਕ [uchək], **ਉਛਕਨ** [uchkən] *n* the act of jumping upward in sitting position, a gambol. "uchkãt taji."–*kəlki.* 'The Arab horses gambol.'

ਉਂਛਬ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ [ũchbrɪttɪ] *Skt* उञ्छवृत्ति *n* the act of making both ends meet by picking up stray grains from the harvested field. **2** a holyman specifically mentioned in Mahabharat, so named because of his habit of picking up fallen grains or ears of corn from the harvested fields.

ਉਛਰਨ [uchrən], **ਉਛਲਨ** [uchlən], **ਉਛਲਨਾ** [uchəlna] *Skt* उच्छलन *v* to leap, gambol, skip, frisk. **2** to overflow the banks. "bhərɪ sərvəru jəb uchle, təb tərəṇu duhela."–*s farid.* "uchlɪa kamu kal mətɪ lagi."–*beni sri.*

ਉਛਲਾ [uchla] *n* a vərnɪk metre also named uchal, hãsək and pãktɪ. It has four lines, each line is organised as Sǀǀ, S, S.

Example:

gavət nari. bajat tari.
dekhət raja. devət saja.–*əj.*

ਉਛਵ [uchəv] *Skt* उत्सव *n* a pleasure-giving task, joyful work. **2** happiness.

ਉਛਾਹ [uchah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* courage, boldness. **2** ambition. **3** endeavour. **4** fondness. **5** amusement.

ਉਛਾਹੜ [uchahəṛ] *n* hatred, disgust. **2** nausea, numbness, the act of wretching.

ਉਛਾਹੜਾ [uchahṛa] *n* zeal. See ਉਛਾਹ. **2** a person full of zeal and ardour.

ਉਛਾਹਾੜਾ [uchahaṛa] with ardour, courageously. "kuṛ mare kal uchahaṛa."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਉਛਾਹਿ [uchahɪ] with zeal. **2** for amusement. "khel kiya apṇe uchahɪ jiu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਉਛਾਰ [uchar] *n* a covering, bolster. "jəri sãg jəre rajẽ arun uchar hi."–*NP.* 'red coloured (quilt) covers.' **2** See ਉਛਾਲਨ.

ਉਛਾਰਨ [ucharən] See ਉਛਾਲਨ.

ਉਛਾਲ [uchal] See ਉਛਲਾ and ਉਛਾਲਨਾ.

ਉਛਾਲਨ [uchalən], **ਉਛਾਲਨਾ** [uchalna] *Skt* उच्छालन *v* to make one leap, to make one jump across. **2** to throw upward. **3** to turn upside down.

ਉਛਾੜ [uchaṛ] *n* a covering, bolster. See ਉਛਾਰ. **2** covering material.

ਉਛਿਸ਼ਟ [uchɪsəṭ] *Skt* उच्छिष्ट *adj* left-over victuals or leavings, refuse.

ਉਛੇਦਨ [uchedən] *Skt* उच्छेदन *v* to dig up, excavate. **2** to cut into pieces, chop; to gnaw. **3** to destroy.

ਉਛੇਰ [ucher] *n* ਉਦ-ਛੋਰ. water-front, river-bank. **2** the act of grazing animals. **3** See ਉਛੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ.

ਉਛੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ucher cərṇa] *Skt* स्वैर सञ्चार. unrestricted wandering of animals; grazing freely.

ਉਛੋਹਾੜਾ [ʊchohaṛa] See ਉਛਾਹਾੜਾ.

ਉਛੰਗ [ʊchāg] *Skt* उत्सङ्ग *n* a lap. "sɪri cād dhər nam tɪh pay ʊchāg bhətij."–*NP.*

ਉਜੱਡ [ʊjəḍḍ] *adj* uncouth, very stupid.

ਉਜਬਕ [ʊjbək] *P* ازبک[1] *n* an inhabitant of Tatar. **2** an uncivilized race of Tatar. There were many Uzbaks in the army of Taimur whose ancestor was an Uzbak. This race is mentioned at many places in the Indian history. **3** In Punjabi, a tall, strong but stupid man is called by this name. "ʊjbək kɪsu vəlayət kera. khaɪ bəhut əru oj ghənera." –*GPS.*

ਉਜਰ [ʊjər] *n* strength, power. **2** *adj* desolate, uninhabited. **3** *A* عذر *n* excuse. **4** reason, cause. **5** an act of expressing helplessness.

ਉਜਰਖ਼ਾਹੀ [ʊjərxvahi] *P* عذر خواہی the act of asking for the cause or the reason. **2** asking about the reason of a person's death, condolence. **3** the act of asking for pardon.

ਉਜਰਤ [ʊjrət] *A* اجرت *n* the act of paying for the work done, wage. **2** hire, fare.

ਉਜਲ [ʊjəl] *Skt* उज्जवल, उद्ज्वल. shining, clean, clear. "ʊjəl moti sohṇe."–*suhi var m 1.* **2** white. "ʊjəl kehā cɪləkṇa." Poets consider the following objects as shining and clean: əmrɪt (ambrosia), Eravat (Indar's elephant), sətyʊg (the epoch of truth), sətguṇ (qualities of truth), crystal, sərədghən (killer of cold, fire), goddess Sarda, oyster, Shiv, sʊdərşən (Vishnu's discus), the sun, şeşnag (serpent god), conch, saints' heart, laughter, snow, Himalayas, swan, cotton, camphor, kātɪ məṇɪ (a jewel), Radha's mother Kirati, kūd flower, Ganga (river Ganges), moonlight, rice, lime, sandalwood, moon, sunlight, Narad, mercury, pūn (meritorious act), Baldev (elder brother of Krishan), pearl, silver, teeth and heron. **3** free from blemish. **4** beautiful. **5** See ਉੱਜਲ.

[1]Many writers pronounce this word as "uzbək."

ਉਂਜਲ [ũjəl] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* the hollow formed with both the hands, palms raised upwards to receive something.

ਉਜਲਾ [ʊjla] See ਉਜਲ. "soi kām kəmaɪ jɪtʊ mʊkh ʊjla."–asa m 5. "sahɪb mera ʊjla."–*var ram m 1.*

ਉਜੜ [ʊjəṛ] *adj* uninhabited. "koṛi nərək bərabre ʊjəṛ soi thaʊ."–*var jɛt.*

ਉਜੜਨਾ [ʊjəṛna] *v* to become uprooted, to get homeless. **2** to be totally destroyed.

ਉਜਾਸ [ʊjas] *n* light, brightness, radiance. "bijʊri prəkasɛ jɪm tej ko ʊjasɛ."–*GPS.* "bədhyo cād səm carʊ ʊjas."–*GPS.* **2** renown.

ਉਜਾਗਰ [ʊjagər] *adj* well-known, famous. "hərɪ ke nam kəbir ʊjagər."–*asa rəvdas.* **2** manifest, bright. "əvtar ʊjagər an kiəʊ."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **3** awakened, knowledgeable. **4** *n* the sun. **5** *xa* a lamp, candle.

ਉਜਾਗਰੀ [ʊjagri] *n* renown. **2** *xa* lantern.

ਉਜਾਨ [ʊjan] *Skt* उच्च-यान *n* a high flying rider, aeroplane. **2** a god riding, a celestial vehicle.

ਉਜਾਨਾ [ʊjana], **ਉਜਾਨੀ** [ʊjani] *adj* rider of a high flying vehicle, rider of an aeroplane. **2** *n* god. "koṭɪ tetis ʊjana."–*asa kəbir.*

ਉਜਾਰ [ʊjar] See ਉਜਾਰਾ, ਉਜਾੜ and ਔਜਾਰ.

ਉਜਾਰਉ [ʊjarəʊ] *n* light, brightness, illumination. "təb jaɪ jotɪ ʊjarəʊ ləhɛ."–*gəʊ bavən kəbir.*

ਉਜਾਰਾ [ʊjara] *n* destruction, devastation. **2** cost or compensation for destruction. "səbh kɪdaɪ ko bhərhʊ ʊjara."–*NP.* **3** light, radiance. "nam jəpət koṭɪ sur ʊjara."–*jɛt m 5.*

ਉਜਾਰੀ [ʊjari] *adj* shining, sparkling. "sobhət panɪ krɪpan ʊjari."–*parəs.*

ਉਜਾਰੋ [ʊjaro] See ਉਜਾਰਾ 3. **2** lighted, illuminated. "sətɪgurʊ səbədɪ ʊjaro dipa."–*bɪla m 5.* 'lit the lamp of knowledge.'

ਉਜਾਲਾ [ʊjala] *n* light, radiance, brightness. "prəgəṭ rəhɪo prəbhʊ sərəb ʊjala."–*maru solhe m 5.* See ਜੂਲ.

ਉਜਾੜ [ʊjaṛ] *n* an uninhabited place, a wasteland.

ਉਜਾੜਨਾ [ʊjaṛna] *v* to depopulate, remove habitation. **2** to destroy.

ਉਜਾੜਾ [ʊjaṛa] *n* devastation. **2** a fine for causing destruction.

ਉਜਿਆਰਉ [ʊjɪarəʊ], **ਉਜਿਆਰਾ** [ʊjɪara], **ਉਜਿਆਰੋ** [ʊjiaro], **ਉਜਿਆਲਾ** [ʊjɪala], **ਉਜੀਆਰਾ** [ʊjiara] light. See ਉਜਾਲਾ. "hərɪ ka nam sə̃g ʊjiara." –*sukhməni.* "bhəɪo ʊjɪaro bhəvən səglare." –*dhəna rəvdas.*

ਉਜੂ [ʊju] *A* وضو, *n* washing of hands, feet and face prior to namaz. "ʊṭhʊ phərida ʊju sajɪ subəh nɪvaj gʊjarɪ."–*s fərid.* "kɪa ʊju paku kia mʊhʊ dhoɪa?"–*prəbha kəbir.*

ਉਜੈਨ [ʊjɛn] *Skt* उज्जयिनी *n* a town in Gwalior state, old capital of Malwa, situated on the southern bank of Shipra river. Vikramaditya also ruled here for some time. In Sanskrit texts, this place is also named "Avanti". The ancient temple of Mahakal is to be found here. "bhup ʊjɛn puri ko jəhā."–*krɪsən.*

ਉੱਜਲ [ʊjjəl] See ਉਜਲ. **2** *Dg adj* of a high caste. **3** of a pristine race.

ਉੱਜੜ [ʊjjəṛ] See ਉਜਾੜ.

ਉਜਯਾਰਾ [ʊjyara] See ਉਜਾਲਾ. "jəh ənhət sur ʊjyara."–*sor namdev.*

ਉਜੁਲ [ʊjvəl] See ਉਜਲ.

ਉਝਕਣਾ [ʊjhəkṇa], **ਉਝਕਨਾ** [ʊjhəkna], *v* to shine, be startled. **2** to jump, leap. **3** to bend in order to see.

ਉਝਰ [ʊjhər], **ਉਝਰਣਾ** [ʊjhərṇa], **ਉਝਰਨ** [ʊjhrən] *v* to depart; to be ruined. "khɪn pəl baji dekhiɛ ʊjhrət nəhi bara."–*asa ə m 1.* **2** to be separated, get displaced or uprooted. "jəbɛ ʊjhər tū bhakh hɛ̃ turət vəhɛ chʊṭjaɪ."–*cəritr 68.* "rɪs jʊjjh ʊjjhre rajput."–*ramav. Skt* ਉੱਝਨ. to be separated. **3** to be unravelled or solved.

ਉਝੜ [ʊjhəṛ] *n* a garden, forest. **2** a wilderness through which no path can be found; also ਔਝੜ. "bhaṇɛ ʊjhəṛɪ bhanɛ raha."–*majh m 5.*

ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ [ʊjhəṛpəthɪ], **ਉਝੜਪੰਥੀ** [ʊjhəṛpəthi] *adj* ignorant, gone astray, (one) who loses his way in a dense jungle. "ʊjhəṛpəthɪ bhrəmɛ gavari."–*suhi chə̃t m 4.*

ਉਝੜਿ [ʊjhəṛɪ] in a pathless wilderness. See ਉਝੜ.

ਉਝਾਰ [ʊjhar] *n* a wild wasteland, an uninhabited place. **2** See ਉਝਾਰਨ.

ਉਝਾਰਨ [ʊjharən] *v* to uproot. **2** to scatter, disperse. **3** to wind up. "bhənət nanək jəb khel ʊjharɛ təb ekɛ ekə̃kara."–*maru m 5.*

ਉਝਾੜ [ʊjhaṛ] See ਉਝਾਰ.

ਉਝੀੜ [ʊjhiṛ] *adj* undisputed, uncontested, uncontroverted. "gʊrʊmʊkh marəg cəlṇa as nɪrasi jhiṛ ʊjhiṛi."–*BG.* **2** not dense, sparse, sporadic. "chɪn me ghən so kardin ʊjhiṛa." –*krɪsən.*

ਉੱਝੜ [ʊjjhəṛ] See ਉਝੜ.

ਉੱਝੜਪੰਥਿ [ʊjjhəṛpəthɪ] See ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ.

ਉਂਞ [ʊ̃ɲ] *adv* like that, in the same manner.

ਉਟ [ʊṭ] See ਓਟ. **2** *Skt* straw, herbage.

ਉਟੰਕਣ [ʊṭə̃kəṇ] *n* a gəṇɪk metre of four lines, each line organised as SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, S, with the first pause at the twelfth character and the second at the tenth character thereafter.

Example:

surbira səje ghor baje bəje,
  bhaj kə̃ta! sʊṇe ram ae,
balɪ maryo bəli sɪ̃dhʊ paṭyo jinɛ,
  tahɪ so bɛr kɛse rəcae?
byadh jityo jɪnɛ jə̃bh maryo ʊnɛ,
  ram ɔtar soi sʊhae,
de mɪlo janki bat hɛ syan ki,
  cam ke dam kahe cəlae ?[1]–*ramav.*

ਉਟੰਕਨ [ʊṭə̃kən] *Skt* the act of stopping; an impediment, obstacle. **2** wrangling, an excuse.

[1]Mandodari's advice to Ravan.

ਉਟੰਗਣ [utãgəṇ] *n* seeds of kõcphəli, a canthodium hirtum, used to cure several diseases.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See ਉਸਟ and ਉਠਣਾ. **2** *Skt* उठ् *vr* to beat; to chide.

ਉਠਈਆ [uṭhəia] *adj* rising. **2** *n* a dancing horse, gamboling like an acrobat. **3** *v* rises. "sərdha mənɪ bəhutu uṭhəia."–*bɪla ə m 4.*

ਉਠ ਜਾਣਾ [uṭh jaṇa] *v* to go away, march off. **2** to die, leave the world. "uṭh jaṇa tã keha maṇa ?"–*prov.*

ਉਠਣਾ [uṭhṇa], **ਉਠਨਾ** [uṭhna] *Skt* उत्थान *v* to stand up. **2** to wake up. **3** to be alert, get ready for work. **4** to sprout, grow. "jəhɪ te uṭhɪo təhɪ hi aɪo."–*sar m 5.* "jɪ osu mɪlɛ tɪsu kusəṭ uṭhahi."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਉਠਵਨੀ [uṭhvəni] *n* an attack, a charge. "ture dhəvaɪ uṭhvəni kəri."–*cərɪtr 176.*

ਉਠਵੈਯਾ [uṭhvɛya] *adj* who rises. **2** who arouses. **3** *n* a jumping horse, smart horse.

ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [uṭhauṇa] *v* to lift. See ਉਠਣਾ and ਉਠਾਰਨਾ. "bãnhɪ uṭhai poṭli."–*s fərid.* **2** to remove, abolish, cancel. "səbh lekha rekh-hu uṭhai." –*sor m 5.* **3** to decipher a document.

ਉਠਾਨ [uṭhan] *n* rise, progress. **2** desire for copulation after menses. **3** an attack, a charge. "həri sĩgh təb kəri uṭhana."–*VN.* **4** heroic stanzas sung before the pɔ̃ri stanza for generating a heroic feeling.

ਉਠਾਰਨਾ [uṭharna], **ਉਠਾਲਨਾ** [uṭhalna] *v* to make one rise or stand up, lift. "pəkərɪ kes jəm uṭharɪo."–*asa m 5 pərṭal.* "ɪkna sutɪã deɪ uṭhalɪ."–*s fərid.* **2** to begin. "hərɪ jən sɪu bad uṭhrɪɛ."–*bɪla m 5.* **3** to bear, endure. "dukh bəhut uṭhayo."–*GPS.* **4** to stop, prohibit. **5** to obliterate, destroy. See ਉਠਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਠਾਲਿ [uṭhalɪ] *adv* having lifted. See ਉਠਾਲਨਾ.

ਉਠਿ [uṭhɪ] having got up, having risen up. "uṭhɪ ɪsnan kərhu pərbhate."–*bəsət m 5.*

ਉਡ [uḍ] See ਉਡਣਾ. "uḍ hun kaga kare."–*gəu kəbir.* See ਕਾਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ. **2** See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡਗ [uḍəg] See ਉਡੁਗ.

ਉਡਗਿੰਦ [uḍgɪ̃d] *n* the master of uḍgəṇ (stars), the moon. "gyan van sɪkh yut uḍgɪ̃d."–*GPS.*

ਉਡਛਾ [uḍcha] See ਓਡਛਾ. "khojət udchanath ke."–*cərɪtr 2.*

ਉਡਣਾ [uḍṇa] *Skt* उड्डयन *v* to fly, rise up into the air.

ਉਡਨਖਟੋਲਾ [uḍənkhəṭola] *n* a flying cot, an aircraft, aeroplane. "uḍənkhəṭole bəhut səjai."–*PP.*

ਉਡਨਪੰਖੇਰੂ [uḍənpãkheru] *adj* a migratory bird. **2** human mind. "ɪhu mənu uḍənpãkheru bən ka."–*sar kəbir.* **3** *n* mind. **4** a body showing erotic charm.

ਉਡਨਾ [uḍna] See ਉਡਣਾ.

ਉਡਰਿ [uḍərɪ] *adv* having flown. "hãs uḍərɪ kodhrɛ pəɪa."–*s fərid.* **2** *adj* flier, capable of flying. "pãkhi pãc uḍərɪ nəhi dhavhɪ." –*maru solhe m 1.* 'five senses imagined as a bird in flight.'

ਉਡਰਿਆ [uḍrɪa] flew away, disappeared. "dhərəmu pãkh kərɪ uḍrɪa."–*var majh m 1.*

ਉਡਵਾ [uḍva] stars, planets. "hərɪ jən sobha səbh jəg upərɪ, jɪu vɪcɪ uḍva səsɪkik." –*prəbha m 4.* See ਸਸਿਕੀਕ.

ਉਡਾਉ [uḍau] *adj* spendthrift, prodigal. **2** who flies; capable of flight.

ਉਡਾਰੀ [uḍari] *n* a flight, the act of flying. "mɪṭhe məkhu mua kɪu ləe uḍari."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* 'Unstable, distracted mind flies like a bird.'

ਉਡਾਰੂ [uḍaru] *adj* fit for flying, capable of flying.

ਉਡਿ [uḍɪ] having flown. "mənu pãkhi bhəɪo uḍɪ uḍɪ dəh dɪsɪ jaɪ."–*s kəbir.*

ਉਡਿੰਦ [uḍɪ̃d] ਉਡੁ-ਇੰਦੁ *n* the master of stars; the moon.

ਉਡੀਸਾ [uḍisa] *Skt* ओड्र *n* part of Bengal that includes Cuttack, Balsur and Puri. It is called

Utkal as well. The famous temple of Jagannath is at Puri See ਜਗੰਨਾਥ. "kəha udise məjənu kia ?"–*prəbha kəbir.*

ਉਡੀਕ [udik] *n* wait. See ਉਡੀਕਣਾ.

ਉਡੀਕਣਾ [udikna], ਉਡੀਕਨਾ [udikna] *Skt* ਉਤ-ਈਖਣ to look upward, to cast constant gaze in one direction. **2** to wait, await.

ਉਡੀਣ [udin], ਉਡੀਣਾ [udina], ਉਡੀਣੀ [udini] *Skt* उदीर्ण *adj* perplexed, confounded. **2** sad. "həu hərɪ bajh udinia."–*bɪha cɐ̃t m 4.* **3** surprising. "vaṭ həmari khəri udini."–*s fərid.*

ਉਡੀਨ [udin] See ਉਡੀਣ. **2** *Skt* उड्डीन *n* flight.

ਉਡੀਨੀ [udini] become sad. See ਉਡੀਣੀ. "udini udini udini, kəb ghərɪ ave ri."–*bɪla pərtal m 5.*

ਉਡੁ [udu] *Skt* उड्ड *n* a bird. **2** water. **3** a star, planet.

ਉਡੁਗ [udug] short form for ਉਡੁਗਣ. stars.

ਉਡੁਗਣ [udugən] *n* stars, nebula, starry cluster.

ਉਡੁਗਨਾਥ [udugnath] *n* lord of udugən, the moon.

ਉਡੁਗਨਿਕੇਤ [udugnɪket] house of stars; night. –*sənama.*

ਉਡੁਗ ਨਿਕੇਤਿਸ [udug nɪketɪs] the night, a house of stars, the moon, master.–*sənama.*

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪ [udugbhup] the king of stars, the moon. –*sənama.*

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪਣੀ ਭੂਪ [udugbhupni bhup] the moon, the lord of stars; its consort river Chandarbhaga whose matron is the earth.–*sənama.* feminine form of the lord.

ਉਡੁਪ [udup] *Skt* उडुप *n* the lord of ਉਡੁ (water), Varun. **2** a ship, boat. **3** the moon. **4** a blue jay, heron. See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡੁਪਤਿ [udupətɪ] *Skt* उडुपति *n* the moon. **2** blue jay. See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡੂਵਾ [uduva] See ਉਡਵਾ.

ਉਡੇਰੋਲਾਲ [uderolal] See ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ.

ਉਡੰਤ [udɐ̃t] *n* flight. **2** *adj* flown. **3** flying, while flying. "pəvən udɐ̃t nə dhavɛ."–*səvɛye m 3.* See ਪਵਣਉਡੰਤ.

ਉਢ [udh] See ਓਢਨ.

ਉਢਲੀਆ [udhlia] See ਓਢਲੀਆ.

ਉਢਾਉਣਾ [udhauna] See ਓਢਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਢੌਨੀ [udhɔni] *n* a cloth for covering the body. "mənhu səbɪdu nil udhɔni."–*GPS.* 'As if deep green earth covered with red velvety lady-bugs is a blue embroidered sheet.'

ਉੱਢਲ [uddhəl] *adj* who seeks shelter. "dhal uddhlɐ̃."–*ramav.* **2** a wearer.

ਉਣ [un] See ਉਣਨਾ and ਊਨ. **2** *Dg pron* they.

ਉਣਤਾਲੀ [untali] thirty-nine.

ਉੱਣਤਰ [unəttər] sixty-nine.

ਉੱਣਤੀ [unətti] twenty-nine. See ਉਨੱਤੀ.

ਉਣਨਾ [unna] *v* to knit, weave. "tənɪ unɪ khũb cərəɪkɛ."–*BG. S* ਉਣਣੂ.

ਉਣਮਣ [unmən] *Dg adj* unhappy, sad. See ਉਨਮਨ.

ਉਣਵੰਜਾ [unvɐ̃ja] *Skt* एकोनपञ्चाशत् forty-nine.

ਉਣਾਸਠ [unasəth] fifty-nine.

ਉਣਾਸੀ [unasi] seventy-nine.

ਉਣਾਨਵੇ [unanve] *Skt* ऐकोन नवति.eighty-nine.

ਉਣਿ [unɪ] *adv* having knitted. See ਉਣਨਾ.

ਉਣੇਤੁ [unetu] *Skt* उपनयन *n* the ritual of wearing the sacred thread. "bhədənu unetu kəraɪa." –*ram m 5 bɐ̃no.* See ਉਪਨੀਤ.

ਉਣੰਜਾ [unɐ̃ja] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਤ [ut] *Skt* ਉੱਤਰ *n* the other world. "it ut jiə nal sɐ̃gi."–*guj m 5.* **2** *adv* on that side, thither. "ut takɛ ut te utɪ pekhɛ."–*dhəna m 5.* **3** perhaps. **4** *pron* he. See ਉਤੁ.

ਉਤਸਰਗ [utsərəg] *Skt* उत्सर्ग *n* renunciation, abandonment. **2** charity. **3** termination, end, conclusion.

ਉਤਸਰਪਿਣੀ [utsərpɪni] *Skt* उत्सर्पिणी *n* visualised by the Jains, a view of Time. Like the Hindus have their cycles of Satyug, etc., Jains have their view of utsərpɪni. (moving forward) and avsərpəni, (moving backward).

ਉਤਸਵ [utsəv] *Skt* उत्सव *n* pleasure, rejoicing. **2** a pleasure-giving action.

ਉਤਸਾਹ [utsah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* enthusiasm, boldness.

2 zeal, tenacity. "din dəɪal, kərhu utsaha." –*suhi m 5.*

ਉਤਸਾਹੀ [utsahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* enthusiastic. 2 energetic.

ਉਤਸੁਕ [utsuk] *Skt* उत्सुक *adj* eager to know, excited with desire.

ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ [utsukta] *Skt n* eagerness, ardent desire to possess something.

ਉਤਕਟ [utkəṭ] *Skt* उत्कट *adj* arduous, hard, tough. 2 furious, fierce. 3 strong. 4 beyond propriety. 5 inebriated, intoxicated. 6 vain.

ਉਤਕਰਸ਼ [utkərəṣ], **ਉਤਕਰਖ** [utkərəkh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष *n* abundance, excess. 2 praise, applause. 3 superiority, prominence. 4 a king of Kashmir who succeeded Kalash to the throne.

ਉਤਕਲ [utkəl] *Skt* उत्कल son of king Sudyuman who gave his own name to the country. See ਉੜੀਸਾ.

ਉਤਕਲਾ [utkəla], **ਉਤਕਾ** [utka] See **ਉਤਕੰਠਿਤਾ**.

ਉਤਕੰਟਕ [utkā̃ṭək] *Skt n* kərɔ̃da, a tree with hard thorns, from the fruit of which pickle is made. See ਕਰੌਂਦਾ.

ਉਤਕੰਠਾ [utkā̃ṭha] *Skt* उत्कण्ठता *n* intense desire. "bɪhbəl hvɛ utkā̃ṭha bhuri."–*NP.*

ਉਤਕੰਠਿਤਾ [utkā̃ṭhɪta] *Skt* उत्कण्ठिता *n* in poetry, a heroine who, not finding her lover at the appointed spot in time, thinks about possible reasons for his not coming. She is also called Utkala and Utka.

ਉਤਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ [utkrɪṣṭ] *Skt* उत्कृष्ट *adj* superb, grand. 2 superior, best.

ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ [utkṣepəṇ], **ਉਤਖੇਪਣ** [utkhepəṇ] *Skt* उत्क्षेपण *v* to throw upward. 2 to steal. 3 *n* a lid. 4 a winnowing tray. 5 a fan.

ਉਤੱਥ [utətth] *Skt* उतथ्य *n* son of Angira, born of Shradha, married to Bhadra, daughter of Som. Varun, the god, got enamoured of Bhadra and abducted her from Utath's hut. Utath sent Narad to bring her back, but Varun refused to hand her over. In wrath, Utath drank up the entire ocean. Still Varun did not relent. When Varun's pond went dry and the entire universe became waterless, Varun sought refuge with Utath and restored Bhadra to him. The latter was highly pleased to have his wife back, and he alleviated all the troubles of Varun.

There is a story in Mahabharat that Mamta was Utath's wife. While she was pregnant, Utath's younger brother Vrihaspati, driven by lust, went to his sister-in-law and expressed his desire for sex with her. Mamta and her child in the womb warned him against the alleged sin. Vrihaspati cursed the child with blindness. Thus the child came to be called Dirghtama (literally great darkness). See ਭਰਦ੍ਵਾਜ.

ਉਤਪਤਿ [utpətɪ] *Skt* उत्पत्ति *n* birth, production. "tɪsu prəbh te səgli utpətɪ."–*sukhməni.* 2 creation of the universe. "utpətɪ pərləu apɪ nɪrala."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਉਤਪਤਿ ਪਰਲਉ [utpətɪ pərləu] See ਉਤਪਤਿ 2. 2 the phenomena of the original creation and final annihilation of the universe. "utpətɪ pərləu səbde hovɛ."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਉਤਪਲ [utpəl] *Skt* उत्पल *n* blue lotus. 2 a lotus flower.

ਉਤਪਲਲੋਚਨ [utpəl-locən] *adj* lotus-eyed, having very beautiful eyes. "əvɪlokət bhe utpəl locən."–*NP.*

ਉਤਪਾਟਨ [utpaṭən] *Skt* उत्पाटन *n* digging, excavating, dismantling, uprooting.

ਉਤਪਾਤ [utpat] *Skt* उत्पात *n* tumult, calamity. 2 disturbance. 3 the act of falling over, rushing upon.

ਉਤਪਾਤਿ [utpatɪ], **ਉਤਪਾਤੀ** [utpati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति *n* birth, genesis. "brəhəm bĩdu te səbh utpati." –*gəu kəbir.* 2 *Skt* उत्पातिन् *adj* trouble maker, rioter.

ਉਤਪਾਦਕ [utpadək] *Skt* उत्पादक *adj* who produces.

2 *n* father, begetter. 3 a mythical animal named Sharabh, having four feet on the back and four at the chest. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਉਤਪਾਦਨ [utpadən] उत्पादन *n* the process of creation or production.

ਉਤਪੰਨ [utpə̃n] *Skt* उत्पन्न *adj* produced or created, born.

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਛਾ [utprekṣa] *Skt* उत्प्रेक्षा *n* the act of decoding similarity. 2 a figure of speech in a literary composition that involves comparison of two distinct objects to be compared. "an bat ko an me jəhĩ sə̃bhavən hoɪ."–*ṣɪvraj bhuṣən.*

Example:

kop bhəi bər cə̃ḍɪ məhā bəhu
  juddh kəryo rən me bəl dhari,
lɛkɛ krɪpan məhā bəlvan
  pəcarkɛ sũbh ke upər jhari,
sar sõ sar ki dhar bəji
  jhənkar uṭhi tɪh te cɪngari,
mənhu bhadəv mas ki rɛn
  ləsɛ pəṭbijən ki cəmcari.–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

(b) If such words as "goya" and "mano" are not employed, then gəmyotprekṣa or guptotprekṣa comes into being.

Example:

ɪkk vəḍḍhe tegī təṛphən
  məd pite loṭən bavle. –*cə̃ḍi 3.*

'as if drunkards were rolling.'

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਛੋਪਮਾ [utprekṣopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (e).

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਖਯਾ [utprekhya] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਛਾ.

ਉਤਭਿਜ [utbhɪj], **ਉਤਭੁਜ** [utbhuj] a gəṇɪk metre in Dasam Granth also called utbhuj, ərdh bhujə̃g, somraji and ṣə̃khnari. It has four lines, each line being organised as ISS, ISS.

Example :

həhasə̃ kəpalə̃. subhasə̃ chɪtalə̃.
prəbhasə̃ jualə̃. ənasə̃ kəralə̃.–*kəlki.*

2 *Skt* उद्भिज्ज *n* terrigenus or abiogenic matter including minerals and vegetation. "jəl bɪn utbhuj kam nəhĩ."–*asa m 1.* "ə̃ḍəj jerəj setəj kini. utbhuj khanɪ bəhur rəcdini."–*cɔpəi.* 3 *Skt* उद्-भुज one who extends his own arm or grips another's arm to render help; a helper. "utbhuj cələtu ap kərɪ cinɛ ape tətu pəchanɛ."–*ram m 1.* "utbhuj sərup abɪgət əbhə̃g."–*gyan.*

ਉਤਮ [utəm], **ਉਤਮੁ** [utəmu] See ਉੱਤਮ. "utəm sə̃t bhale sə̃jogi."–*dhəna m 5.* "utəmu ehu bicar hɛ."–*var asa.*

ਉਤਰ [utər] See ਉਤਰਣਾ and ਉੱਤਰ.

ਉਤਰਸਿ [utrəsɪ] will go across. "ram nam ki gətɪ nəhi jani kɛsẹ utərsɪ para."–*maru kəbir.*

ਉਤਰਣ [utrəṇ], **ਉਤਰਣਾ** [utərṇa], **ਉਤਰਨਾ** [utərna] *Skt* उत्तरण *v* to reach across. 2 to come down from above, descend. 3 to take birth, assume another form. "ghərɪ guru ramdas bhəgət utərɪ ayəu."–*səvɛye m 5.* 4 to cease; to disappear. "utər gəɪo mere mən ka sə̃sa."–*sar m 5.* "ləga rə̃g əpar ko nə utarəi."–*səva m 5.*

ਉਤਰਾਉ [utrau] *n* the idea of coming down. 2 a slope.

ਉਤਰਿ [utərɪ] northwards. "utərɪ dəkhənɪ pubɪ des pəscəmɪ jəsu bhakhəh."–*səvɛye m 3.* 2 having descended. "teu utərɪ par pəre."–*dhəna kəbir.*

ਉਤਰੀ [utri] will descend. "dhɪaɪdɪa tū prəbhu mɪlu, nanək utri cɪ̃t."–*var guj 2 m 5.* 2 descended. 3 (you) should descend.

ਉਤਰੀਆ [utria] *adj* (one) who takes across; deliverer. "bhɛsagər sə̃t par utria."–*gəu m 5.* 2 descender.

ਉਤਰੁ [utəru] See ਉੱਤਰ. "ape akhɛ ape səmjhɛ tɪs kɪa utəru dije?"–*sɪdh gosəṭɪ.*

ਉਤਲਾਨਾ [utlana] *v* to get excited, hurry. 2 *adj* excited.

ਉਤਲੰਤ [utlə̃t] excited, eager. 2 *adv* in haste, with eagerness."sun ṣor jat utlə̃t dhaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਉਤਵਤ [utvət] *Skt* उदावर्त *n* a whirlpool, an eddy.

2 flatulence, the bloating of the abdomen.

ਉਤਵਤਾ [utvəta] *adj* excited, bewildered, baffled. 2 overwhelmed by bafflement. "phɪrhɪ utvətae."–*asa ə m 3.* See ਉਤਵਤ.

ਉਤਾਊਲ [utaul], **ਉਤਾਇਲ** [utaɪl] *n* excitement, eagerness. "nɪkṭɛ tɪh jan utaɪl."–*krɪsən.*

ਉਤਾਈ [utai] *n* a picture, portrait. "mənhu utai bhaɪ."–*NP.* 'portrait of admiration indeed.'

ਉਤਾਹ [utah], **ਉਤਾਹਿ** [utahɪ] *adj* excessive. "ghəṭɛ nə vədhɛ utahɪ."–*oə̃kar.* 2 above. 3 upward; *S* from above.

ਉਤਾਕ [utak] See ਓਤਾਕ and ਅਉਤਾਕ.

ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ [utanpad] See ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ.

ਉਤਾਰ [utar] *n* a copy, duplicate. "utar khase dəstkhət ka."–*əkal.* 'copy of a specific signature.' 2 a used dress that is not worn any more. "əmir da utar gərib da, sĩgar." 3 *Skt* अवतार a prophet, birth, incarnation. 4 an incarnation of a god in some other form. 5 See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ.

ਉਤਾਰ ਚੜਾਉ [utar cəṛau] *cpd n* a discussion, rebuttal. 2 a talk of profit or loss. "ev utar cəṛəu sunae. jəhãgir ko mən bhərmae."–*GPS.*

ਉਤਾਰਣਾ [utarṇa], **ਉਤਾਰਨਾ** [utarna] *v* to bring down from above. 2 to cross over. See ਉਤਰਣ.

ਉਤਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ [utar rəkkhṇa] *v* to drop from memory. See ਰਾਖੁ ਉਤਾਰਿ. 2 to look down upon, insult. 3 to bring down.

ਉਤਾਰਾ [utara] See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ. 2 *n* a copy, duplicate. "us ne gurubaṇi da ṣuddh utara kita hɛ."–*prov.* 3 In Tantra, the act that is undertaken to get rid of some trouble hovering over a person's head. To avert it, a piece of bread is waved over the head of the sick person and thrown to birds and animals for eating. 4 an assault, invasion. "təhã ap kino husɛni utarə̃."–*VN.* 5 a cloister, place for having rest. 6 an act of deliverance. "par utara hoɪ:"–*dhəna m 1.*

ਉਤਾਰਿਅਨੁ [utarɪənu] he went across. "bhəujəlu parɪ utarɪənu."–*sor ə m 3.*

ਉਤਾਲ [utal] *n* haste, promptness. "kalu ne utal lin ə̃k hɪt nal."–*NP.* 2 *Skt* उत्ताल *adj* good. 3 fast. 4 a lot, more. 5 terrible, scary.

ਉਤਾਵਲ [utavəl] *n* haste, promptness. 2 cleverness, smartness.

ਉਤਾਵਲਾ [utavla] *adj* eager, quick. 2 smart, agile. 3 nervous, agitated. 4 *adv* quickly, immediately. "səc ṭɪkɛ ghəṛɪ aɪ səbadɪ utavla."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਉਤਾਵਲੀ [utavli] *n* haste, promptness. 2 *adj* likely to vanish in a minute. "jɛse bhadəu khumbraju tu tɪs te khəri utavli."–*bəsə̃t rəvɪdas.*

ਉਤਿ [utɪ] *adv* in that direction, that way. "ut te utɪ pekhɛ."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਉਤੁ [utu] *pron* that. "utu bhukhɛ khaɪ cəliəhɪ dukh."–*sodəru.* 'from that hunger.'

ਉਤੇ [ute], **ਉਤੈ** [utɛ] *adv* on that side, in that direction.

ਉਤੰਸ [utə̃s] See ਅਵਤੰਸ. 2 *Skt* ਉੱਤੰਸ an ornament. 3 a jewel in the crown.

ਉਤੰਕ [utə̃k] See ਉੱਤੰਕ.

ਉਤੰਗ [utə̃g] *Skt* उत्तुङ्ग *adj* very high. "utə̃gi pɛohəri."–*səva m 1.* 'O with such high expectations.' See ਪੇਓਹਰੀ.

ਉੱਤਮ [uttəm] *Skt* उत्तम *adj* the best, superb. 2 *n* elder step-brother of Dhruv. See ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ.

ਉੱਤਮਤਾ [uttəmta], **ਉੱਤਮਤਾਈ** [uttəmtai] *n* superiority, superbness, virtue.

ਉੱਤਮਾ [uttma] *Skt* उत्तमा *n* a heroine in poetry, who does not get angry even after seeing or hearing about her husband's faults. 2 a female messenger who softens the disagreement between the lover and the beloved with her sweet talk and impels them to love each other. 3 *adj* virtuous (woman).

ਉੱਤਰ [uttər] *Skt* उत्तर *n* the northern direction. 2 an answer. 3 the next world. 4 son of King Virat who was the maternal uncle of Parikshit. 5 a literary figure of meaning and speech. See

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼੍ਨੋੱਤਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ. **6** other side. **7** *adj* rear. **8** front.

ਉੱਤਰ ਪਕ੍ਸ਼ [uttər pəkṣ], **ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ** [uttər pəkkh] *Skt* उत्तर पक्ष *n* a counter argument, rejoinder. **2** an answer to a legal complaint, counter measure.

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ [uttər mimãsa] *n* a final view, philosophy as opposed to ritualism; spiritual knowledge, Vedant.

ਉੱਤਰਾ [uttra] *Skt* उत्तरा *n* daughter of king Virat, wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjun and mother of Parikshit. **2** the northern direction. "uttra or sɪdhai."–*corɪtr 259.*

ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ [uttrakhə̃ḍ] *Skt* उत्तराखण्ड *n* the northern region of India close to the Himalayas.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ [uttradhɪkari] *Skt* उत्तराधिकारिन् *n* a successor.

ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ [uttrayəṇ] *Skt* उत्तरायण *n* that half of the year when the sun moves towards the north. See ਅਯਨ.

ਉੱਤਰਾਰਧ [uttrardh] *Skt* उत्तरार्द्ध *n* the second half. **2** the last half of a book.

ਉੱਤਾ [utta] *Skt* उत्तरीय *adj* next. **2** *n* a commentary, explication. **3** the upper part. **4** a mantle, shawl.

ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ [uttanpad] *Skt* उत्तानपाद *n* son of Manu and Shatrupa, whose wife Suniti gave birth to four sons, Dhruv, Kirtiman, Ayushman and Vasu. His second wife Suruchi gave birth to Uttam. See ਧ੍ਰੂ 8.

ਉੱਤਾਵਾਚਣਾ [uttavacṇa] *v* to check accounts. **2** to foretell. **3** to find the details. **4** to anticipate the future.

ਉੱਤਿਸ੍ਟ [uttɪsṭ] *Skt* उत्तिष्ठ (imperative) stand up. **2** standing. "uttɪsṭ devɪ pujə̃t jaɪ."–*parəs.*

ਉੱਤੀਰਣ [uttirəṇ] *Skt* उत्तीर्ण *adj* successful. **2** swum across. **3** passed the test. **4** got free.

ਉੱਤੇਜਕ [uttejək] *Skt* उत्तेजक *adj* what stimulates, or elevates. **2** *n* a magnifying glass, a precious stone that causes fire.

ਉੱਤੇਜਨ [uttejən] *Skt* उत्तेजन *n* exciting, stimulating. **2** the act of abetment.

ਉੱਤੰਕ [uttə̃k] *Skt* उत्तङ्क a sage who was the disciple of Ved Muni, See ਧੁੰਧੁ. "aṣrəm təhə̃ utə̃k muni ko."–*GPS.* **2** a diciple of sage Gautam.

ਉਤ੍ਰਾਯਣ [utrayəṇ] See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ.

ਉਥਕਨ [uthkən] *v* be adjourned, be tired. **2** to lift, to raise to an upright position. **3** to make one rebound or jump. "rəṇhɪ turə̃g uthəkk hɛ̃."–*parəs.* "bajɪ uthəkkiə̃"–*surəj.* **4** to cover; to put the lid on.

ਉਥਤ [uthət] See ਉਥਿਤ.

ਉਥਪਨ [uthpən] See ਉਥਾਪਨ.

ਉਥਪ ਬਿਥਪ [uthəp bɪthəp] See ਉਥਾਪਨ and ਬਿਥਪ.

ਉਥਲਨਾ [uthəlna] *v* to turn over. **2** to turn up and down or upside down. "əgr ju avət tə̃ uthlavət."–*GPS.*

ਉਥਲ ਪਥਲ [uthəl pəthəl] *n* the state of being topsy turvy. "uthəl pəthəl kərdin."–*GPS.*

ਉਥਾਨ [uthan] *Skt* उत्थान *n* the act of standing up. **2** an exertion. **3** a beginning. **4** progress. **5** See ਉਠਾਨ.

ਉਥਾਨਕਾ [uthanka] *Skt* उत्थानिका *n* an introduction, a preface, prologue. **2** a book written by some scholar in the name of the Sikh Guru in which reason for and context of the formation of many words is given.

ਉਥਾਪਨ [uthapən] *Skt* उत्थापन *v* to obliterate, delete. "khɪn məhɪ thapɪ uthapənhara."–*majh m·5.* "khɪn məhɪ thapɪ uthapda."–*var jet.* **2** to raise, erect. **3** re-establish.

ਉਥਾਰਾ [uthara] *S* ਉਥਾੜੇ or ਅਉਥਾੜੇ ادبار a nightmare; a disease caused by heaviness in the stomach and weakness of the brain. While asleep, the patient feels pressure on his chest as if some load were laid or someone were pressing him. It causes a breathing-trouble, fear and the patient starts talking, crying and making a noise in distress. As an antidote for this disease, the patient is given a purgative and medicine

for strengthening the heart and the digestion. Besides standard medicines, the administration of goat or cow milk, lump sugar, almond, cardamom, black pepper, myrobalan, silver leaf, preserve of myrobalan and fruits, light food of vegetables and pulses, and the gravy of partridge meat is beneficial. Intoxicants, chillies, meat, jaggery, oily food, sex, fear, anger etc. are to be avoided. "re jən ! uṭharɛ dəbɪohu sutɪa gəi vɪhaɪ."–*var sor m 3.* 'In the sleep of ignorance, worries pounce on one like a nightmare.'

ਉਥਿਤ [uthɪt], **ਉਥਿੱਤ** [uthɪtt] *Skt* उत्थित *adj* risen. "bəhur uthɪt upər ko avɛ."–*GPS.*

ਉਦ [ud] *Skt* उद् *vr* to wet; to flow. **2** *n* water. **3** an iron-chain to tie the elephant.

ਉਦਉ [udəu], **ਉਦਇ** [udəɪ] *Skt* उदय *n* the act of coming up, rising, manifestation. **2** progress, an increase. "sətɪguru mɪlɛ ja bhagɛ ka udəu hoɪ."–*sri m 3.*

ਉਦਕ [udək] *Skt* उदक *n* water. "ram udəkɪ tənu jələt bujhaɪa."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** the ritual of offering water to the forefathers. See ਉਦਕਣਾ.

ਉਦਕ ਕੁੰਭ [udək kũbh] *Skt* उदककुम्भ *n* a pitcher of water. **2** water standing still in a pitcher. "jɪu prətibĩb bĩb kəu mɪli hɛ udək kũbh bɪgrana."–*asa kəbir.* 'Just as reflection of the sun merges into the pitcher's water when the water is disturbed, in the same manner after death, the body (like an image in the still water) disintegrates and the soul merges with the Great Soul.' **3** an ancient physician whose mention has appeared in several texts.

ਉਦਕਣਾ [udəkṇa], **ਉਦਕਨਾ** [udəkna] *v* to startle with fear, take fright. "ɔ̃cək udke sare."–*GPS.* **2** to jump, leap. **3** to tremble, stumble.

ਉਦਕਭੁਕ [udəkbhuk] *adj* (one) who lives on water alone. **2** *n* submarine fire. **3** lightning ਅਬਿੰਧਨਾਗਨਿ.[1] One whose fuel is water.

"təb kəmles hərəkh hvɛ dyala,
kəhyo, sunhu səbh bhusur sala !
yəsy ucar udəkhbhuk, vari–
tirəth raj det phəl cari."

–*GPS rasɪ 7 ə 4, cə̃d 36.*

The kind Brahma was pleased and said to the sages, The mantar whose recitation after rinsing of the mouth with the waters of the chief of pilgrimages, Amritsar, gets (you) four boons goes as : "oə̃ əmrɪtodbhəvay, əmrɪtrupay, tirəthrajay, nəmonəmh."

ਉਦਕਰਖ [udkərəkh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष *n* plentitude, abundance; elaboration, expanse. "jəb udkərəkh kəra kərtara."–*cɔpai.* See ਉਤਕਰਖ.

ਉਦਕਿ [udəkɪ] because of or with water. See ਉਦਕ.

ਉਦਕੁ [udəku] water. See ਉਦਕ. "ram udəku jɪh jən pia."–*maru kəbir.*

ਉਦਗਾਤਾ [udgata] *Skt* उद्गातृ *n* a brahman who recites hymns of Sam Ved in a sacrificial ritual.

ਉਦਗਾਰ [udgar] *Skt* उद्गार *n* a belch, or eructation, or wind released from the stomach. Normal belching is not painful, but with phlegmatic or rheumatic cough when strength of the stomach decreases and the incidence and frequency of belching increases, it is a type of disease to avoid with the administration of digestive medicines, and restraint to be practised in eating. **2** vomiting, puke, cholera. **3** comfort. **4** pain. **5** effervescence, simmer.

ਉਦਧ [udədh], **ਉਦਧਿ** [udədhɪ] *Skt* उदधि *n* a pitcher. **2** an ocean. "udədhɪ guru gəhɪr gə̃bhir beə̃tu hərɪ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* **3** a cloud.

ਉਦਧਿਸੁਤ [uddhɪsut] *Skt* उदधिसुत *n* the son of the sea; the moon. **2** a jewel. **3** ambrosia. **4** Dhanvantri (the physician god). **5** precious stones and substances formed in the ocean.

ਉਦਪਾਨ [udpan] *Skt* उदपान *n* a well. "ghəṭ sis dhəra jəl levən ko udpan jəhā."–*NP.* **2** an open well. **3** a small water bucket carried by a sadhu.

[1] That which has water as fuel.

ਉਦਬਿਗਨ [ʊdbɪgən] *Skt* उद्विग्न *adj* flustered, perplexed, nervous. "bɛṭhi sare dɪn ʊdbɪgən bhəi hɛ mən."–*GPS*.

ਉਦਬਿਲਾਵ [ʊdbɪlav] See ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ.

ਉਦਬੇਗ [ʊdbeg] See ਉਦਵੇਗ.

ਉਦਭਟ [ʊdbhəṭ] *Skt* उद्भट *adj* strong, mighty. 2 famous, well-known. 3 superior. 4 a tortoise. 5 the sun.

ਉਦਭਵ [ʊdbhəv] *Skt* उद्भव *n* birth, creation. 2 increase, progress. 3 universe; the creation of the world.

ਉਦਭਿਜ [ʊdbhɪj] See ਉਤਭੁਜ.

ਉਦਭਿਦਵਿਦਯਾ [ʊdbhɪdvɪdya] *Skt* उद्भिद्विद्या *n* botanical knowledge.

ਉਦਭੂਤ [ʊdbhut] *Skt* उद्भूत *adj* produced, born. 2 appeared.

ਉਦਮ [ʊdəm] See ਉੱਦਮ. "ʊdəm kəredɪa jiʊ tū."–*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਉਦਮਾਤ [ʊdmat], **ਉਦਮਾਦ** [ʊdmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* intoxication, ecstasy. "maɪa məd cakhɪ bhəe ʊdmate."–*maru m 5*. 'got intoxicated with the wine of the wealth.' 2 ماليخوليا melancholia, a disease of brain, a severe form of depression bordering on insanity. It is the result of eating dry food, excessive drinking and copulation, loss of sleep, worry, anger and grief, but occasionally of stoppage of blood caused by piles, consuming of raw mercury, head injury, financial loss, public disgrace and excess of heat and dryness.

A patient of melancholia talks too much and for gets manners, sometimes laughs then cries, does not respect anyone, feels scared of people and avoids them. Women and children are less susceptible to this disease. Early detection and treatment by capable doctors can easily cure it; passage of time renders the cure difficult.

To irritate and annoy a melancholic patient is not proper. On the contrary, he should be entertained with loving conversation, music and pleasurable games. He should be given milk, butter, cream, almond oil, light fruit and light food. Cold drinks prepared from groundseed of pumpkin, cucumber and cardamom with lump sugar are beneficial if regularly administered. Almond oil should be rubbed on the pate and sandalwood paint applied to the forehead. Lemon water is useful. The patient should not have constipation and factors which cause this disease should be guarded against. 3 In Sindhi language, this word means worry and concern.

ਉਦਮਾਦਾ [ʊdmada] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, crazy. "mən khʊṭ-hər, tera nəhi bɪsasʊ tu məhā ʊdmada."–*bɪla m 5*. 2 suffering from melancholia; insane, mad.

ਉਦਮਾਦੀ [ʊdmadi] *Skt* उन्मादिन् *adj* mad, tenacious, insane. 2 a drug addict, often intoxicated. "jɪʊ ʊdmadi ətisar."–*BG*. 'as opium addict is killed by diarrhoea.'

ਉਦਮੁ [ʊdəmʊ] See ਉੱਦਮ. "ʊdəmʊ soi kəraɪ prəbhʊ."–*majh m 5 dɪnrɛn*.

ਉਦਯ [ʊdəy] *Skt* उदय *n* an increase, progress. 2 rising, appearing. 3 sunrise. 4 according to the Puraṇs, an eastern hill from behind which rises the sun. Its well-known name is Udyachal. See ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ.

ਉਦਯ ਅਸ੍ਤ [ʊdəy əst] *n* two mountains, Uday and Ast. The sun rises from behind Uday in the morning and sets behind Ast. 2 the sunrise and sunset. 3 east and west, meaning the entire earth. "ʊdəy əst lɔ raj."–səloh. 4 birth and death.

ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ [ʊdəy sĩgh] a famous king of the Shishodhia dynasty,[1] and younger son of Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh),Uday Singh ascended the throne of Chattauṛ in Sammat 1599

[1]The rulers of Udaypur consider themselves Raghuvanshi, which dynasty is held in high esteem in the whole of Rajputana.

(1541-42 AD). He was cowardly and disgraced the name of his dynasty. His illustrious son Rana Pratap (who is considered the pride of the Rajput race) founded Udaypur and named it after his father. It is now the famous capital of Rajputana. See ਚਤੌੜਗੜ੍ਹ.

2 Mani Ram was the son of Mai Das of Alipur (district Multan). He was a Rajput who dedicated all his five sons Uday Singh, Ajab Singh, Ajaib Singh, Anak Singh and Vichitar Singh to the service of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru baptised them on 1 Vaisakh Sammat 1756 when he founded the Khalsa and initiated them into Sikhism.

Uday Singh once killed a tiger and presented its hide to the Guru, who put it on an ass that became fearless and roamed in the fields grazing freely because no one dared go near and check it.

Once hearing the sound of donkeys braying, it joined them and went to the house of its master, the potter, and indulged in a boistorous horseplay along with the other donkeys. The potter, recognizing its real worth removed the tiger skin from its back and put a heavy load on it. Giving its analogy the Guru instructed his disciples by telling that those who, forsaking the Khalsa, reverted to their old caste system would meet the same fate as met the said ass.

During the battle of Sammat 1758, Uday Singh severed the head of Raja Keshri Chand, stuck it on his spear and brought it to the Guru. When the Guru evacuated Anandpur, Uday Singh was with him and on way to Chamkaur in Sammat 1761 he fought bravely against the enemy and attained martyrdom. "pəhər ek lɔ rən pəryo məhā prəbəl ɪksar. udəy sĩgh jujhe təbẽ sətɪguru sərən vɪcar."–*guru ṣobha*. His younger brothers also died fighting in the battles fought for the cause of the country and the community. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 Son of Bhai Lal Singh of the clan of Bhai Bhagtu and Rani Sahib Kaur and ruler of Kaithal under whose patronage the poet Bhai Santokh Singh wrote his 'Guru Pratap Surya'. Uday Singh died of paralysis on Phagun Sudi 14 Sammat 1879 (5 March 1843 AD.) See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ, ਕੈਥਲ and ਭਗਤੂ.

ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ [udəygɪrɪ] See ਉਦਯ 4. **2** a mountain in district Jasgadh of Gwalior state. **3** a mountain in Nellor district of Madras. **4** a mountain in Travancore state. **5** a mountain in Ganjam district of Madras. **6** a mountain in Puri district of Orissa.

ਉਦਯਨ [udyən] *Skt* उदयन *n* manifesting as does the rising sun. **2** See ਕੁਸੁਮਾਂਜਲਿ 2.

ਉਦਯ ਪੁਰ [udəy pur] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

ਉਦਯਾਚਲ [udyacəl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਰ [udər] *Skt* उदर abdomen. "udrɛ karəṇɪ apnɛ."–*var ram 1*. **2** a chest, breast. "əbki sərupɪ sujanɪ suləkhni səhɪje udərɪ dhəri." –*asa kəbir*. **3** the stomach; that which digests. **4** an intestine. **5** a womb. **6** the inner side, interior.

ਉਂਦਰ [ũdər] *Skt* उन्दर *n* a rat, mouse. See ਉਂਦਰ

ਉਦਰ ਉਦਕ [udər udək] water in the uterus surrounding the embryo. "jən-ni kere udər udək məhɪ pĩḍ kia dəs duara."–*asa dhāna.*

ਉਦਰਅਰਿ [udərərɪ] *n* the enemy of the abdomen, a dagger.–*sənama.*

ਉਦਰ ਸੰਜੋਗੀ [udər sājogi] *n* real brother, born to the same mother. **2** the earth which gives birth to plants. "udərsājogi dhərti mata."–*maru solhe m 1*. **3** *adj* selfish, interested only in stuffing his own stomach.

ਉਦਰਜ੍ਵਾਲਾ [udərjvala] *n* abdominal heat. **2** hunger.

ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ [udər rog] a disease of the stomach.

It is caused by decrease in digestion or decline of the abdominal heat. It may be called the father of countless diseases. There is no disease which does not arise from disorder in the stomach. It may be caused by overeating or untimely eating, stoppage of urine, stools and perspiration, or eating while thirsty or drinking while hungry, eating too frequently, constant worry or excessive fatigue.

The patient suffers from flatulence, foul belching, foul smelling, farting, loss of appetite or feeling of burning sensation in the heart and heaviness in the forehead.

Taking small quantities of castor oil and seeds of celetruss paniculata mixed with milk is beneficial for the patient. The powder of holarrhene antidy sentence, borax roasted asefoetida ash of conch shell in doses of four masas taken with the whey of cow's milk is very effective. For a patient of this disease, rice that ripens in 60 days, barley, green gram, cow's milk and its whey, bitter gourd and gravy of meat from wild animals is beneficial. Another drug, Narayan Churan (powder), a mixture of 28 ingredients, taken in doses of two to four masas, depending on the patient's age, is very beneficial.

Dropsy, lymph, windball etc. are also said to be diseases of the stomach. Narayan Churan is beneficial for them too.

ਉਦਰਾਗਨਿ [ʊdragənɪ] abdominal heat. See ਉਦਰਜ੍ਵਾਲਾ.

ਉਦਰਾਮਯ [ʊdraməy] *n* a disease of the stomach, or of the abdomen.

ਉਦਰਿ [ʊdərɪ] in the stomach or belly. **2** with the chest. See ਉਦਰ 2. **3** in the womb.

ਉਦਵਨ [ʊdvən] See ਉਦਯਨ. "asə̃bhəʊ ʊdvɪəʊ." –*səvɛye m 5 ke.* 'What is beyond birth has become manifest.'

ਉਦਵਰਤਨ [ʊdvərtən] *Skt* उद्वर्तन *n* a paste for rubbing on the skin before a bath to make the body clean and fragrant.

ਉਦਵਾਹ [ʊdvah] *Skt* उद्वाह *n* the act of taking away. **2** taking the bride away from her parental home; marriage, wedlock, marital union.

ਉਦਵਿਓ [ʊdvɪo], **ਉਦਵਿਅਉ** [ʊdvɪəʊ] *v* rose, appeared. See ਉਦਯਨ and ਉਦਵਨ. See ਆਸੰਭਉ.

ਉਦਵਿਗਨ [ʊdvɪgən] *Skt* उद्विग्न *adj* perplexed, flustered.

ਉਦਵੇਗ [ʊdveg] *Skt* उद्वेग *n* perplexity, perturbation. "teg bəhadʊr sətɪgʊrʊ dẽ sətrʊn ʊdveg." –*GPS.* **2** vigorous excitement of the mind. **3** passion. **4** aspiration.

ਉਦਾਸ [ʊdas] *Skt* उदास् to sit aside, pass by. **2** *Skt* उदासीन *adj* downcast, estranged, apathetic. **3** callous. **4** a recluse. "ghər hi mahɪ ʊdas."–*sri m 3.* **5** *n* indifference asceticism, apathy. "gɪrəsət məhɪ cɪ̃t ʊdas əhə̃kar."–*asa m 5.*

ਉਦਾਸੀ [ʊdasi], **ਉਦਾਸੀਨ** [ʊdasin] *Skt* उदासीनता *n* non-attachment, asceticism. **2** hopelessness. "ʊs de mũh ʊppər ʊdasi chai hoi hɛ."–*prov.* **3** *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. "gʊrʊbəcəni bahərɪ ghərɪ eko nanək bhəɪa ʊdasi."–*maru m 1.* **4** *n* a sect within the Sikh community established by Guru Nanak Dev's elder son Baba Shri Chand. Baba Gurditta was his first disciple. The latter had four disciples: a) Balu Hasna. b) Almast. c) Phul Shah and d) Gonda or Goind.[1]

These four dhuni's (literally small open fires) alongwith the six blessed groups were known as dəsnami ʊdasi Sadhus. They are:

(a) Suthreshahi blessed by Guru Har Rai.
(b) Sangatsahibie blessed by Guru Har Rai and Guru Gobind Singh.
(c) Jitmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.

[1] "balu hasna phul pun gõda arʊ almast. mukh ʊdasi ɪh bhae bəhurõ sadhʊ samst." - *GPS.*

(d) Bakhatmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.
(e) Bhagatbhagvanie blessed by Guru Har Rai.
(f) Mihanshahie blessed by Guru Teg Bahadur.[1]

They wear a dress dyed in deep red colour and a black cord around the neck, carry a hollow gourd shell in the hand and put a high cap on the head. The saints of this sects earlier used to keep their hair and beard untrimmed and clean, but now most of them wear matted hair or are clean-shaven, with ashes rubbed on their bodies or wear ochre coloured garments. Guru Granth Sahib is their leading light. See ਅਖਾੜਾ and ਮਾੜ੍ਹਾ.

ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ [ʊdasinta] See ਉਦਾਸੀ 1.

ਉਦਾਸੁ [ʊdasʊ] See ਉਦਾਸ.

ਉਦਾਸੇਰਾ [ʊdasera] *adj* apathetic, indifferent. 2 non-attached. "sĩŋi bajɛ nɪt ʊdasera."–*ram m 5.*

ਉਦਾਹਰਣ [ʊdahrəṇ] *Skt* उदाहरण *n* an example, instance, illustration.

ਉਦਾਚਲ [ʊdacəl] ਉਦਯ-ਅਚਲ. See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦੱਤ [ʊddat] *Skt* उदात्त *n* a syllable pronounced in high or loud tone. 2 a large musical instrument. 3 high tone. 4 a metaphoric expression in which the lover is glorified by lauding the things related to him.

Example:

dhə̃n sʊ və̃s, dhə̃n sʊ pɪta,
dhə̃n so mata jɪnɪ jən jəṇe.–*bhɛr n. 4.*

dhəny ənə̃dpʊr nəgər hɛ jəhĩ vɪcre dəşmeş.
dhəny sĩgh jo prem kər hajɪr rəhe həmeş.

5 *adj* liberal, charitable. 6 high. 7 good, noble. 8 shining.

ਉਦਾਨ [ʊdan] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਉਦਾਯੁਧ [ʊdayʊdh] *Skt* उद्यतायुध *adj* (one) who has taken up a weapon to strike. "ə̃jən se tən ʊgr ʊdayʊdh."–*cərɪtr 1.* See ਉਗ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ.

ਉਦਾਰ [ʊdar] *Skt* उदार *adj* charitable, liberal. "ʊdar ʊcɪt darɪd hərən."–*səvɛye m 2.* 2 grand, superb. 3 *Skt* उद्दार. ਉਤ੍-ਦਾਰ. See ਦ੍ਰਿ *vr* a saw, grinder, destroyer. "səbh lok sokəʊdar."–*əkal.*

[1] For full details about the names of these saints consult this book alphabetically.

ਉਦਾਰਤਾ [ʊdarta] *n* liberality, humaneness. 2 goodness, well being. 3 nobility.

ਉਦਾਲਕ [ʊdalək] *Skt* उद्दालक *n* a sage, father of Shvetketu, his original name was Aruni but his guru Ayod Dhaumya renamed him Udalak. "ek ʊdalək rɪkhɪ hʊto."–*cərɪtr 117.* 2 a wild plant, whose seed is ground or roasted and then eaten. 3 a deciduous tree, cordia myza; its fruit. "həre mədhuk ʊdalək həre."–*GPS.*

ਉਦਿਆਚਲ [ʊdɪacəl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਿਆਨ [ʊdɪan] *Skt* उद्यान *n* a garden. "mən kə̃cʊr kaɪa ʊdɪanɛ."–*gəʊ ə m 1.* 2 a wilderness, jungle. "jatɪ nə pətɪ nə adro ʊdɪanɪ bhrəmĩna."–*var jɛt.* 3 river Swat and its adjoining country. 4 a stroll. 5 a resolve, determination.

ਉਦਿਆਨ ਜਾਣਾ [ʊdɪan jaṇa] *v* to go out at the call of nature; to ease oneself; to defecate. "kər tūbi lekər tɪs kala. jat hʊto ʊdɪan visala."–*GPS.*

ਉਦਿਆਨਦ [ʊdɪanəd] *n* hilly woods. See ਉਦਿਆਨ and ਦ. "jəha srəvən hərɪ kətha nə sʊniɛ təh məhabhəian ʊdɪanəd."–*sar m 5.*

ਉਦਿਆਨਾ [ʊdɪana] *n* forest dwelling, the third stage of man's life. "tirəth vərət nem kərhɪ ʊdɪana."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਉਦਿਆਨਿ [ʊdɪanɪ] in the wilderness. See ਉਦਿਆਨਦ.

ਉਦਿਆਨੀ [ʊdɪani] *adj* a forest dweller. See ਉਦਿਆਨਾ. "som pak əpərəs ʊdɪani."–*bavən.*

ਉਦਿਤ [ʊdɪt] *Skt* उदित *adj* manifest, apparent. 2 having risen. 3 *Skt* उद्यत *adj* ready, prepared.

ਉਦਿਮ [ʊdɪm] See ਉੱਦਮ.

ਉਦੀਚੀ [ʊdici] *Skt* उदीची *n* northern direction.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [ʊdipən] *Skt* उद्दीपन *n* incitement,

instigation. **2** awakening. **3** anything like musk and saffron etc., that arouses sexual desire. **4** in poetics, what enhances erotic pleasure. For example, the spring season, a cuckoo, a black bee, a garden, a female friend, etc.

ਉਦੀਰਣ [udirəṇ] *Skt* ਉਦ੍-ਈਰ੍ *n* an utterance, a description, talk. **2** *Skt* ਉਦੀਣੰ *adj* perplexed, confused, agitated.

ਉਦੁੰਬਰ [udũbər] *Skt* उदुम्बर *n* ਉਤ੍-ਅੰਬਰ higher than the sky; a very large tree; gullar; ficus glomerata. "brəhəm udũbər vɪṭəp səmana." –*NP.* 'Gullar fruit has innumerable tiny organisms in it. Similarly God inheres countless creatures.' **2** copper. **3** weight equal to 80 rattis. **4** entrance, threshold. **5** a sect of ascetics who carry staff of gullar in their hands. **6** a type of leprosy in which the patient has boils of the size of gullar fruit bursting and oozing on his body.

ਉਦੂਲ [udul] عدول *n* the act of separation; disobedience. "hukəm udul apko kin."–*GPS.*

ਉਦੇ [ude] See ਉਦਯ.

ਉਦੇਸ [udes] See ਉੱਦੇਸ਼. 2 *adj* appointed, established. "dɪn holi ko kərhɪ udes."–*GPS.*

ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sĩgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੇਗ [udeg] short form of ਉਦਵੇਗ a desire, longing. "pritɪ kər rɪdɛ hərkhavən udeg hi."–*NP.*

ਉਦੇਦਾਰ [udedar] See ਓਹਦੇਦਾਰ. "udedar uɪ doɪ həri ke."–*GPS.*

ਉਦੈ [udɛ] See ਉਦਯ. "udɛ əsətu ki mən budhɪ nasi."–*asa kəbir.*

ਉਦੈ ਅਸਤੁ [udɛ əsətu], **ਉਦੈ ਅਸ੍ਤੁ** [udɛ əst] See ਉਦਯ ਅਸ੍ਤੁ.

ਉਦੈ ਸਿੰਘ [udɛ sĩgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੋਸਾਹ [udosah] *adj* ਉਦਿਤ-ਉਤਸਾਹ avid, courageous. "udosahɛ kɪa nisani."–*səva m 1.*

ਉਦੋਸੀਅ [udosiə] ਉਦਯ-ਸ਼੍ਰੀ *n* hegemony, eminence. "udosiə ghəre hi vuṭhi."–*səva m 1.*

ਉਦੋਤ [udot] *Skt* उद्योत *n* light, marvel. "bhavi udot kərṇã."–*var jɛt.* **2** morning, dawn. "əsət udot bhəɪa uṭhɪcəle."–*maru ə m 5.* **3** *adv* resplendent, illuminated.

ਉਦੋਤਕ [udotək] *Skt* ਉਦਯੋਤਕ *adj* resplendent. "ɪk jotɪ udotək rupəd sõ."–*GPS.*

ਉਦੋਤੁ [udɔtu] See ਉਦੋਤ. "udɔtu bhəɪo purən bhavi ko."–*məla m 5.*

ਉਦੰਗਲ [udãgəl] *n* a fair, carnival.

ਉਦੰਡ [udə̃ḍ] *Skt* उद्दण्ड *adj* fearless, not afraid of punishment. "udə̃ḍe əmə̃ḍe prəcə̃ḍe prəmathe."–*əkal.* **2** (one) carrying a long staff. **3** furious, violent. **4** chief, head. "ər kaṭkɛ pəlkhə̃ḍ. pəṛh ved mãtr udə̃ḍ."–*gyan.*

ਉਦੰਤ [udãt] *Skt* उदन्त *n* the end of hard labour, result of hard work. "sukh sagər paɪo udãt." –*səvɛye m 4.* **2** a decision. **3** an event; a narrative. **4** a topic; a context. **5** *adj* (one) who reaches a logical conclusion. **6** good, noble, virtuous.

ਉਦੰਬਰ [udãbər] See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ.

ਉੱਦਮ [uddəm] *Skt* ਉਦਯਮ *n* an effort, attempt; hard work, exertion.

ਉੱਦਮੀ [uddəmi] *adj* industrious, hardworking.

ਉੱਦਾ [udda] See ਉੱਦੇ. **2** *n* an authority. See ਓਹਦਾ. **3** a jat of Harika who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and rose to be a scholar and warrior. He displayed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

ਉੱਦੀਪਨ [uddipən] See ਉਦੀਪਨ.

ਉੱਦੇ [udde] a community of cultivators found mainly in Shahpur district.

ਉੱਦੇਸ [uddes] *Skt* उद्देश. (ਉਦ੍-ਦਿਸ਼੍) *n* an objective, purpose. **2** a reason, cause. **3** a desire, wish.

ਉੱਦੇਸ਼ਯ [uddeṣy] *Skt* उद्देश्य *adj* desired, wanted, needed. **2** *n* an object that is kept in mind while making an observation; idol.

ਉਦਯਾਨ [udyan] See ਉਦਿਆਨ.

ਉਦਯੋਗ [udyog] *Skt* उद्योग *n* an effort, industry, endeavour. "aləs tyag kərət udyog-hɪ."–*GPS.*

ਉਦਯੋਗੀ [udyogi] *Skt* उद्योगिन् *adj* active, energetic,

hardworking.

ਉਦਯੋਤਕ [ʊdyotək] See ਉਦੋਤਕ.

ਉਦ੍ਰੇਕ [ʊdrek] *Skt n* an increase, progress. **2** a beginning, commencement.

ਉਧਉ [ʊdhəʊ] See ਉਧਵ. "ʊdhəʊ əkrurʊ trɪlocən nama."–*səvɛye m 3.*

ਉਧਰ [ʊdhər] *adv* on that side. **2** See ਉਧਰਣ. "ʊdhər deh ādh kup te."–*jɛt m 5.* **3** See ਉਧਲਨਾ. "ʊdhər cəli tāsō hɪt kɛkɛ."–*cərɪtr 214.*

ਉਧਰਣ [ʊdhrəṇ] *Skt* उद्धरण *n* upward movement, the act of rising. **2** the act of emancipation. "nanək ʊdhrəsɪ tɪsʊ jən ki dhurɪ."–*prəbha m 5.* **3** उद्धारण *v* to take across. **4** to emancipate. "sāt ʊdhrəṇ dəɪalə̃."–*var jɛt.* "tirəth ʊdəm sətɪgurʊ kia səbh lok ʊdhrəṇ ərtha."–*tukha chə̃t m 4.*

ਉਧਰ ਧਰੇ [ʊdhər dhəre] *sen* liberated; set free. "səbədmatr te ʊdhər dhəre."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਉਧਰਨ [ʊdhrən] See ਉਧਰਣ.

ਉਧਰਨਹਾਰਾ [ʊdhrənhara] *adj* (one) who liberates or emancipates. "dinanath pranpətɪ purən bhəvjəl ʊdhrənhara."–*dev m 5.* **2** desirous of liberation.

ਉਧਲਨਾ [ʊdhəlna] *v* to take another husband; to elope with a lover without telling the husband. "kɪsu sə̃g ʊdhlani soɪ."–*GPS.* See ਉਧਰ.

ਉਧਾਣ [ʊdhaṇ] See ਉੱਧਾਣ.

ਉਧਾਰ [ʊdhar] *Skt* उद्धार *n* debt, loan; something borrowed with a promise to return. In Sanskrit "dhar" is another word for debt or loan. **2** salvation, emancipation. "tɪsʊ gurʊ bəlɪhari jɪnɪ səbh ka kia ʊdhar."–*guj m 5.*

ਉਧਾਰਨ [ʊdharən] *n* a ship, that one takes across. "kəlɪsəmʊdr bhəe rup prəgəṭ hərɪ nam ʊdharən."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **2** *v* to liberate; to take across.

ਉਂਧਾਲੀ [ũdhali] See ਔਂਧਾਲੀ.

ਉਧੇੜਨਾ [ʊdheṛna] *v* to unstitch, peel or pare. **2** to open. (from *Skt* root उद्वेष्टन meaning to unbind and wrap).

ਉਧੋ [ʊdho], **ਉਧੌ** [ʊdhɔ] See ਉਧਉ and ਉਧਵ. "ʊdhɔ əkrurʊ bɪdərʊ guṇ gavɛ."–*səvɛye m 1.*

ਉਧੰ [ũdh] See ਉੱਧ.

ਉੱਧ [ʊddh] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्व *adj* high, tall. "drɪṛ daṛh kəral dvɛ set ʊdhə̃."–*VN.* "bəṛvanəl jval səmʊdr ke məddhɪ vɪrajət ʊddhə̃."–*cə̃di 2.* See ਉੱਧਤ.

ਉੱਧਤ [ʊddhət] *Skt* उद्धत *adj* high, tall. **2** lifted raised. "ʊddhət sṭayə̃ ɪtɛ sɪ̃gh dhayo."–*cə̃ḍi 2.* 'The lion ran with its tail raised.' **3** furious. **4** mighty. **5** shrewd. **6** vain, arrogant. **7** *n* a royal champion.

ਉੱਧਵ [ʊddhəv] See ਉਧਵ. **2** *Skt* a fire during the oblational ceremony. **3** pleasure, joy.

ਉੱਧਾਣ [ʊddhaṇ] *n* a high place; sky. "rəṛəṛə̃ke gɪddhə̃ ʊddhaṇə̃."–*ramav.*

ਉਧ੍ਰਿਤ [ʊdhrɪt] *Skt* उद्धृत *adj* raised, lifted. **2** redeemed, selected. **3** a text extracted from some book.

ਉਨ [ʊn] *pron* plural of ਉਸ. "ʊn kɛ sə̃g tu kərti kel."–*asa m 5.* **2** *n* See ਉੱਨ. "hə̃ḍhɛ ʊn kətaɪda pɛdha loṛɛ pəṭʊ."–*s fərid.*

ਉਨਏ [ʊnəe] See ਉੱਨਤ. **2** overcast (with clouds) "savən ko ʊnəe ghən ae."–*krɪsən.*

ਉਨਸ [ʊnəs] *A* اُنس *n* recognition, acquaintance. **2** friendship.

ਉਨਸਰ [ʊnsər], **ਉਨਸੁਰ** [ʊnsʊr] *A* عنصر an element, ingredient See ਅਨਾਸਿਰ.

ਉਨਕਾ [ʊnka] *A* عنقا *n* a long necked imaginary bird which is supposed to remain always in the air. It neither lands on earth and nor is it to be seen by anyone. "ʊnka ʊkaba cərga simʊrga."–*səloh.*

ਉਂਨਤਿ [ũnətɪ] See ਉੱਨਤਿ.

ਉਨੱਤੀ [ʊnnəti] *Skt* एकोन त्रिंशत् twenty-nine.

ਉਨਮਤ [ʊnmət], **ਉਨਮੱਤ** [ʊnmətt] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, charmed, infatuated. "ʊnmət kam məhā bɪkh bhule."–*sri beṇi.* **2** obsessed, unhinged, lunatic. See ਉਦਮਾਦ.

ਉਨਮਦ [unməd] *Skt* उन्माद *n* ecstasy, intoxication. "unməd cəḍha mədən rəs cakhɪa."–*ram kəbir.* **2** See ਉਨਮੱਤ.

ਉਨਮਦਾ [unməda] *adj* ecstatic, intoxicated. "jəcch gə̃dhrəbi ətɪ unməda."–*cərɪtr 256.*

ਉਨਮਨ [unmən] *Skt* उन्मनस् *adj* greatly agitated or excited, with unsettled mind. "unmən mənua sũnɪ səmana."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** according to yog, one whose mind is indifferent to the world. "unmən nam ləgan."–*prəbha m 4.* **3** *Skt* उन्नतमनस् lofty mind, high thinking. "unmən tətu kəmahu."–*var suhi m 1.* See ਉਨਮਨੀ.

ਉਨਮਨ ਰਥ [unmən rəth] See ਰਥ.

ਉਨਮਨਾ [unməna] See ਉਨਮਨ.

ਉਨਮਨਿ [unmənɪ] in a state of indifference towards the world. "unmənɪ rəthu dhərɪa." –*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'conscience imbued with spiritual knowledge.' See ਰਥ 4.

ਉਨਮਨੀ [unməni] *Skt* उन्मनी *n* a posture in yog in which eye lids are pulled upward and eyes are concentrated on the tip of the nose. **2** state of spiritual knowledge attained by taking breath to the sukhməna nerve. "unməni jotɪ pəṭə̃tər dijɛ kɔn."–*BGK.*

ਉਨਮਾਦ [unmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* a condition of unstable mind. **2** indifferent behaviour, ecstasy, drowsiness. **3** madness, tenacity. "kam krodh mɪṭ-hɪ unmad."–*gə̃ḍ m 5.* See ਉਦਮਾਦ.

ਉਨਮਾਦੀ [unmadi] See ਉਦਮਾਦੀ.

ਉਨਮਾਨ [unman], **ਉਨਮਾਨੁ** [unmanu] *Skt* अनुमान *n* concentration, thought. "bəḍbhagi unmanɪəu rɪd səbəd bəsayəu."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* "sadhɪ əjgəru jɪnɪ kia unman."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'one who has brought the evil snake under control with discretion.' **2** an estimate; a guess. "cərənkəməl ki məuj ko kəhɪ kɛse unman." –*s kəbir.* **3** a measure; a measurement. **4** *Skt* उन्मान weight. **5** a measure of 32 seers (roughly 30 kilograms) **6** price, value.

ਉਨਮਾਰਗ [unmarəg] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* the wrong way, an ignoble path. **2** an awkward gait, bad custom.

ਉਨਮੀਲਨ [unmilən] *Skt* उन्मीलन *n* the act of opening the eye; opening the eye. **2** blooming, blossoming.

ਉਨਮੀਲਿਤ [unmilɪt] a literary figure of meaning in which distinction is posed between overtly similar qualities. "unmilɪt sədrɪṣy te hetu bhed kəchu man."–*kavy prəbhakər.*

Example:

gəhɪṇe jyõ jərpoṣ de nəhɪ soɪn sakhɛ,[1]
dhəule dɪssən chah duddh sad-hu guṇ gakhɛ,
tɪu sadhu əsadhu pərəkkhiən kərtut subhakhɛ.
–*BG.*

2 *adj* open. **3** blossomed, bloomed.

ਉਨਮੂਲਨ [unmulən] *Skt* उन्मूलन *v* to uproot; to dig.

ਉਨਮੇਖ [unmekh] *Skt* उन्मेष *n* a blink, wink. **2** time required for the eye to wink; an instant.

ਉਨਮੋ [unmo] See ਉਨਿਮੋ and ਓਅੰਨਮ:.

ਉਨਵ [unəv] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* enlarged, expanded.

ਉਨਵਿ [unəvɪ] having swollen. "unəvɪ ghən chae bərəs subhae."–*tukha baramaha m 1.*

ਉਨਵੰਜਾ [unvõja] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਨਾ [una] *pron* plural of ਉਸ marked with inflexion. "una bhɪ avhɪ ohi sadu."–*var asa.*

ਉਨਾਨਵੇ [unanve] See ਉਣਾਨਵੇ.

ਉਨਾਬ [unab] *A* عُناب *n* a kind of berry, blackish red in colour. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several medicines. Its effect is cool, moist and it removes constipation. It refines the tenor of voice, purifies blood, removes cough, back-pain and diseases of liver and is beneficial for quenching thirst. **2** *adj* having a long nose.

ਉਨਾਬੀ [unabi] *adj* of the colour of blackish, red berry. **2** *n* blackish red.

ਉਨਿ [unɪ] *adv* they, to them. "unɪ canəṇ oh sokhɪa."–*asa m 1.*

[1] Overtly similar.

ਉਨਿਮੋ [unɪmo] *Skt* ओम् नमः salutation to the protecting God. "unɪmo bhəgvə̃t gusai." *–ram m 5.*

ਉਨੀ [uni] See ਉਨਿ.

ਉਂਨੀ [ũni] See ਉੱਨੀ.

ਉਨੀਂਦਾ [unĩda], **ਉਨੀਂਦ੍ਰਾ** [unĩdra] *Skt* उन्निद्र *adj* feeling lethargic because of sleep; sleepy. "hute ũnide dvɛ nɪsɪ kere."*–GPS.*

ਉਨੰਜਾ [unə̃ja] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਲ [unhal] *n* summer time; the summer season.

ਉੱਨ [unn], **ਉਂਨ** [ũn] *Skt* ऊर्णा wool, fleece of sheep etc.*–romavli.* **2** spider's web.

ਉੱਨਤ [unnət], **ਉਂਨਤ** [ũnət] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* high. "unnət nase jotɪ prəkase."*–əkal.* **2** great, excellent. **3** sovereign; holding more riches.

ਉੱਨਤਿ [unnətɪ], **ਉਂਨਤਿ** [ũnətɪ] *Skt* उन्नति *n* an increase, progress, growth. **2** height, eminence.

ਉੱਨੀ [unni], **ਉਂਨੀ** [ũni] *Skt* और्णिक *adj* woollen. **2** एकोन विंशति nineteen.

ਉਂਨੀ ਵੀਹ [ũni vih] marginally different from the other.

ਉਪ [up] short form of ਉਪਮਾਂ. "jəgteṣvər up ur nə səhicu."*–NP.* **2** *Skt prep* It imparts the meaning of particularity or specificity to words to which it is prefixed as in ਉਪਗਮਨ, ਉਪਕੰਠ, ਉਪਨਯਨ. **3** profusion, abundance as in ਉਪਕਾਰ, ਉਪਦੇਸ਼. **4** deputyship as in ਉਪਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ, etc.

ਉਪਅਵਤਾਰ [upəvtar] a secondary incarnation, inferior to the primary one. See ਉਪ. "əb gəno upəvtar."*–brəhəm.* Ram, Krishan, Kalki etc. are primary avtars: Vyas, Prithu etc. are regarded as secondary ones.

ਉਪਇੰਦ੍ਰ [upĩdr] Vaman Avtar. See ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ. "koṭɪ ĩdr upĩdr bənae."*–əkal.*

ਉਪਈਆ [upəia] *adj* producer, creator. **2** produced, made. "səbhɪ vərən rup jiəjə̃t upəia."*–bɪla ə m 4.*

ਉਪਸ [upəs] See ਉਪਾਸਣ.

ਉਪਸਥ [upəsəth] See ਉਪਾਸਥ.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upəsthɪt] *Skt* उपस्थित *adj* sitting near, present, ready at hand.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upəsthɪtɪ] *Skt* उपस्थिति *n* presence, attendance.

ਉਪਸ਼ਮ [upṣəm] *Skt n* tranquility; control over the organs of perception. **2** controlling sexual desire. **3** effort to eradicate disease. "tĩh upṣəm ko kərəhu vɪcari."*–NP.*

ਉਪਸਰਗ [upsərəg] *Skt* उपसर्ग *n* the process of prefixing ਉਤ, ਉਪ, ਅਤਿ, ਅਧਿ, ਅਨੁ, ਅਪ, ਅਪਿ, ਅਭਿ, ਅਵ, ਆਙ, ਸਮ, ਸੁ, ਦੁਸ, ਦੁਰ, ਨਿ, ਨਿਸ, ਨਿਰ, ਪਰਾ, ਪਰਿ, ਪ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਤਿ, ਵਿ etc. in the beginning of words for imparting special meanings to them. **2** a disease. **3** a disorder, disturbance. **4** bad. **5** hindrance.

ਉਪਸਾ [upsa] *Skt* अपस् *n* work, task. "kɪ əmɪtopsa hɛ."*–japu.* ਅਮਿਤ-ਅਪਸ੍.

ਉਪਸੁੰਦ [upsũd] See ਅਪਸੁੰਦ.

ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upsə̃har] *Skt* उपसंहार *n* the act of pulling towards oneself. **2** a conclusion, immersion. "upkrəm upsə̃har jan cɪt."*–GPS.* 'be absorbed in the Lord's creation.' See ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ, ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ. **3** principle, consequence.

ਉਪਸ੍ਥ [upəsth] *Skt adj* sitting near, situated, close by. **2** *n* sex, gender. **3** pudendum.

ਉਪਸ੍ਥਿਤ [upəsthɪt], **ਉਪਸ੍ਥਿਤਿ** [upəsthɪtɪ] See ਉਪਸਥਿਤ and ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਉਪਹਾਸ [uphas] *Skt n* a joke, jest. **2** laughter. "prɪə bəcən uphas kəho."*–sar m 5.*

ਉਪਹਾਰ [uphar] *Skt n* the act of carrying something close. **2** a present, gift, offering. **3** worship.

ਉਪਹਿਤ [uphɪt] *Skt adj* holding a title, titled. **2** assumed. **3** gifted.

ਉਪਕਰਣ [upkərəṇ] *Skt n* material; provisions. **2** means and material for making some object such as potter's wheel, string and staff or a writer's pen, inkpot etc. **3** things such as a king's whisk and canopy or ascetic's mat and water container.

ਉਪਕਰਤਾ [upkərta] *Skt* उपकर्तृ *adj* a benefactor.

2 helper.

ਉਪਕਰਨਾ [upkərna] *v* to go for aid; to render help. 2 to prove benevolent. "jɪn karəṇɪ guru vɪsarɪa, se nə upkəre ãtivar."–*var vəḍ m 3.* "jo tudhu upkəre dukh sukhasa."–*gɔ̃d m 4.*

ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar] *Skt n* help, aid. **2** an act of kindness, benefaction. "sar məha sɪmrən sətɪnamu, kar məhã kərbo upkar."–*GPS.* **3** conformity. **4** employment, service. **5** kindness.

ਉਪਕਾਰੀ [upkari] *Skt* उपकारिन् *adj* helpful. **2** benevolent, beneficent. "data tərvəru dəɪa phəlu upkari jivãt."–*s kəbir.* **3** benign, benevolent.

ਉਪਕੰਠ [upkãṭh], **ਉਪਕੰਠਿ** [upkãṭhɪ] *Skt* उपकण्ठ *adv* near, close. **2** on the bank, ashore. "nədi upkãṭhɪ jese ghər tərvəru."–*məla ə m 1.*

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ [upkrəm] *Skt* उपक्रम *n* beginning, origin. **2** a preface, preamble. **3** a sequence of the creation. See ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upkrəm upsãhar] These two words coming together denote unity of the preamble and ultimate doctrine of a book. **2** a description of the world's creation from God and its ultimate reabsorption in Him. **3** the beginning and the end.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤ [upkrɪt] *Skt* उपकृत one who has been obliged, beneficiary. See ਉਪਕਾਰ.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [upkrɪtɪ] *Skt* उपकृति *n* a favour, benefaction. **2** virtue, goodness. **3** aid, help. **4** kindness, benevolence.

ਉਪਗੰਤਾ [upgə̃ta], **ਉਪਗੰਤ੍ਰਿ** [upgãtrɪ] *Skt* उपगन्ता *adj* getting close. **2** acquaintance, confidante. **3** (one) who helps.

ਉਪਚਾਰ [upcar] *Skt n* service. **2** an effort. **3** a bribe. **4** a treatment, therapy. **5** a recitation of a mantar or spell and the procedure to do so.

ਉਪਚਾਰਕ [upcarək] *Skt adj* (one) who cures. **2** attendant. **3** one who actualizes a spell or mantar. **4** *n* a secondary word, which is not primary.

ਉਪਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [upcɪtra] See ਤਿਲੋਕੀ.

ਉਪਜ [upəj] *Skt n* origin. **2** produce, product. See ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੈ.

ਉਪਜਣਾ [upəjṇa], **ਉਪਜਨ** [upjən], **ਉਪਜਨਾ** [upəjna] *Skt* उपजन *v* to be born, to take birth. "upjɛ nɪpjɛ nɪpəjɪ səmai."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** to grow, germinate. **3** to take birth, have rebirth. "gurumukhɪ jiə pran upj-hɪ."–*prəbha m 1.* 'Impelled by Guru's teaching, mind and life are then reborn i.e. they assume higher form of living.'

ਉਪਜ ਨਿਪਜ [upəj nɪpəj] See ਉਪਜ and ਨਿਪਜ.

ਉਪਜਾਵ [upjəv] See ਉਪਜੈ.

ਉਪਜਾਪ [upjap] See ਉਪਜੰਪ.

ਉਪਜਿ [upəjɪ] having been produced, having been born, having taken birth.

ਉਪਜਿਅੜਾ [upjɪəṛa] *adj* born, produced. "jɪs te upjɪəṛa tɪnɪ lia səmai."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.*

ਉਪਜੀਵਨ [upjivən] *Skt n* living, livelihood. **2** a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੀਵਿਕਾ [upjivɪka] *Skt n* living, livelihood. **2** a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੈ [upjɛ] See ਉਪਜਨ. **2** makes progress, succeeds. **3** comes out the winner. "khoji upjɛ badi bɪnse."–*məla m 1.* 'The seeker wins, the disputant fails.'

ਉਪਜੰਪ [upjə̃p], **ਉਪਜੰਪਿ** [upjə̃pɪ] *Skt* उपजाप *n* a recitation or repetition (of God's name) in a voice not audible to others, also called "upãṣu jəp." "upjə̃p upaɪ nə paiɛ kət-hu."–*prəbha m 4.* **2** *Skt* उपयुक्त *adj* proper, suitable, correct. "ram namɪ cɪtu rapɛ jãka. upjə̃pɪ dərsən kijɛ tãka."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਉਪਟਨ [upṭən], **ਉਪੱਟਣ** [upəṭṭəṇ], **ਉਪੱਟਨ** [upəṭṭən] *Skt* उत्पाटन *v* to tear; to saw. **2** to render worthless, uproot. "upəṭãt bar."–*datt.* 'uproots hair.'

ਉਪਠਾ [upṭha], **ਉਪਠੀ** [upṭhi] *adj* bent backward, turned face backward; that is, opposite or

against. "nədarɪ upəṭhi je kərɛ sultanā ghahu kəraɪda."–*var asa*. See ਘਾਹੁ.

ਉਪਤਾਪ [uptap] *Skt n* a burning sensation. **2** pain from sickness. **3** worry. **4** calamity. **5** sickness caused by sun's heat.

ਉਪਤਿਸਟ [uptɪsəṭ], **ਉਪਤਿਸ੍ਟ** [uptɪṣṭh] *Skt* उपतिष्ठ *adj* nearby, standing close. "nīdək avədh hoɪ uptɪsəṭte."–*səhəs m 5*. 'standing nearby to murder.'

ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ [updɪṣa] *Skt n* mid-way between two directions such as southeast (əgni koṇ), northeast (iṣan koṇ), southwest (nɛrət koṇ); and northwest (vayvi koṇ). See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸ [updes] *Skt* उपदेश (ਉਪ-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* teaching, advice. "ap kəmau əvra updes."–*gəu m 5*. **2** beneficial talk. **3** a religious preceptor's teaching. **4** a country within a country, province etc. "mer kete, kete dhu, updes."–*jəpu*.

ਉਪਦੇਸਕ [updesək] *Skt* उपदेशक *n* a preceptor. **2** a guru, mentor.

ਉਪਦੇਸੜਾ [updesṛa] guru's teaching. "soi dəsɪ updesṛa."–*suhi m 5 guṇvãti*. See ੜਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸਿ [updesɪ] with or through teaching. "guru updesɪ kal sɪu jure."–*bhɛr kəbir*. 'fights death through Guru's teaching.'

ਉਪਦੇਸੀ [updesi], **ਉਪਦੇਸ੍ਟਾ** [updesṭa] *Skt* उपदेष्टा *n* a teacher, preacher, preceptor. "gɪani dhɪani bəhu updesi."–*gəu kəbir*. **2** guru.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਹ [upədrəh], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵ** [upədrəv] *Skt* उपद्रव *n* violence, turbulence, tumult. "mɪṭe upədrəh mən te bɛr."–*asa m 5*. **2** an uproar; a turmoil. **3** a calamity, disaster.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵੀ [upədrəvi], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰੀ** [upədri] *Skt* उपद्रविन् *adj* riotous, tumultuous. "dhuja phaṭ bəsãtr su dhare upədri."–*parəs*.

ਉਪਧਾਤੁ [updhatu] *Skt n* dross. **2** an alloy. **3** a metallic or metal-like substance like antimony, blue vitriol, yellow arsenic, etc. some writers have put their number at seven adding to the above soɪnaməkkhi, bluevitriol, həṛtal, antimony, mica, red arsenic, and khəprɪya. "kəhɪ dhatu səbɛ updhatu bhəno."–*səmudr məthən*.

ਉਪਧਾਨ [updhan] *Skt n* a head-rest; a pillow. "bəḍ updhan dhəryo jīh pache."–*GPS*. **2** a mantar recited before laying the foundation of an altar. **3** love, affection.

ਉਪਨਤ [upnət] *Skt adj* visible, apparent. "jan upnət suhag."–*mənu*. **2** bent towards the front. **3** one who bows in order to seek protection; a refugee.

ਉਪਨਯਨ [upnəyən] *Skt n* the ceremony of the sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ.[1] **2** the act of taking the pupil close to the preceptor.

ਉਪਨਾਮ [upnam] *Skt* उपनामन् *n* a second name given out of love; nickname. **2** a poet's adopted name as Goya by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਛਾਪ.

ਉਪਨਿਸਦ [upnɪṣəd], **ਉਪਨਿਖਦ** [upnɪkhəd] *Skt* उपनिषद् *n* the act of sitting closeby to listen to the preceptor's teachings. **2** a branch of Ved Brahamans containing spiritual precepts. They are one hundred and seventy in number but the main ones are ten: ishavasy, ken, kəṭhvəlli, prəṣn, mūḍək, māḍuky, tetɪrriy, ɛtrey, chãdogy, vrɪhdarṇyək. "kəchu upnɪkhəd paṭh mukh ṭhana."–*GPS*.

Some of the Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of emperor Akbar. Darashikoh also got fifty of them translated in 1657 AD. **3** an uninhabited place, isolated spot. **4** religion.

ਉਪਨਿਯਮ [upnɪyəm] *Skt n* bye-laws framed under principal laws. For example, principal precepts of Sikhism are nam, dan and ɪsnan, and secondary principles or upnɪyəms are reading and recitation of the sacred texts, kətha and kirtən, gifting of food, clothing,

[1]Being a ritual of the moment when the novice is taken to the preceptor for teaching, it carries this name.

medicine and education, and maintenance of cleanliness of clothes, house, etc.

ਉਪਨੀਤ [upnit] *Skt adj* (one) who has undergone the ceremony of the sacred thread. 2 brought closeby.

ਉਪਨੇਤਾ [upneta] *Skt* उपनेतृ *n* one who brings. 2 the priest who offers the sacred thread.

ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ [upnetr] *Skt n* the second eye, education or knowledge. 2 spectacles.

ਉਪਨਯਾਸ [upənyas] *Skt n* the act of keeping closeby. 2 an abdication. 3 a statement, narration. 4 an imaginary tale, a novel. 5 trust money. 6 thought.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-pətɪ] *Skt n* the second husband, jar.[1] "pətɪ marət jɪh ləgi nə bara. ka up-pətɪ tɪh əgr bɪcara?"–*cərɪtr 267.* See ਉਪਪੱਤਿ. "up-pətɪ khəsṭəm kərhɪ ucarən."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਪੱਤਿ [up-pəttɪ] *Skt* उपपत्ति *n* an achievement. 2 a spiritual success. 3 the skill, method or reason for ascertaining a fact.

ਉਪਪਾਤਕ [up-patək] *n* a sin of the second degree. For example, stealing is a sin of the first degree, while dealing with a thief is an uppatək.

ਉਪਪਾਤੀ [up-pati] *Skt* उपपातिन् *adj* who has gate-crashed. 2 arrived suddenly. 3 caught in the trap. "tyõ əb təptavhu up-pati."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਪਾਦਨ [up-padən] *n* describing cogently, proving methodically.

ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ [up-puraṇ] minor Purans or books of Hindu mythology. They are 18 in number: usna, sənətkumar, ṣãb, shɛv, kapɪl, kalɪka, durvasa, devi, narsĩgh, nardiy, nãdɪkeṣvər, paraṣər, padm, bhaskər, maheṣvər, maric, vayviy and varun, See ਪੁਰਾਣ.[2]

[1] In Punjabi there is difference of meaning between yar and jar. The former means a friend and helper, but the latter is a person who cohabits with the other's wife.

[2] Names of Purans and Upp-purans differ in many books. See ਕੂਰਮ ਪੁਰਾਣ, Chapter 17.

ਉਪਬਨ [upbən] *Skt* उपवन *n* a garden.

ਉਪਬਾਹ [upbah] a marriage, wedding, See ਉਪਵਾਹ. "dvɛ upbah əgari bhəe."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਭੁਕ੍ਤ [upbhukt], ਉਪਭੁਗਤ [upbhugət] *Skt* उपभुक्त *adj* used, exploited.

ਉਪਭੋਗ [upbhog] *n* pleasure derived from using something. 2 the act of tasting or enjoying.

ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਉਪਮਾਂ [upmã] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਮਾ *n* the act of judging equality; similarity. "kəun upma deu kəvən bəḍai ?"–*sar chə̃t m 5.* 2 a literary figure of speech in which upman and upmey being different objects have a shared quality that calls for comparison.

kərɪye jəhĩ upmey ko bər upman səman,
pun sadharən dhərəm dhər sou upma jan.
–*əlãkar sagər sudha.*

In order to understand this figure of speech, four terms i.e. upman, upmey, dhərəm and vacək should be thoroughly grasped:

'upman' is an object whose quality is compared with that of another, as for example the moon's brightness/beauty is compared with a face. 'upmey' is that object which is recipient of an attribute of some other object, as for example, the face that is imagined comparable to the moon.

'dhərəm' or 'sadharəṇ dhərəm' is the common quality being compared. In the present example, the common quality or dhərəm is brightness or charm which is common to both the moon and the face.

'vacək' is an expression or a word pointing to the fact of similarity. For example in "locən əməl kəməldəl jɛse." the word 'jɛse' is a vacək. Other words such as tɛsa, jɪũ, tɪũ, səm, so, sə, yətha, tətha, lɔ, etc. are indicative of this similarity. The figure of speech in which all these four qualities are found goes by the name of purṇopma əlãkar.

In the above example, netr is upmey, kəməl

(petal of lotus) is upman with both having purity as a shared quality i.e. their dhərəm; and jɛse is vacək here.

(b) If one or two terms comprising are absent, it is a case of a hidden comparison, and the missing entity is called luptopma which means If a 'dhərəmbodhək' word is missing, it is a case of dhərəmlupta; if upman is absent, it is a case of upmanlupta; if a vacək is messing, it is a case of vacəklupta.

(c) If an upamey has several upmans, it is called a malopma əlãkar.

Example:

chir kɛsi chiravədhɪ chach kɛsi chətraner
chəpakər kɛsi chəbɪ kalĩdi ke kul ke,
hãsni si siharum, hira si husɛnabad
gõga ki si dhar cəli satõ sĩdhu rulke,
para si pəlaugəḍh, rupa kɛsi rampur
ṣora si surãgabad nike rəhi jhulke,
cãpa si cãderikoṭ, cãdni si cãdagəṛ
kirti tɪhari rəhi malti si phulke–*əkal.*

(d) If upmeya and upman are described consecutively in the altered order, it is a case of rəsnopma.

Example:

kɛsi rəvɪ rəsəmɪ ghəṭa pɛ hɛ təhɪl sĩgh?
jɛsi nilmənɪn ki avli pəhar hɛ,
kɛsi nilmənɪn ki avli səbəj sel?
jɛsi brɪjkũjən me jəmuna ki dhar hɛ,
kɛsi brɪjkũjən mẽ jəmuna ki dhar dekhi?
jɛsi bijuri ki ṣan panəp əpar hɛ,
kɛsi bijuri ki ṣan panəp əpar dekhi?
jɛsi ṣri gobĩd sĩgh teri təlvar hɛ.
–əlãkar sagər sudha.

(e) Imagining the possiblity of the quality of one thing in several other objects is a case of utprekṣopma to the fore.

Example:

tal kup phəle drəm megh jə purɪt me
mano guru nanək ki nəmrəta bəsət hɛ,...
sɪta kəlakãd mədhu mɪṣri ɔ ãmrɪt ne
mano gurugɪra me te mədhurai lini hɛ.

3 appreciation, eulogy. "bɪn upma jəgdis ki bɪnsɛ nə ədhɪara."–*gəu m 1.*

ਉਪਮਾਤਾ [upmata] *Skt* उपमातृ *n* a foster-mother. **2** mother's female cousin, aunt, elder brother's wife. **3** a portrayor, portraitist. **4** *adj* a eulogizer.

ਉਪਮਾਨ [upman] See **ਉਪਮਾ**. **2** *n* a matrɪc metre of four lines, each having 23 matras the last two being guru, with pauses, at the thirteenth matra, and the tenth matra thereafter. It is also called a nɪṣani cə̃d.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri, jamhɪ gun gae,
kɪt-hi kam nə dhəulhər, jɪtu hərɪ vɪsrae.
–suhi m 5.

(b) Another form of this matra has four lines each having 23 matras, ending in səgən, that is IIS with pauses at the 13th matra and 10 matra thereafter in each line.

Example:

əkkhi bajh-hu vekhṇa, vɪṇ kãna sunṇa,
pɛra bajh-hu cəllṇa, vɪṇ hətthã kərṇa,
jibhɛ bajh-hu bolṇa, ɪu jivət mərṇa,
nanək hukəm pəchaṇkɛ, təu khəsmɛ mɪlṇa.
–var majh m 2.

ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ [upmanopmey] or **ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾਨ** [upmeyoman] *n* a figure of speech in which upman is described as upmey and vice versa. "jəhã parəspər hot hɛ̃ upmeyo upman, bhuṣəṇ upmeyopma tãhɪ bəkhanət jan."–*ṣɪvraj bhuṣəṇ.*

Example:

dəṣmeṣ ki krɪpan bhasɛ bijuri səman,
bɪjli cəmək dekhi ṣri guru krɪpan si.

ਉਪਮੇਯ [upmey] See **ਉਪਮਾ**.

ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾ [upmeyopma] See **ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ**.

ਉਪਯੁਕ੍ਤ [upyukt] *Skt adj* suitable, proper, correct. **2** connected, related.

ਉਪਯੋਗ [upyog] *Skt n* a relation, connection. **2** a job, business. **3** a motive, purpose. **4** competence, talent.

ਉਪਯੋਗੀ [upyogi] *Skt* उपयोगिन् *adj* helpful. **2** assistant, helper. **3** suitable.

ਉਪਰ [upər] *Skt* उपरि *adv* on, over, upon, See ਉਪਰਿ.

ਉਪਰਉਨਾ [uprəuna] *n* a garment for the head; a dupəṭṭa. "upər pit dhəre uprəuna."–*krɪsən.* **2** a towel, wash cloth.

ਉਪਰਜਨ [upərjən] *Skt* उपार्जन *n* producing, creating. "nanək apən rup apɪ hi upərja." –*sukhməni.* 'self created.' "kədə̃c kəruṇa nə upərjəte."–*səhəs m 5.* 'Little kindness doesn't grow.' **2** earning. **3** collecting, gathering.

ਉਪਰਤ [uprət] *Skt adj* detached from worldly cares, dejected. "uprət mənua vɪṣəy te." –*GPS.* **2** dead.

ਉਪਰਤਨ [uprətən] *Skt* उपरत्न *n* a jewel of the second order, inferior jewels such as carnelian, crystal, crystallized quartz, mother of pearl etc.

ਉਪਰਤਿ [uprətɪ] *Skt n* dejection, detachment, alienation. "jo uprətɪ hove sə̃sari."–*NP.* **2** death.

ਉਪਰਨਾ [upərna] See ਉਪਰਉਨਾ. "dhoti ek upərna pan."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਰਮ [uprəm] *Skt n* detachment, dejection, sadness, apathy.

ਉਪਰਾਗ [uprag] *Skt n* colour, caste. **2** the process of dyeing or colouring. **3** the reflection of colour.

ਉਪਰਾਜ [upraj] *Skt n* a ruler's deputy; a viceroy. **2** See ਯੁਵਰਾਜ.

ਉਪਰਾਜਨ [uprajən] *Skt* ਉਪਰਾਗਨ *v* to dye; to draw, to paint. **2** *Skt* उपार्जन to produce. "tum səbh ko upraj-hi tumhi lehu ubar."–*sənama.* **3** to accumulate, collect. "sukh uprajɛ məddh urə̃."–*əkal.* "gyan rɪde uprajət hɛ."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਰਾਂਤ [uprā̃t] *Skt* उपरान्त *adv* subsequently, following this.

ਉਪਰਾਮ [upram] *Skt n* renunciation, detachment. **2** rest, repose. **3** *adj* averse, indifferent.

ਉਪਰਾਲਾ [uprala], **ਉਪਰਾਲੋ** [upralo] *n* an effort; labour. **2** help. **3** a favour. "pəṭh uprala kin həmara."–*GPS.* "əb həmro upralo kijɛ."–*guru ṣobha.*

ਉਪਰਿ [upərɪ] *adv* on, upon, See ਉਪਰ. "upərɪ aɪ bɛṭhe kuṛɪaru."–*var asa.* **2** according to, in accordance with. "kərma upərɪ nɪbṛe." –*gəu m 1.* **3** puissant, preponderant. "pure guru ka bəcən upərɪ aɪa."–*gəu var 1 m 4.*

ਉਪਰੀਆ [upria] *n* a measure; an effort. **2** a treatment, remedy. "ənɪk upria."–*bɪla m 5.* **3** *adj* rootless, uprooted, pulled out. **4** extirpator.

ਉਪਰੇ [upre] *adv* upward. "mukhu təlɛ pɛr upre."–*var jɛt.*

ਉਪਰੇਰੈ [uprerɛ] *adv* excessively upward, towards the higher side. "uprerɛ cəlɪa."–*BG.*

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ [uprokət] *adj* said above, mentioned above.

ਉਪਰੋਧ [uprodh] *Skt n* a hindrance, an obstruction.

ਉਪਰੋਧਕ [uprodhək] *Skt adj* a hinderer. **2** an obstructionist.

ਉਪਰੋਧਾ [uprodha] *n* a purohɪt, a family-priest of the Brahmin caste who guides the performance of all ceremonies and warns against wrong doings.

ਉਪਰੌਨਾ [uprɔna] See ਉਪਰਉਨਾ.

ਉਪਰੰਤ [uprə̃t] See ਉਪਰਾਂਤ.

ਉਪਲ [upəl] *Skt n* a stone. **2** a hail stone. **3** a cloud. **4** sand. **5** forest dung. **6** See ਉੱਪਲ.

ਉਪਲਕ੍ਸ਼ਿਤ [upləkṣɪt], **ਉਪਲਖਿਤ** [upləkhɪt] *Skt* उपलक्षित *adj* already known. **2** inferred. **3** known, explicated.

ਉਪਲੱਖਣ [upləkkhəṇ], **ਉਪਲੱਛਣ** [upləcchəṇ] *Skt* उपलक्षण *n* an indicator or sign to underline the significance of an object. **2** the quality of a word which differs from its literal meaning. For example, to protect the field from the deer

means that the field is to be protected from the other stray cattle too.

ਉਪਲਬਧ [upləbədh] *Skt* उपलब्ध *adj* available, found. **2** known.

ਉਪਲਬਧਿ [upləbədhɪ] *Skt* उपलब्धि *n* the act of searching, power of finding. **2** an achievement. **3** intelligence, knowledge.

ਉਪਵਾਸ [upvas] *Skt n* a fast; missing a meal; observing a fast.

ਉਪਵਾਹ [upvah] a marriage, See ਉਦਵਾਹ. "kino upvah əbhɪram yɔ̃ jɛ ram."–*NP.*

ਉਪਵੀਤ [upvit] *Skt n* a thread worn by extending the right hand; a sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ.

ਉਪਵੇਸ਼ਨ [upveṣən] *Skt* (ਉਪ-ਵਿਸ਼੍) *n* the act of sitting; being situated.

ਉਪਵੇਦ [upved] *Skt n* a Ved of the second order. Four upveds of the Hindus are. (1) Ayurved on medical science. (2) Gandharv Ved containing musicology. (3) Dhanur Ved about weapons including bows. (4) Sthapaty Ved on architecture.

ਉਪੜਨਾ [upəṛna] *v* to arrive; to reach; to approach.

ਉਪਾਉ [upau] *Skt* उपाय *n* an effort, a means. "kəchu upau mukətɪ ka kər re."–*gəu m 9.* **2** a device, plan. **3** the act of coming close. **4** a treatment, effort to cure a disease.

ਉਪਾਉਣਾ [upauṇa] *v* to produce; to create.

ਉਪਾਇ [upaɪ] See ਉਪਾਉ and ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. "upaɪ kɪtɛ nə labhəi."–*gəu m 4.* **2** having produced or created. "səbhu upaɪ ape vekhɛ."–sri m 3.

ਉਪਾਇਆ [upaɪa] *n* an effort; a means. "e sajən! kəchu kəh-hu upaɪa."–*bavən.* "trɪtie məta kɪchu kərəu upaɪa."–*asa m 5.* **2** produced, created.

ਉਪਾਇਨ [upaɪn] offering. See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

ਉਪਾਸ [upas] *Skt* उपास् to sit near. **2** *n* the act of sitting closeby; worship, adoration, service. "mən, cərnarbɪ̃d upas."–*guj m 5.* **3** See ਉਪਾਸ੍ਯ.

ਉਪਾਸਕ [upasək], **ਉਪਾਸਕੀ** [upaski] *Skt* उपासक *adj* (one) who sits closeby, a servant. **2** a worshipper. **3** a devotee.

ਉਪਾਸਨ [upasən], **ਉਪਾਸਨਾ** [upasna] *Skt n* the act of sitting near. **2** rendering service, waiting upon. **3** devotion. **4** worship.

ਉਪਾਸਿ [upasɪ] having worshipped. **2** will produce. **3** See ਉਪਾਸ੍ਯ.

ਉਪਾਂਸ਼ੁ ਜਪ [upā̃ṣu jəp] *Skt n* a recitation or repetition in low voice so as to be inaudible to those sitting at a distance.

ਉਪਾਸ੍ਯ [upasy] *Skt adj* (one) sitting near whom is proper; fit to be served. **2** worshippable.

ਉਪਾਹਾ [upaha] *adj* produced, created. "jɪnhɪ upaha, tɪnhɪ bɪnaha."–*asa m 5.*

ਉਪਾਖ੍ਯਾਨ [upakhyan] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਖ੍ਯਾਨ *n* an ancient or antique tale; history. **2** a story connected with an antique tale.

ਉਪਾਂਗ [upā̃g] See ਉਪੰਗ.

ਉਪਾਜਨ [upajən] See ਉਪਾਰਜਨ.

ਉਪਾਟਨ [upaṭən] *Skt* उत्पाटन *v* to dig up; to dismantle. **2** to saw; to split.

ਉਪਾਤ [upat], **ਉਪਾਤਿ** [upatɪ], **ਉਪਾਤੀ** [upati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति. birth, creation. "ənɪk pərləu ənɪk upatɪ."–*sar ə m 5.* **2** produced, created. "apɪ srɪsəṭɪ upati."–*var majh 1.*

ਉਪਾਦਾਨ [upadan] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਦਾਨ acquisition, adoption. **2** spiritual knowledge. **3** an achievement. **4** prevalence of senses in their respective fields. **5** a cause that changes into an action, as clay is changed into a pitcher or steel is transformed into a sword. "upadan ɪh səbh jəg keri."–*GPS.* 'According to Vedant, maya is upadan of the world.'

ਉਪਾਦੇਯ [upadey] *adj* fit to be got or acquired. **2** fit to be known, knowable. **3** exquisite, superb. **4** *n* work.

ਉਪਾਧ [upadh] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

ਉਪਾਧਾਨ [upadhan] a pillow, See ਉਪਧਾਨ. "əs gadi ḍəs rucɪr fərəṣ pər upadhan dirəgh dhərdin."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਾਧਿ [upadhɪ] *Skt n* a stratagem. 2 status, rank. 3 a title. 4 an indicator to bring to cognizance an object. It is different from the object as a pot that gives the idea of the firmament, though both are so different. 5 tumult, rowdyism.

ਉਪਾਧੀ [upadhi] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

ਉਪਾਧ੍ਯਾਯ [upadhyay] *Skt n* a teacher; a guru to impart religious teaching; a priest etc.[1]

ਉਪਾਨ [upan] the foundation of a building. 2 See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

ਉਪਾਨਹ [upanəh], ਉਪਾਨਤ [upanət], ਉਪਾਨਯ [upanəy], ਉਪਾਨੈ [upanɛ] *Skt* उपानह्-उपानत् *n* shoes, *xa* a humble servant. "dhəryo upanəh guru ko cin."–*GPS.* "təje upanəy nāge paɪ." -*GPS.* "das upanɛ lɛkər dhae."–*GPS.*

ਉਪਾਮ [upam] plural of ਉਪਮਾ. 2 *n* all created beings; mankind; the living multitude. "səbh gavət jet upam."–*bɛra m 4.* 3 *Skt* ਅਪਾਮ *adj* farthest. 4 very far.

ਉਪਾਯ [upay] See ਉਪਾਉ.

ਉਪਾਯਉ [upayəu] *adj* produced, created.

ਉਪਾਯਨ [upayən] *Skt n* a present, an offering. 2 a meeting.

ਉਪਾਰ [upar] See ਉਪਾਰਨਾ.

ਉਪਾਰਜਨ [uparjən], ਉਪਾਰਜਨਾ [uparjəna] *Skt* ਉਪਰਾਗਨ. *v* to draw, print. 2 to decorate, bedeck, adorn. "koṭɪ uparjəna tere ãg."–*bhɛr ɔ m 5.* 3 *Skt* ਉਪਾਰਜਨ adding up, collection. "phəlguṇɪ ənə̃d uparjəna."–*majh baramaha.* 4 creation. "sɪmrɛ səgəl uparjəna."–*maru solhe m 5.* "jet kin uparjəna prəbhu dan deɪ dətar."–*mali m 5.*

ਉਪਾਰਣ [uparəṇ], ਉਪਾਰਨਾ [uparna] *Skt* उत्पाटन to uproot, dismantle. "mul vɪkar upar."–*GPS.* 2 to tear apart, saw. 3 उपारण *n* a crime, an offence, a sin. 4 पारण the end of fasting. See ਵ੍ਰਤ ਪਾਰਣ.

ਉਪਾਰਾ [upara] *adj* dug up, uprooted. 2 created, built, formed. "kəi jāt bɪnahɪ upara."–*suhi m 5.* "oə̃kar te sɪrɪsəṭɪ upara."–*VN.*

ਉਪਾਰੀ [upari] *adj* created, formed. "səbh sɛ dataru jetu uparie."–*var guj 2 m 5.* 'gives gifts to all the created ones.' 2 dug up, dismantled.

ਉਪਾਲੰਭ [upalə̃bh] *Skt* उपालम्भ *n* a complaint, blame, grievance.

ਉਪਾਵ [upav] measure. See ਉਪਾਉ. "səbhna upava sɪrɪ upau hɛ hərɪnam pərapətɪ hoɪ."–*var guj 1 m 3.* "upav choḍɪ gəhu tɪs ki oṭ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਉਪਾਵਣ [upavəṇ], ਉਪਾਵਣੁ [upavəṇu] *v* to produce, create.

ਉਪਾਵਣੁਹਾਰ [upavəṇuhar] *adj* producer, creator. "ap upavəṇuhar."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਉਪਾਵਨ [upavən] See ਉਪਾਵਣ. "apɪ upavən." –*bɪla m 5.*

ਉਪਾਵੀ [upavi] with endeavour, with effort. "ənɪk upavi rogu nə jaɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਉਪਾੜ [upaṛ] See ਉਪਾੜਨ.

ਉਪਾੜਨ [upaṛən] *Skt* उत्पाटन *n* the act of uprooting. "jəṛ əpni apɪ upaṛi."–*majh m 5. n* sawing, splitting. "bəhuṛ jəm nə upaṛa."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਉਪਾੜਿ [upaṛɪ] *adv* having split or torn apart. "bhɛanrup nɪksɪa thə̃m upaṛɪ."–*bhɛr m 3.* 2 having pulled apart or uprooted.

ਉਪਾੜੀ [upaṛi] See ਉਪਾੜਨ.

ਉਪਿੰਦ [upɪ̃d], ਉਪਿੰਦ੍ਰ [upɪ̃dr] Vaman. See ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ. "kəi koṭɪ upɪ̃dr bənay khəpayo."–*səvɛye 33.*

ਉਪੇਕ੍ਸ਼ਾ [upekṣa], ਉਪੇਖ੍ਯਾ [upekhya] *Skt* उपेक्षा *n* renunciation. 2 apathy, indifference, dejection. 3 disrespect, scorn. "mɛtri kəruṇa dvɛ ləkho mudɪta tiji jan. cətur[2] upekhya jɪs bɪkhɛ sənmukh so pəhɪcan."–*NP.*

ਉਪੇਤਾਣਾ [upetaṇa] *adj* without shoes, barefoot. "pəg upetaṇa."–*var asa.*

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[1]It is written in the third chapter of Shankh Simriti that one who teaches a celebate is a 'guru' and he who teaches for monetary reward is a teacher.

[2]Fourth.

ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ [upēdr] *Skt* उपेन्द्र *n* Kashyap's son born to Aditi: younger brother of Indar; Vaman Avtar.

ਉਪੇਯਾ [upɛya] See ਉਪਈਆ.

ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ [upodghat] *Skt* उपोद्घात *n* a prologue, an introduction, a preface, brief description of things dealt with in the book. **2** different from a normal statement, description of a special object.

ਉਪੰਗ [upãg] *Skt* उपाङ्ग *n* a part of a limb (a hand is a limb; a finger is an upãg). **2** limb-like, artificial limb. **3** a kind of musical instrument, nəstərãg. "jhalər tal mrɪdãg upãg."–*cãḍi 1.* **4** Udho's father.

ਉਪੰਨ [upãn], **ਉਪੰਨਾ** [upãna] *Skt* उत्पन्न *adj* born, begotten. "ape apɪ upaɪ upãna."–*maru solhe m 3.* "apɪ upãnɪa."–*var ram 2 m 5.* "cəuthe pɪarɪ upãni kheḍ."–*var majh m 1.*

ਉੱਪਲ [uppəl] a subcaste of Khatris. "gəjjəṇ uppəl sətɪguru bhavɛ."–*BG.*

ਉਫ਼ [uf] *P* اُف *part* an exclamation of pain, grief or fatigue; ah, oh! ha! alas!

ਉਫਟਨ [uphəṭən] *v* to burst; to explode; to jump. "uphṭãt sroṇət chɪcchyã."–*cãḍi 2.* 'Drops of blood rebound.'

ਉਫਣਨਾ [uphəṇna] *v* to ferment. **2** to boil.

ਉਫ਼ਤਦ [uftəd] *P* اُفتد the felled ones. See ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦ [uftad] *P* اُفتاد the felled one. See ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਹ [uftadəh] *P* اُفتاده felled, humiliated. See ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ [uftadən] *P* اُفتادن *v* to fall, collapse. **2** to be ruined.

ਉਫਨਨਾ [uphənna] See ਉਫਣਨਾ. "tej təle pəy upənyo jɛsa."–*GPS.*

ਉਫਾਨ [uphan] *n* the process of boiling; boiling over . **2** an outburst.

ਉਬਕ [ubək] *A* اُبک *adj* fat, plump. **2** smart, shrewd. "bəjje ubəkk."–*cãḍi 2.* 'Smart fighters clashed among themselves.'

ਉਬਕਾਈ [ubkai] *n* nausea, vomit.

ਉਬਟ [ubəṭ] *Skt* उद्वाट *n* an irregular or rough path; an arduous valley. "ubəṭ cəlãte ɪhu mədu paɪa."–*keda kəbir.* See ਘੱਟ.

ਉਬਟਨਾ [ubəṭna] *Skt* उद्वर्तन a paste of oil seeds, sandalwood, sesame seeds, cərõji, etc., for massaging the body before bathing; it makes the body clean, soft and fragrant.

ਉਬਟਾਨਾ [ubṭana] *v* to put on a wrong and rough path. **2** to turn back. **3** See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਬਰ [ubər] liberation, salvation, redemption. See ਉਆਹਿ and ਉਬਰਣ.

ਉਬਰਣ [ubrəṇ], **ਉਬਰਨ** [ubrən] *Skt* उद्धरण *n* the act of coming up. **2** turning from bad to good condition; improving. **3** attaining liberation. "ubrət raja ram ki sərṇi."–*gəu m 5.*

ਉਬਲਨਾ [ubəlna] *v* ਉਦ-ਵਲਨ to boil. **2** to cook. "jɪũ ubli məjiṭhɛ rãg gəhgəha."–*var gəu 1 m 3.* **3** to gush forth.

ਉਬਾਸੀ [ubasi] *n* a yawn, gape. (Many people think that the root of this word is from Arabic عبس which means a wrinkle or scowl on the brow). See ਅਵਾਸੀ.

ਉਬਾਹਣਾ [ubahṇa] without shoes; barefoot. **2** without a carriage.

ਉਬਾਚ [ubac] See ਉਵਾਚ.

ਉਬਾਰਣਾ [ubarṇa], **ਉਬਾਰਨ** [ubarən] *Skt* उद्धारण. to raise, lift. **2** to liberate. **3** to save. "drɔpdi ãbər let ubariəle."–*mali namdev.* "mɛ təki oṭ sãtah lehu ubaria."–*gəu ə m 5.* **4** to boil. "kəhɪ cakər sõ deg ubari."–*GPS.*

ਉਬਾਰਿਅਨੁ [ubarɪənu] he saved. "apɪ ubarɪənu."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਉਬਾਰੇ ਖ਼ਾਨ [ubare xan] Abdul Rahiman Khan, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who served the congregation at Kartarpur after imbibing the Guru's precept and was counted among the devout Sikhs. See Janamsakhi of Bhai Bala.

ਉਬਾਲਣਾ [ubalṇa], **ਉਬਾਲਨਾ** [ubalna] *v* to boil, cook in boiling liquid. See ਉਬਲਨਾ.

ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ [ubed beg] عبید بیگ He was appointed the subedar of Lahore province for some time in 1761 AD by Ahmed Shah Durani. In fact he was the ruler of Kalanaur (Gurdaspur) under the aegis of Delhi, and was badly defeated by Raja Chatur Singh of Chamba, Raja Raj Singh of Guler, Raja Dhiraj Pal of Basoli and Raja Kripal Deo of Jammu.

ਉਬੇਰਾਇ [uberaɪ] *n* a sub-caste of Khatris.

ਉਬੈਦ ਖ਼ਾਨ [ubɛd xan], **ਉਬੈਦ ਬੇਗ** [ubɛd beg] See ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ.

ਉਭ [ubh] *adj* standing. **2** *adv* above, upon. "pĩdhi ubh kəle sə̃sara."*–dhəna namdev*. See ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ. **3** *Skt* उभ both of them. **4** *Skt* उभ् *vr* to fill, complete. **5** *S n* sky.

ਉਭਇ [ubhəɪ] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] *adj* a tree, that has dried before it is cut; dead even when alive. "bhərəm suke bəhu ubhsuk kəhiəhɪ."*–kəlɪ ə m 4.*

ਉਭਕਲੇ [ubhkəle] See ਉਭ, ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ.

ਉਭਯ [ubhəy] *Skt adv* both.

ਉਭਯਤ੍ਰ [ubhyətr] *Skt adv* on both sides or places. **2** in both the worlds, here and hereafter.

ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ [ubhyalə̃kar] *n* This figurative expression, whether ornamental or semantic is formed when two or more figurative expressions are found at one place, and is of two kinds: sə̃srɪṣṭɪ and sə̃kər.

(a) If a number of figurative expressions, even if merged, appear separate, then this is an instance of sə̃srɪṣṭɪ:

ələ̃kar ɪk thəl bəhut jude jude ləkh jãhɪ,
tɪl tə̃dul ki ritɪ sõ sə̃srɪṣti tahĩ.
–gərəbgə̃jni.

(b) but, if on merging, they do not appear separate, then it is a case of sə̃kər:

pəy pani ki ritɪ kər hõy pərspər lin,
tə̃ko sə̃kər nam hɛ bhakhət pərəm prəbin.
–kavy prəbhakər.

ਉਭਰਣ [ubhrəṇ], **ਉਭਰਣਾ** [ubhərṇa], **ਉਭਰਨਾ** [ubərna] *Skt* उत्-हरण *v* to raise upward, get higher. **2** to burst forth into flame. **3** to swell, rise, spring up.

ਉਭਾ [ubha] a region of Multan, Dera Gazi Khan and adjacent parts of Bahavalpur state. **2** See ਉਭ and ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਾਰਣਾ [ubharṇa], **ਉਭਾਰਨਾ** [ubharna] *v* to push up, lift. **2** to incite, instigate. **3** to promote to a higher rank.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ. "hərəkh sok ubhe dərbar."*–gəu ə m 1.* **2** See ਊਭੇ.

ਉਭੇਸਾਸ [ubhesas], **ਉਭੇਸਾਹ** [ubhesah] *Skt* उर्द्ध्वश्वास् *n* sighs, gasps caused by contraction of lungs, by sorrow or by excessive phlegm. "muh kala hoa ə̃dərɪ ubhesas."*–var sor m 3.* "navẽ dhəule ubhesah."*–var majh m 1.* **2** sighs.

ਉਭੈ [ubhɛ] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਮਈ [uməi] *adj* exuberant, enthusiastic. "mən me ətɪ hi uməi."*–krɪsən.*

ਉਮਹ [uməh], **ਉਮਹਾ** [umha] See ਉਮਾਹ. "səbh umhai dekhbe ko vədhu lal ko."*–GPS.*

ਉਮਕ [umək] *n* keen desire, enthusiasm, fit of ecstasy. "mən nə rəhɛ bəhu bɪdhɪ umkai." *–sar m 5.* **2** *A* عمق depth, seriousness, gravity.

ਉਮਕਨਾ [uməkna] See ਉਮਗਣਾ.

ਉਮਕਿਓ [umkɪo], **ਉਮਕਿਤ** [umkɪt] filled with zeal. See ਉਮਕ. "umkɪo hio mɪlən prəbhu taɪ."*–suhi m 5.* "umkɪt rəs cale."*–məla pəṛtal m 5.*

ਉਮਗ [uməg] See ਉਮਕ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮਗਣਾ [uməgṇa] *v* to have longings, long for. **2** to jump.

ਉਮਡਨਾ [uməḍna] *v* to long for. **2** to jump. **3** to rise. **4** to spread. **5** to surround.

ਉਮਤ [umət], **ਉਮਤਿ** [umətɪ] *A* امت *n* a nation, nationality. **2** a sect, following a particular religious belief and practice. "dərɪ sevɛ umətɪ khəṛi."*–var ram 3.*

ਉਮਦਹ [umdəh], **ਉਮਦਾ** [umda] *A* عمدہ *adj* good, excellent. **2** healthy, sound. **3** chosen.

4 beautiful.

ਉਮਨਾ [umna] See ਉਨਮਨਾ. "əb jəg janɪ jo umna rəhɛ."—*gəu bavən kabir.*

ਉਮਰ [umər] *A* عمر *n* age, life span. According to Charak Sanhita, age is a state of the union of body, senses, heart and soul. In the Veds, Manu writes that man's age in Satyug was 400 years but decreased by 100 years[1] in each Yug, and it has come down to 100 years[2] in Kalyug. In the Purans it is shown as thousands and lakhs of years. "jo jo vãɲɛ ḍihṛa sou umər həth pəvãnɪ."—*s fərid.* See ਉਮਰ ਖਿਤਾਬ and ਖਲੀਫਾ.

ਉਮਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [umər ṣah] a jat masand (preacher cum agent) of Sangha clan, resident of Darauli village. He lovingly participated in the construction of the Harimandar under orders of Guru Arjan Dev. He looked upon offerings and money as poison. His son Nand Chand became a revenue officer of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

ਉਮਰ ਹਥ ਪਵੰਨਿ [umər həth pəvãnɪ] *S sen* Days of life are decreasing, as crops do during the harvesting. "jo jo vãɲɛ ḍihṛa sou umər həth pəvãnɪ." It is an ironical statement as lengthening of life stands for dying and raising the flame for extinguishing it.

ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ [umərkhətab], **ਉਮਰਖਿਤਾਬ** [umərkhɪtab] عمر بن خطاب Caliph Umar son of Khattab was father of Hafsa, third wife of prophet Muhammad. He was stabbed to death by Firoz, a slave, in 23 Hijri (644 AD) Under Caliph Umar, the Muslims conquered Egypt and north Africa, and he undertook boundless preaching of Islam. "kino umərkhɪtab jyõ aj həmaro nyaũ."—*cərɪtr 38.*

Several tales of Umar's justice are current. In the book 'Alfaruk' it is written that Caliph Umar had framed the rule that one who drank liquor be given 80 lashes. One day his own son Abu Shamah got drunk whereupon Umar himself lashed him so severely that he died. "umərkhɪtab ədalti beṭa marvaɪa."—*jãgnama.*[3]

ਉਮਰਥਲ [umərthəl] *Skt* अन्तरविद्रधि tumour in the intestines, caused by incontinence in eating and drinking and the taking of intoxicating drugs which results in malfunctioning of the four humours of the body. Blood deteriorates and tumours are formed on internal organs. Swelling of tumours causes pain especially when this occurs in the stomach, nave, pelvis, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. There is an acute pain all the time and sleep is impossible to get.

The best treatment for it is a surgical operation and the use of blood-cleansing and laxative medicines. Food should be light but invigorative. Juice of hərəṛ (myrobalan) and suhãjṇa is found beneficial. "jɪna ãdərɪ umərthəl sei jaṇənɪ sulia."—*var gəu 1 m 4.* This means that as the patient knows the pain of this illness, so does the love-lorn lover know of the inner pang.

ਉਮਰਾ [umra], **ਉਮਰਾਉ** [umrau], **ਉਮਰਾਇ** [umraɪ], **ਉਮਰਾਯ** [umray], **ਉਮਰਾਵ** [umrav], **ਉਮਰੀਆ** [umria],

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[1] शतं जीव शरदो वर्धमान: (Rig Ved)

[2] अरोगा: सर्व सिद्धार्था श्चर्तुवर्ष शतायुष: ।
कृत त्रेतादिषु ह्येषामायुर्ह्सति पादश: ।—*manusɪmrɪtɪ a 1, s 83.*
In Shabadmala, it is written that man and elephant live for one hundred twenty years and five days. The horse, dog, donkey and camel, bullock and he-buffalo and he-goat live for two, twelve, twenty five, twenty four and sixteen years respectively. For an estimate of the age-span by modern thinkers, reference may be made to the entry on 'Longevity' in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

[3] This composition of 32 pauris is from the pen of a devotee. It is also called "Var Guru Gobind Singh Ji." It carries a dialogue between princess Zebunisa and emperor Aurangzeb, and a description of the battle of Panvate.

ਉਮਰੇ [umre] *A* امرا plural of ਅਮੀਰ. "sah raje khan umrav sɪkdar həhɪ."–*var bɪla m 4.* **2** administrators and ministers. "umravhu age jhera."–*sor m 5.* "sultan khan məluk umre gəe kərɪ kərɪ kuc."–*sri ə m 1.* **3** a sub caste of khatris.

ਉਮਲ [uməl] *adj* ambitious, aspirant, inspired. "uməl ləthe jodhe maru vəjɪa."–*cə̃ḍi 3.*

ਉਮਾ [uma] *Skt n* light, lustre, radiance. **2** Shiv's wife, Parvati. Kalidas has written in Kumarsambhav that Parvati's mother Menka asked her not to do penance, that is, ਉ (intense penance) ਮਾ (not to do) and for this reason she came to be known as uma.

ਉਮਾਸੁਤ [umasut] *n* Uma's (Parvati's) son Ganesh. **2** Kartikey, an army commander of the gods.

ਉਮਾਹ [umah], **ਉਮਾਹੜਾ** [umahṛa], **ਉਮਾਹਾ** [umaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement. **2** aspiration. **3** merry-making, gaiety. **4** festival.

ਉਮਾਤਨਯ [umatənəy], **ਉਮਾਤਾਤ** [umatat] son of Uma (Parvati), See ਉਮਾਸੁਤ.

ਉਮਾਧਵ [umadhəv], **ਉਮਾਨਾਹ** [umanah], **ਉਮਾਪਤਿ** [umapətɪ] *Skt* husband of Uma, Shiv. "gotəmnarɪ umapətɪ suami. sisdhərən səhəs bhəg gami."–*jɛt rəvdas.* '...Indar got a thousand vulva- marks on his body.' See ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ.

ਉਮੀਦ [umid], **ਉਮੇਦ** [umed] *P* اميد *n* a hope, expectation. **2** trust.

ਉਮੇਦਵਾਰ [umedvar] *P* اميدوار *adj* hopeful, expectant.

ਉਮੇਦਾ [umeda] *n* a servant of Rai Bular of Talwandi who served Guru Nanak Dev with great devotion. See ਗੁਰੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਉਮੇਰੀਆ [umeria] rich people. See ਉਮਰੀਆ. "ənɪk umeria."–*bɪha m 5.*

ਉਮੰਗ [umə̃g] *n* exuberance, exultation. **2** a wave of happiness. "ek dɪvəs mən bhəi umə̃g."–*bəsə̃t ramanə̃d.*

ਉਮੰਡ [umə̃ḍ] See ਉਮਡਨਾ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉੱਮਤ [ummət] See ਉਮਤ.

ਉੱਮੀ [ummi] See ਓਮੀ.

ਉਰ [ur] *Skt* उरस् *n* breast, bosom. "ur lag-hu pritəm prəbhu mere."–*bɪla m 5.* "cərənkəməl hɪrdɛ ur dharhu."–*gəu m 5.* **2** mind, heart. "dharɪo hərɪ ur che."–*bəsə̃t m 4.* **3** abdomen, stomach. "rohni ke ur bic dhəryo hɛ."–*krɪsən.* 'Balbhadar was put in Rohini's womb.' **4** *Skt* उर् *vr* to go, walk.

ਉਰਸਾ [ursa] *n* a round piece of stone for rubbing sandalwood on it. Priests have it in Hindu temples. *Skt* शानपाद. "tera nam kəri cənnaṭhia je mən ursa hoɪ."–*guj m 1.*

ਉਰਕਟ [urkəṭ] *Skt* अरंकृत *adj* prepared, cooked, boiled. "ɪkətu pətərɪ bhərɪ urkəṭ kurkəṭ, ɪkətu pətərɪ bhərɪ pani."–*asa kəbir.* 'In one pot the Tantrics put a cooked cock and in the other put liquor.'

ਉਰਗ [urəg] *Skt n* one that moves on its belly. **2** a snake, reptile.

ਉਰਗ ਨਾਥ [urəg nath] the king of snakes, Sheshnag.

ਉਰਗਾਦ [urgad], **ਉਰਗਾਰਿ** [urgarɪ] *Skt n* the eater of snakes or enemy of snakes; blue jay. **2** a mongoose, peacock, stork, crane etc. are also eaters of snakes.

ਉਰਗੇਸ਼ [urgeṣ] *Skt n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag. **2** Writing in the form of a riddle in Gur Vilas Bhai Sukha Singh has used 'nag' instead of 'nagraj' (cobra), 'gəjraj' (elephant) and 'həstɪraj', a term also used for elephants.

ਉਰਛਾ [urcha] See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਉਰਜ [urəj] See ਊਰੋਜ. **2** the month of Kattak. "urəj mas ki puranmasi."–*NP.* See ਊਰਜ.

ਉਰਝ [urəjh] See ਉਰਝਨ. "jhəjha urəjh surəjh nəhi jana."–*gəu bavən kəbir.*

ਉਰਝਨ [urjhən], **ਉਰਝਨਾ** [urəjhna] *Skt* अवरुंधन *v* to be entangled. **2** to be obstructed; to stop. "urəjh rəhɪo bɪkhɪa kɛ sə̃ga."–*suhi ə m 5.* "urjhɪo kənək kamɪni ke rəs."–*ṭodi m 9.* **3** to get involved in a dispute.

ਉਰਝਿ [urəjhɪ] having been entangled.

ਉਰਦ [urəd] See ਉੜਦ. "dal urəd ki chəmək bənai."–*GPS.*

ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗਨੀ [urda begni], ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗੀ [urda begi] *T* اردو بیگی *n* a uniformed and armed female to guard the harem; an amazon. During the Muslim rule, it was only through these female guards that petitions and messages could be sent inside the palace. See ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

ਉਰਦੂ [urdu] *T* اردو *n* an army. **2** a cantonment. **3** a military market. **4** a mixed dialect of the armed camp or cantonment, which evolved during the reign of Khilji kings from the intermixing of the Hindu and Muslim dialects when soldiers frequented the markets. It came to be called Urdu or 'ləṣkəri', the language of cantonments. During the Mughal rule, especially that of Shah Jahan, this language became very common. Its framework is Hindi but its vocabulary is rich in Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The Persian script is used for writing it. Although it is understood throughout northern India but the United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh) constitute its special home. In fact, any mixed language can be given this name, but the Persianized language of India is exclusively named Urdu.

ਉਰਧ [urədh] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्व *adv* upwards. "urədh mul jɪsu sakh təlaha, car bed jɪtu lage."[1]–*guj ə m 1.* **2** *adj* high, lofty. "gərəbh kũḍəl məhɪ urədh dhɪani."–*maru solhe m 1.* See ਉਰਧ ਧਿਆਨੀ. **3** standing, erect. **4** *n* the Creator who is the loftiest of all. "ərdh-hɪ urədh mɪlɪa sukh pava."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* 'Human beings attain peace when union with the Divine is consummated.' **5** *adj* upside down. "urədh pãk le sudha kərɛ."–*gəu var sətt kəbir.* 'Upside down lotus is the mind itself.' See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧਤਪ [urədhtəp], ਉਰਧਤਾਪ [urədhtap] *Skt* ਉਗ੍ਰ ਤਪ. intense meditation. **2** meditation in standing position. **3** meditation with arms raised upward. "kaɪa sadhɛ urədhtəp kərɛ vɪc-hu həumɛ nə jaɪ."–*sri m 3.*

ਉਰਧਧਿਆਨੀ [urədhdhɪani] *adj* one who concentrates on God above. See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ [urədhbahu] See ਉਰਧਵਾਹੁ.

ਉਰਧਾਰਨ [urdharən] *v* to settle, have firm faith. "cərənkəməl rɪd məhɪ urdharhu."–*sukhmani.*

ਉਰਫ [urəf] *A* عرف *n* plural of ਉਰਫ਼ਤ boundary marks **2** *A* عرف *adj* well-known, famous. **3** equal. **4** *n* education, knowledge.

ਉਰਬਸੀ [urbəsi] See ਉਰਵਸੀ.

ਉਰਬਰਾ [urbəra] *Skt* उर्वरा *n* fertile land. **2** irrigated land. "jɪmɪ urbəra krɪsɪ chin."–*əj.* 'as irrigated land does not claim appreciation without cultivation.'

ਉਰਬਰੇਸਣੀ [urbresṇi] the army of the king of the fertile land. **2** See ਲੁਰ ਬਰੇਸਣੀ.

ਉਰਬੀ [urbi] *Skt* उर्वी *n* earth. "əkas urbiã jəlã."–*gyan.*

ਉਰਮਾਂਡਣ [urmãḍəṇ] *Dg n* the breast that adds grace to a woman's bosom. **2** an ornament, like a necklace, suspended over a woman's breast.

ਉਰਮਿ [urəmɪ], ਉਰਮੀ [urmi] a ripple, wave, breaker, surge. See ਊਰਮੀ. Books which are titled as 'sagər' or 'sər' (sea, tank) have their chapters metaphorically named urmi (waves).

ਉਰਲਾ [urla] *adv* of this side. **2** of this world.

ਉਰਵਸੀ [urvəsi] *Skt* उर्वशी *n* ਉਰੁ-ਅਸ਼੍ something that overpowers the great; a desire, wish. **2** According to Rig Ved, a fairy in paradise, known as Urvashi because she was born from Narayan's thigh (uru). According to the Mahabharat, Mitar and Varun shed their semen on seeing Urvashi from which the sages, Agasti and Vashishth, were born. Once Urvashi annoyed these sages, who cursed her that she would take birth on earth and be the wife of king Pururva.

[1]ऊर्द्ध्व मूल मधः शाख मश्वत्थं प्राहु रव्ययम्।
छन्दांसि यस्य पर्णानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित्। (Bhagvat Gita, 15-1)

The tale of Urvashi and Pururva is contained in 'Shatpath Brahman' and the poet Kalidas has narrated it beautifully in the play 'Vikramorvashi'. In Padam Puran, Urvashi is described as having been born from the thigh of Kamdev. "rãbha ʊrvəsi ɔr səci sʊ mãdodri pɛ ɛsi prəbha kãki jəg bic nə kəchʊ bhəi."–*krɪsən.* **3** In the Nirukt, lightning is also named Urvashi.

ਉਰਵਾਰ [ʊrvar] the nearer bank. **2** this world. "bɪkhɪa ãdərɪ pəcɪmue nə ʊrvarʊ nə par." –*sri m 3.* **3** the far bank, meaning the other world; hereafter. "ɪs tən dhən ki kəvən vəḍai? dhərənɪ pərɛ, ʊrvarɪ nə jai."–*gəʊ kəbir.*

ਉਰਵਾਰਪਾਰ [ʊrvarpar] this bank of the river and that. **2** this and the other world; here and hereafter. See ਉਰਵਾਰ.

ਉਰਵਾਰਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ [ʊrvarpar ke dani] knowers of this as well as the next world, the saints. **2** Chitargupt, the mythological scribe of all human actions. "ʊrvarpar ke dania! lɪkhlehʊ alpətalʊ. mohɪ jəmḍãḍʊ nə ləgəi."–*gəʊ rəvdas.*

ਉਰਵਾਰਿ [ʊrvarɪ] *adv* on this bank. **2** on that side; on the far bank. See ਉਰਵਾਰ.

ਉਰਵਿਜ [ʊrvɪj] *n* born from ਉਰਵੀ (earth); vegetation, trees and grass.–*sənama.*

ਉਰਵਿਜ ਚਰ ਰਿਪੁ [ʊrvɪj cər rɪpʊ] enemy of the grazing deer, the lion.–*sənama.*

ਉਰਵੀ [ʊrvi] See ਉਰਬੀ.

ਉਰਾ [ʊra] *n* this or the near side. "pəra ʊra ləkh lɪyət pəchanhʊ."–*NP.* **2** this world.

ਉਰਾਹਨ [ʊrahən], **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ** [ʊrahna], **ਉਰਾਹਨੋ** [ʊrahno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "kahɪke kaj ʊrahən ri səhɪ?" –*krɪsən.*

ਉਰਾਂਭਾ [ʊrãbha] See ਉਲਾਂਭਾ. "grɪh ke log ʊrãbhe dehĩ."–*cərɪtr 33.*

ਉਰਾਰ [ʊrar] bank, on this side, this side's end. **2** this world, See ਉਰਵਾਰ.

ਉਰਿ [ʊrɪ] on the chest or breast, See ਉਰ. "hərɪ ke cərən hɪrdɛ ʊrɪ dharɪ."–*gəʊ m 5.* **2** in the heart. "hərɪ rakhɛ ʊrɪ dharɪ."–*sri m 3.*

ਉਰਿਣ [ʊrɪṇ], **ਉਰਿਣਤ** [ʊrɪṇət] *Skt* उऋण *adj* without debt on his head, free from debt. "ʊrɪṇət hoe bhar ʊtare."–*BG.*

ਉਰੁ [ʊrʊ], **ਉਰੂ** [ʊru] *Skt* उरू *n* thigh. **2** *adj* broad. **3** long, tall. **4** high. **5** large.

ਉਰੂਜ [ʊruj] *A* عروج *n* rise, progress. **2** عروض Khalil bin Ahmed of Mecca was a scholar and teacher of this branch of knowledge and was therefore nicknamed Uruz, just as prosody came to be called after the name of Pingal Rishi.

ਉਰੇ [ʊre] *adv* near here, this side. **2** in this world. **3** farther away.

ਉਰੇਬ [ʊreb] *P* اریب *adj* aslant, awry. **2** winding, zigzag. **3** crafty.

ਉਰੋਜ [ʊroj] *n* born from the breast; teat, bud.

ਉਲ [ʊl] *A* ال *suf* precedes Arabic names as alquran, but in compound words it becomes ʊl as in. "həmesʊl səlame."–*japʊ.* 'always safe and sound.' **2** *Skt* उल् *vr* to burn, get burnt.

ਉਲਸ [ʊləs] *T* اُلش leftover food, leavings, provisions from the royal tables. "ʊləs pɪalɛ khəri khʊmari."–*BG.*

ਉਲਸਤ [ʊlsət], **ਉਲਸਿਤ** [ʊlsɪt], **ਉਲਹਤ** [ʊlhət] *Skt* उल्लसित *adj* shining, bright. **2** happy, delighted.

ਉਲਹਨਾ [ʊlhəna] See ਉਪਾਲੰਭ and ਉਰਾਹਨਾ.

ਉਲਕਾ [ʊlka] *Skt* उल्का *n* a ray of light. **2** a spark; a small smouldering piece of wood. **3** light of a shooting star or meteorite. See ਉਲ 2.

ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤ [ʊlkapat] *n* falling of embers from the sky, shooting stars, meteorites, considered inauspicious in the Purans. "ʊlkapat hot akasa."–*cərɪtr 405.* See ਉਲਕਾ 3.

ਉਲਗਣੇ [ʊlgəṇe] *M v* to conclude. **2** to stop. **3** to sweep. **4** to scrub.

ਉਲਝਣ [ʊljhəṇ], **ਉਲਝਨ** [ʊljhən] See ਉਰਝਨ. "jɪʊ ʊljhaɪo badh bʊdhɪ ka mərtɪa nəhi

bɪsrani."–*gəu ə m 5.* See ਬਾਪਬੁਧਿ. **2** *n* a complication, an enigma, a circumlocution, an ambiguity.

ਉਲਝੇਰਾ [ʊljhera], **ਉਲਝੇੜਾ** [ʊljheṛa] *n* an entanglement. **2** a devious dispute. **3** an action under bondage.

ਉਲਟ [ʊləṭ] *adj* against, opposed. "ʊləṭ bhəi jivət mərɪ jagɪa."–*gəu ə m 1.* **2** *adv* having turned back; avoiding. "əb mən ʊlətɪ sənatən hua." –*gəu kəbir.*

ਉਲਟਨਾ [ʊləṭna] *Skt* उल्लुण्ठन *v* to turn back, to return. "mənua ʊləṭɪ sũn məhɪ gəhɛ."–*ram beṇi.* **2** turn turtle.

ਉਲਟਾ [ʊlṭa] *adj* contrary, opposite. **2** upsidedown.

ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ [ʊlṭa sevək] *n* a purchased slave. "sãtən ke həm ʊlṭe sevək."–*dhəna namdev.* **2** different from ordinary servants; one serving without self interest.

ਉਲਟਿ [ʊləṭɪ] *adv* having turned or returned. "ʊləṭɪ kəməlʊ əmrɪtɪ bhərɪa."–*var məla m 1.*

ਉਲਟੀ [ʊlṭi] *adj* opposite, reverse. "sətɪgurʊ mɪlɪɛ ʊlṭi bhəi."–*sri m 3.* **2** *n* vomit.

ਉਲਟੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਵਹਿਣੀ [ʊlṭi gãga vəhɪṇi] a practice contrary to established religious and social norms.

ਉਲਟੀਲੇ ਸਕਤਿ ਸਹਾਰੰ [ʊlṭile səkətɪ səharã] *sen* breath forced in the opposite direction or drawn upward.–*ram kəbir.*

ਉਲਟੇ ਸੇਵਕ [ʊlṭe sevək] See ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [ʊləthna] *v* to come down; to subside. **2** to descend. "sər hãs ʊlthəṛe aɪ."–*sri m 1 pəhɪre.* "aɪ ʊlthe hãjh."–*s fərid.* **3** to turn over. **4** to translate from one language into another.

ਉਲਥਾ [ʊltha] *n* translation. **2** See ਉਲਥਨਾ.

ਉਲਫ਼ਤ [ʊlfət] *A* الفت *n* love. **2** friendship.

ਉਲਮਾ [ʊlma], **ਉਲਮਾਉ** [ʊlmaʊ], **ਉਲਮਾਵ** [ʊlmav] *A* علما *adj* plural of ਆਲਿਮ. scholars, paṇḍits, doctors, philosophers. "cɔda sɛ ʊlmavən rakhe."–*GPS.*

ਉਲਰਨਾ [ʊlərna] *v* to overflow. **2** to tilt; to lean backwards. **3** (in carts etc.) the state in which front parts are higher and rear parts are lower.

ਉਲਵੀ [ʊlvi] *A* علوی *n* one possessing height; a star. **2** an angel. **3** an inhabitant of the upper part of Arabia. **4** one belonging to the prophet Ali's clan, but not to lady Fatima's progeny.

ਉਲਾਸ [ʊlas] *Skt* उल्लास् *n* light, wonder. **2** a desire, yearning. "khat pit vərtɛ ənəd ʊlas." –*sukhməni.* **3** courage, zeal. "rəṇ dekhɪ sure cɪtɪ ʊlas."–*bəsãt m 5.* "hãsa seti cɪtʊ ʊlas-hɪ kukəṛ di oḍari."–*gəu var 2 m 5.* **4** comfort, happiness. **5** a chapter or section of a book. **6** a figure of literary speech in which merits and demerits of one are attributed to another. "ek-hɪ ke guṇdoṣ tẽ ɔrɛ ko guṇ doṣ. vərṇət yõ ʊllas hɛ̃ jo pãḍɪt mətɪ koṣ."–*ləlɪt ləlam.* It has four forms:

(a) expression of one merit through another.

Example:

guṇi guṇi mɪlɪ laha pavsɪ,
    gurmukhɪ nam vəḍai."–bhɛr m 1.
gãga jəmna godavri sərsuti,
    te kərhɪ ʊdəmʊ dhurɪ sadhu ki tãi,
kɪlvɪkh mɛlʊ bhəre pəre həmrɛ vɪcɪ,
    həmri mɛlʊ sadhu ki dhurɪ gavai.
–*məla m 4.*

(b) expression of merit through demerit.

Example:

səphəl bɪrch phəl det jyõ pəkhan mare
    sɪr kərvət səhɪ hot par par hɛ,
sagər se kəḍh mukh phorɪyət sip ko jyõ
    det muktahəl əvəgya nə vɪcar hɛ,
jɛse khanvara khanɪ khənət hənət ghən
    manək əmol hira pər upkar hɛ,
ʊkh mẽ pɪyukh jyõ prəgas hot kolʊ pəce
    əvgun kie gun sadhun ke dvar hɛ.
–*BGK.*

(c) expression of demerit through merit.

Example:

dhənu jobənu duɪ veri hoe,
jɪnhi rəkhe rəg laɪ.–*asa ə m 1.*
sədən vɪbhutɪ əpər ke dekhi.
pira pavhĩ rɪde vɪsekhi.–*NP.*
chəmi purəkh ke kaj udara,
nəşṭ hot jɪmɪ əgni para,
tɪs ko səkəl kərhɪ əpradha,
ḍər ko chor det hɛ̃ badha.–*GPS.*

(d) expression of demerit through demerit.

Example:

kusə̃gətɪ bəh-hɪ səda dukhu
pavhɪ dukhodukh kəmaɪa.
–*maru solhe m 3.*
pər dukh pɪkhkər hot hɛ̃
dukhi sə̃t mən mãhɪ.
–*ələ̃kar sagər sudha.*

7 See ਕਲਸ.

ਉਲਾਸਾ [ulasa], **ਉਲਾਸੀ** [ulasi] *adj* happy, pleased, delighted. "jɪũ mina jəl mahɪ ulasa."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਉਲਾਸੁ [ulasu] See ਉਲਾਸ.

ਉਲਾਹ [ulah], **ਉਲਾਹਨ** [ulahən] *v* to bring down. **2** to stop; to remove; to push back or aside. "həbhe ḍukkh ulahɪ."–*var jɛt.* "səgli trɪsən ulahi, sə̃t-hu."–*ram asa m 5.*

ਉਲਾਹਨਾ [ulahna], **ਉਲਾਹਨੋ** [ulahno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "lakh ulahne mohɪ."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.* "ulahno mɛ kahu nə dio."–*nəṭ m 5.*

ਉਲਾਹਿ [ulahɪ] *adv* having brought down, having taken off (garment). **2** zealously.

ਉਲਾਹਿਅਮੁ [ulahɪəmu] I have shed. "həbhe ḍukh ulahɪəmu."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਉਲਾਹੀ [ulahi] *v* put down, took down, shed. See ਉਲਾਹਨ.

ਉਲਾਣਾ [ulaṇa] *adj* without a rug, saddle or saddle blanket, bare back (horse etc.) "jin turə̃gəm paɪ nɪkara. kɪdhɔ̃ ulaṇa lin sɪdhara?"–*GPS.*

ਉਲਾਦ [ulad] See ਔਲਾਦ.

ਉਲਾਂਭਾ [ulə̃bha], **ਉਲਾਮਾ** [ulama] *n* a taunt, gibe. See ਉਪਾਲੰਭ "ulame jiə səhe."–*asa fərid.*

ਉਲਾਰਣਾ [ularṇa] *v* to raise and make uneven or tilted. **2** to raise or make the front part higher than the rear.

ਉਲੀਚਣਾ [ulicṇa], **ਉਲੀਚਨ** [ulicən] *Skt* उल्लुञ्चन *v* to throw (water) out with cupped hands or with some utensil. "sip nə sɪ̃dhu ulicɪye, rəj kən gɪne nə jahɪ."–*GPS.* **2** to sprinkle. "məhã sugə̃dh ulicən kərke."–*GPS.*

ਉਲੂ [ulu], **ਉਲੂਕ** [uluk] *Skt* उलूक *n* an owl. **2** the second name of the author (kanad) of Vaisheshik Shastar.

ਉਲੂਖਲ [ulukhəl] See ਉਖਲੀ.

ਉਲੂਪੀ [ulupi] *n* daughter of Kaurvy Nag of Eravat clan whom Arjun married in the Nag country.[1] She gave birth to Mahavir Vabhruvahan. The ruler of Tripura considers himself the descendant of Ulupi's son Vabhruvahan.

ਉਲੇਂਹਦੜਾ [ulẽhdəṛa] See ਉਲੇਹਾ.

ਉਲੇਹਨ [ulehən] See ਅਵਲਹੇਨ.

ਉਲੇਹਾ [uleha] *n* a kind of wild grass that grows during the rainy season. Its seeds are covered with tiny prickles which on touching stick firmly to the hands. **2** uleha seed. **3** a person who sticks like uleha.

ਉਲੇਖ [ulekh] See ਉੱਲੇਖ.

ਉਲੰਘਣਾ [ulə̃ghṇa], **ਉਲੰਘਨ** [ulə̃ghən] *Skt* उल्लङ्घन the act of overtaking; crossing of a river or mountain, passing over. "jotɪ bɪna jəgdis ki jəgət ulə̃ghe jaɪ."–*s kəbir.* **2** to violate rules or bypass them. **3** to disobey or ignore rules or orders.

ਉੱਲ [ull] Many Punjabis regard this as pain in the eyebrows, but it is a disease of the eyes.

[1]In some documents America has been mentioned as Naglok.

Its name in Arabic Persian medicine is ضعف‌العین or Glaucoma in English, also is commonly known as "səbəz motiabɪ̄d."

When the production of aqueous humour around the pupil of the eye is more than its absorption, or when due to some shock or blow, the pupil is dislocated from its place, then darkness appears before the eyes, the eye-ball gets hard, and acute pain is felt in the eyes and the temples and the eyeball grows red. The patient sees a circle forming itself around the candle flame, and the eye becomes inert.

In this disease, the patient should be administered a light purgative; leaches should be stuck to the temples, and a little opium or morphine should be taken. The best would be to have the eye operated upon by a competent surgeon. This would end pain and secure the remaining eye sight.

Patients of this disease should avoid pickles, chutneys, condiments and spices, coition and walking in the sun. They should take light food and milk. Effort should be made to push out the foul matter sticking in the intestines.

ਉੱਲਾਸ [ullas] See ਉਲਾਸ.

ਉੱਲਾਲ [ullal] a matrɪk metre of two lines of 28 matras each with pauses at the 15th matra and at the next 13th matra respectively. The last two lines of chappəy cə̃d are in the form of ullal.

Example:

mən me vəsaykɛ guru gɪra,
ɪk əkal ko nɪt bhəjo,
chəl vɛr irkha krɪpəṇta,
mɪtr ghat hɔmɛ təjo.

Several poets have erred in considering ullal and ullala as the same when defining their characteristics.

ਉੱਲਾਲਾ [ullala] *n* a matrɪk metre, also named cə̃drəməṇɪ, has four lines of 13 matras each and pauses at the 8th and at the next 5th matra. Some poets have wrongly called it ullal. In Guru Granth Sahib it has appeared under səlok.

Example:

sɪdəku səburi, sadɪka,
səbəru tosa məlaɪkā,
dɪdaru pure, paɪsa,
thau nahi khaɪka.–*var sri m 1.*

ਉੱਲੂ [ullu] See ਉਲੂਕ. **2** a big fool, brainless person.

ਉੱਲੇਖ [ullekh] *Skt* उल्लेख *n* a writing, description, script. **2** a figure of speech in which different people frame or imagine the same thing in different forms according to their thinking or feeling.

kɛ bəhute kɛ ek jəhɪ̄ ek vəstu ko dekh,
əhu bɪdhɪ kər ullekh hɛ̃ so ullekh ulekh.
–*Shivraj Bhushan.*

Example:

ṣətru vɪlokət kal səm janhɪ le prana,
devtrovər kɛ ləkhɛ̃ jən kamənvana,
gyani ləkh-hɪ̄ pəratma vāchɪt tən dhara,
nɪṣcəy bhəgtən ke rɪde vɪṣnu əvtara,
ṣri nanək ko tən dəṣəm sɪkkhən mən jana,
prəja ləkhɛ raja məhā palɛ vɪdhɪ nana,
–*GPS.*

(b) In the second version of ullekh, one person perceives a single object in various forms.

Example:

prəṇvɛ nanək benti tū̃ sərvəru tū̃ hə̃s,
kəul tū̃ hɛ kəvia tū̃ hɛ, ape vəkhɪ vɪgas.
–*sri r..1.*

guru tirəthu guru parɪjatu
guru mənsa purənharu,
guru data hərɪnamu deɪ
udhrɛ səbh sə̃saru.–*sri m 5.*

ਉਵਟ [uvəṭ] *Skt* उद्वाट *n* a difficult path; an

arduous route.

ਉਵਟਣ [uvṭəṇ] *n* water added to milk at the time of boiling. **2** See ਉਦਵਰਤਨ. **3** an exchange of money; earning, gain. "kəun harɛ kɪnɪ uvṭiɛ."–*var ram 3.* **4** an exchange, act of receiving one object in exchange for another.

ਉਵਤਾ [uvta] *adj* flustered, flurried, confused. See ਉਤਵਤਾ. "phɪrɛ uvtɪa."–*var məla m 1.* **2** vagrant, stray, vagabond, loafer.

ਉਵਾ [uva] *pron* he, she, that. See ਉਆ. "cərən uva kɛ pau."–*dev m 5.*

ਉਵਾਚ [uvac] spoke, said. "kəvɪ uvac benti." –*copəi. Skt* वच् means 'to speak, explain, state'.

ਉੜਦ [uṛəd] *n* horsebean, lentils.

ਉੜਦਾਬੇਗੀ [uṛdabegi] See ਉਰਦਾਬੇਗਨੀ and ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

ਉੜਦੀ [uṛdi] a subordinate's report to his senior officer that every thing is 'orderly'. This pronunciation was coined by the Indian military personnel not adept in English.

ਉੜਦੂ [uṛdu] See ਉਰਦੂ.

ਉੜਮੁੜ ਟਾਂਡਾ [uṛmuṛ ṭãḍa] See ਟਾਂਡਾ ਉੜਮੁੜ.

ਉੜਾਊ [uṛau] See ਉਡਾਊ. **2** "pər ke bəl kər hot uṛau."–*NP.*

ਉੜੀਸਾ [uṛisa] See ਉਡੀਸਾ.

ਊ [u] *part* word expressing fear and grief; ah! oh! ha!. **2** again, also. "sɪv u brəhma kəchu par nə payo."–*33 səvɛye.* **3** *Skt* ऊ *n* Mahadev, Shiv. **4** the moon. **5** *P* او *pron* he, she See ਊਹ 4.

ਊਸਰ [usər] See ਊਖਰ.

ਊਸਾ [usa] See ਊਖਾ.

ਊਹ [uh] *Skt* ऊह *vr* to imagine; to speculate; to fancy. **2** to gather; to accumulate.

ਊਹਾ [uha] *adv* there, at that place. "uha təu jaiɛ jəu iha nə hoɪ."–*bəsãt ramanãd.* **2** *Skt* ऊहा *n* reason, argument, proof. **3** subtle intellect. **4** thought.

ਊਹਾਂ [uhã] *adv* there, at that place. **2** in the next world. "ihã uhã səda suhele." –*gəu m 5.*

ਊਹੀ [uhi] *adv* only there. **2** from there. "uhi te hərɪo, uha le dhərɪo."–*sar m 5.*

ਊਕਰ [ukər] respect, regard. See ਉਕਰ. "bəḍo ləkh ukər kino."–*krɪsən.*

ਊਖ [ukh] *Skt* इक्षु *n* sugarcane. **2** *Dg* zeal, enthusiasm.

ਊਖਰ [ukhər] *Skt* ऊषर *n* a white crust formed on saline land surface. **2** saline, barren soil. "kɪa kasi kɪa ukhər məg-hər."–*dhəna kəbir.* See ਊਖਲ.

ਊਖਲ [ukhəl] See ਊਖਲ.

ਊਖਾ [ukha] *Skt* ऊषा *n* saline land. **2** a princess who was the daughter of King Van of Shonitpur and grand daughter of Bali. Once in a dream she saw a handsome prince and fell in love with him. On getting up, she enquired from her friend Chitarlekha whether there could be a prince like that. Chitarlekha, who was a clairvoyant, drew portraits of all handsome men and gods for the princess.

Usha recognized Aniruddh, son of Pradyuman as one of them and declared him her husband. To fulfil her desire, Chitarlekha managed to bring Aniruddh to the palace. When the king came to know all this, he got Aniruddh tied with a snake-rope.–*sərp-paṣ.*[1] Krishan, Pradyuman and Balram went to rescue him. Although Shiv and Sakand helped Van, they were defeated by Yadavs. Krishan however rescued Aniruddh and brought him to Dvarka alongwith Usha.

"sə̃g ləyo ənɪruddh ko duti hərəkh bəḍhaɪ,
ukha ko pur tho jəhã təhã pəhũci aɪ."
–*krɪsən.* **3** *Skt* उषः early morning. "ukha kal pəhucyo jai."–*carɪtr 142.*

ਊਖਿਤ [ukhɪt] *Skt* उषित *adj* spent, (time) passed.

ਊਗਵਨ [ugvən] to appear, emerge. **2** to sprout, grow. "surətɪ hovɛ pət ugvɛ."–*sri m 1.*

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[1] In the Purans, it is contended that if some string is cast at the enemy after reciting a nag-mantar, it assumes the form of a snake and grips the enemy tightly. Only garuṛ-mantar can undo its spell.

ਉੱਘ [ūgh] *n* sleep. "cəuthɛ ai ūgh."–*var majh m 1.* "rati ūghɛ dəbɪa."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **2** a direction, side.

ਉੱਘਨ [ūghən] *v* to go to sleep; to doze; to feel sleepy. **2** to bellow. See ਜਟਾਵਲਾ.

ਉਘਾੜ [ughəṛ] See ਅਉਘਾੜ.

ਉਘੈ [ughɛ] *Dg adv* on that side. "ighɛ nɪrguṇ ughɛ sərguṇ."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** to the slumbering, the dozing one. See ਸਉਤ.

ਉਚ [uc], **ਉਚਉ** [ucəu] See ਉੱਚ. "uc əthah beə̃t."–*majh m 5.* "uchəu thanu suhavṇa."–*sri m 1.*

ਉਚਨ ਉਚਾ [ucən uca] *adj* highest. "ucənuca bic nə khica."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਉਚ ਮੁਚ [uc muc] *adj* high beyond limit, highest of all. "uc muc beə̃t ṭhakur."–*prəbha pəṛtal m 5.*

ਉਚਰਣ [ucrəṇ] See ਉਚਰਣ. "jɪtu mukhɪ nam nə ucərhɪ."–*var asa.*

ਉਚਾ [uca] See ਉੱਚ. **2** *adj* best. " ətɪ uca taka dərbara."–*vəḍ m 5.*

ਉਚਾਥਲ [ucathəl] a mountain top. **2** an arrogant mind. See ਉਚੇ ਥਲਿ. **3** a holy congregation. See ਉੱਚਾਥਲ.

ਉਚੀ ਹੂੰ ਉਚਾ [uci hū uca] *adj* the highest among the high. "uci hū uca thanu əgəm əparia."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਉਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [uci baṇi] *n* the Guru's speech, sublime utterance, divine discourse. "uci baṇi uca hoɪ."–*asa m 3.*

ਉਚੁ [ucu] *Skt* ऊचु: first person plural of ਵਚ (to speak)."danva ucu."–*səloh.* 'The demons spoke.'

ਉਚੇ ਥਲਿ ਫੂਲੇ ਕਮਲ [uce thəl phule kəməl] Auspicious lotuses blossomed in the desert. i.e. 'Humility was aroused in the vain heart.'

ਉਂਛ [ũch] See ਉਂਛ.

ਉਛ ਸਿਲਾ [uch sɪla] See ਉਂਛਸ਼ੀਲ. **2** the act of picking up dropped grains during harvesting. "uch sɪla kər jiv hɛ jo dɪj muni kəhaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਉਛਲਨਾ [uchəlna] See ਉਛਲਨਾ.

ਉਜ [uj] *n* blame, insinuation, aspersion. "dhərmi nū uj lāuṇi vəḍḍa pap hɛ."–*prov.*

ਉਜਰ [ujər], **ਉਜਰੁ** [ujəru] *adj* desolate, unpopulated. "ujəru merɛ bhaɪ."–*s kəbir.* "bəsto hoɪ, hoɪ so ujər."–*sar kəbir.* **2** transparent, white. **3** excuse, strength. "kes bhəe ujər nə rəhyo kəchu ujər."–*vɛragṣətak.* 'Hair turned white, no strength was left.'

ਉਜਲ [ujəl], **ਉਜਲਾ** [ujla], **ਉਜਲੁ** [ujəlu] See ਉੱਜਲ. "mən ujəl səda mukh soh-hɪ."–*majh ə m 3.* "kagəu hoɪ nə ujla."–*var maru 1 m 3.* "ujəlu sacu su səbədɪ hoɪ."–*ram ə m 1.*

ਉਝੜ [ujhəṛ] See ਉੱਝੜ.

ਉਝੜਿ [ujhəṛɪ] in a trackless wasteland. "ujhəṛɪ bhərmɛ rah nə pai."–*asa ə m 1.* See ਉੱਝੜ.

ਉਟ [uṭ], **ਊਂਟ** [ũṭ] *Skt* उष्ट्र camel. See ਉਸ਼ਟ.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See ਉਠਨਾ. **2** *Skt* उष्ट्र *n* a camel, See ਉਸ਼ਟ. **3** See ਉਠ.

ਉਠਤ ਬੈਠਤ [uṭhət bɛṭhət], **ਉਠਤਿ ਬੈਠਤਿ** [uṭhətɪ bɛṭhətɪ] *adv* while sitting or standing, during normal work. "uṭhət bɛṭhət hərɪ hərɪ gaiɛ."–*majh m 5.*

ਉਠਨਾ [uṭhna] See ਉਠਨਾ. "jəl te uṭh-hɪ ənɪk tərə̃ga."–*suhi m 5.*

ਉਠਾ [uṭha], **ਊਂਠਾ** [ũṭha] multiplication table of three and a half. "ḍhɔce pun uṭhe jorən koṭhe."–*NP.*

ਉਠਿ [uṭhɪ] *adv* having stood up. "bure kam kəu uṭhɪ khəloɪa."–*suhi m 5.*

ਉਡ [uḍ], **ਉਡਨ** [uḍən] See ਉਡਣਾ. "uḍɪ jaɪgo dhumbadro."–*sor m 5.*

ਉਡਾ [uḍa] *adj* upside down, overturned. **2** contrary, opposite.

ਉਡਿ [uḍɪ] *adv* having flown, by flying. "uḍɪ cəṛhɪ akasɪ."–*səva m 3.*

ਉਡੀ [uḍi], **ਊਂਡੀ** [ũḍi] See ਉਡਣਾ. **2** rose. See ਅਧਖੀ ਊਂਡੀ. **3** upside down, on its head. "ɪn bɪdhɪ ḍubi makuri bhai, ũḍi sɪr kɛ bhari."–*sor ə m 1.*

ਊਡੇਉਡਿ [uḍe uḍɪ] continuously flying. "uḍe uḍɪ avɛ sɛ kosa."–*sodəru.*

ਊਢ [uḍh] *Skt* married. **2** was carried away.

ਊਢਾ [uḍha] *Skt* ऊढा *n* one brought away from her father's home, i.e. a bride.

ਊਣ [uṇ] *Skt* न्यून *adj* less, short, See ਊਨ. **2** empty. "uṇ nə kai jaɪ."–*var gəu 2 m 5.*

ਊਣ ਮਝੂਣਾ [uṇ məjhuṇa] *adj* empty and sad mind. "uṇ məjhuṇa guru səjəṇ jiu dhəraɪa." –*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਊਣਾ [uṇa] See ਊਨ. "uṇa nahi kɪchu jən tākɛ." –*bhɛr m 5.*

ਊਣਾ ਝੂਣਾ [uṇa jhuṇa] disappointed and repentant. "nam vɪhuṇe uṇe jhuṇe."–*suhi chə̄t m 1.*

ਊਤ [ut] *adj* big fool, idiot. **2** without a son, childless. **3** *adv* on that side. See ਉਤ. **4** the other world. "it ut ke mit."–*bavən.* **5** *Skt adj* woven, knitted. **6** sewn, stitched. **7** famous, well-known.

ਊਤਮ [utəm] See ਉੱਤਮ. "utəm sə̄gətɪ utəm hovɛ."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਊਤਮਇਸਨਾਨੁ [utəmɪsnanu] purity of mind, internal purification, heart's purity. "gɪanu sresət utəm ɪsnanu."–*sukhməni.*

ਊਤਮੁ [utəmu] See ਉੱਤਮ. "utəmu hovā prəbhu mɪlɛ ɪk mənɪ ekɛ bhaɪ."–*oə̄kar.*

ਊਤਰ [utər] a reply, an answer.

ਊਤਰਿ [utərɪ] See ਉਤਰਿ.

ਊਤਰੁ [utəru] See ਊਤਰ.

ਊਦ [ud] *A* عود *n* the aloe tree. **2** the aloe wood. **3** a lute-like instrument called bərbət; it is like a peacock but usually it looks like a duck.

ਊਦਕ [udək] water, See ਉਦਕ. "anile kūbh bhraiəle udək."–*asa naṃdev.*

ਊਦ ਬਿਲਾਵ [ud bɪlav] a sea-cat. See ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ.

ਊਂਦਰ [ūdər] *Skt* उन्दर *n* a rat, mouse. "ūdər kɛ səbədɪ bɪlɛya bhagi."–*rətənmala bāno.* 'On account of the precept of the true One that gets into the heart, the cunning ego ran away'; the rat stands for reflecting, the cat denotes desire.

ਊਂਦਰ ਦੂੰਦਰ [ūdər dūdər] *adj* silently damaging the interior (mind) by digging holes in it like a rat. **2** *n* rat-like ill-intention, nibbling. **3** nature that causes needless damage to others. "ūdər dūdər pasɪ dhərijɛ."–*ram ə m 1.* 'Wrong actions and ideas, be thrown out.'

ਊਦਾ [uda] *adj* reddish brown, brinjal-coloured.

ਊਧ [udh], ਊਂਧ [ūdh] *adj* inverted, upside down. "ūdh kəvəl jɪs hoɪ prəgasa."–*majh m 5.* **2** *Skt* ऊधस् *n* an udder. "udh bhar te cəlyo nə jai."–*GPS.*

ਊਧਉ [udhəu], ਊਂਧਉ [ūdhəu] *n* See ਊਧਵ. **2** *adj* inverted. "udhəu kəvəl mənmukh mətɪ hochi."–*bhɛr m 1.* "ūdhəu khəpər pəc bhu ṭopi."–*sɪdh gosəṭɪ.* 'Mind disenchanted with the world is like a begging bowl.' See ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਊਧ ਕਮਲ [udh kəməl] *n* an inverted lotus; mind turned away from God. "udh kəməl bɪgsəɪa."–*sor m 5.*

ਊਧਜ [udhəj] *n* what is evolved from udder; milk. See ਊਧ 2 and ਓਧਜ.

ਊਧਤ [udhət] See ਉੱਧਤ.

ਊਧਮ [udhəm] *n* a turbulence, riot. **2** a noise.

ਊਧਵ [udhəv] *Skt* ऊद्धव *n* a son of Devbhag Yadav and uncle and friend of Krishan. He carried Krishan's messages to the milkmaid-devotees at Vrindavan. "prat bhəe te bulaykɛ udhəv pɛ brɪjbhumhɪ bhejdəyo hɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਊਧਾ [udha], ਊਂਧਾ [ūdha] *adj* inverted. *S* ਊਂਧੇ "ūdhɛ bhāḍɛ kəchu nə səmavɛ, sidhɛ āmrɪtu pərɛ nɪhar."–*guj ə m 1.* **2** high, straight, erect, standing. "kəd udha kəd mudha hoɪ."–*PP.* 'sometimes erect and inverted at other times.'

ਊਧੋ [udho] See ਊਧਉ and ਊਧਵ.

ਊਂਧੋ [ūdho] *adj* inverted. "ūdho kəvəlu səgəl sə̄sarɛ."–*gəu ə m 1.* See ਊਂਧਾ.

ਊਨ [un] *Skt* ऊन् *vr* to reduce. **2** to count.

3 ਨਯੂਨ *adj* less, deficient. "un nə kət hu bata." *–sor m 5.* 4 ऊर्णा *n* wool, soft hair on the body.

ਊਨਤ [unət] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* high, tall. 2 increased, raised, advanced. 3 swollen, overflowing.

ਊਨਵਿ [unəvɪ] *adv* overflowing, advancing. "unəvɪ ghənhər gərjɛ."*–sar m 1.*

ਊਨਾ [una] *Skt* ਊਨ *adj* incomplete, not full, short. "une kaj ne hovət pure."*–ram m 5.* 2 *n* a short amenable sword which can be kept under a pillow. "mɪsri una nam, sɛph sərohi səstrəpətɪ."*–sənama.* 3 a town in Hoshiarpur district. It was the seat of Baba Sahib Singh Bedi. In 1848, during the time of Baba Vikram Singh, the British attached it. The descendants of the Baba are now landholders here. See ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ.

Close to Una to the southeast is gurdwara Damdama Sahib, dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The gurdwara has only a 6-ghumaons garden which is managed by a noble of the Bedi dynasty. Jejon Doaba Railway station is 12 miles away from Una. 4 a mountain in between Indus and Swat rivers in northwest India which is 1600 feet above the sea-level. The Greeks called it Aornos in their history of Alexander. The Afghans called it "Pir sar." According to the Janamsakhi, Guru Nanak Dev consecrated it with his visit.

ਊਪ [up] *n* admiration, praise.

ਊਪਜ [upəj] See ਉਪਜ.

ਊਪਜਨ [upjən] See ਉਪਜਣਾ. "guru mɪlɪɛ namu upjɛ."*–var sor m 4.*

ਊਪਜਿ [upəjɪ] *adv* having grown, having been produced.

ਊਪਰ [upər] See ਉਪਰ and ਊਪਰਿ. "upər kəu mãgəu khĩdha."*–sor kəbir.*

ਊਪਰ ਆਉਣਾ [upər auṇa] *v* to come up or over, be victorious, conquer.

ਊਪਰ ਹਾਥ [upər hath] *n* magnanimity, liberality, protection. See ਉਪਰ.

ਊਪਰਿ [upərɪ] *Skt* उपरि *adv* upon, over. "upərɪ bhuja kərɪ mɛ guru pəhɪ pukarɪa."*–suhi kəbir.* 2 from above. "raj mal jobən tənu jiəra ɪn upərɪ lɛ bare."*–dhəna m 5.*

ਊਪਰਿ ਹਾਟੁ ਹਾਟ ਪਰਿ ਆਲਾ, ਆਲੇ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਥਾਤੀ [upərɪ haṭu haṭ pərɪ ala, ale bhitərɪ thati] *–ram beṇi.* 'On the earth is the bodily shop (humans); above the shop is alcove (human head); and in the alcove is a window (brain), containing the ultimate spiritual treasure.'

ਊਪਰਿ ਕੂਪ [upərɪ kup] See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਊਪਰਿ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਣੀ [upərɪ gəll hoṇi] *v* to be successful in a debate, have the upper hand. "tɪn ki upərɪ gəl tudh aṇi he."*–maru solhe m 4.*

ਊਪੈ [upɛ] on, upon. See ਊਪਰਿ. "duu dɛt dɔre dəya sĩdhu upɛ."*–GPS.* 'Both the dragons attacked Vishnu.'

ਊਬ [ub] *n* bewilderment, bafflement.

ਊਬਟ [ubəṭ] *Dg* arduous path. See ਉਬਟ.

ਊਬਰਨਾ [ubərna] See ਉਬਰਨ. "bed purən sɪmrɪtɪ səbh khoje, kəhu na ubərna."*–asa kəbir.* "namɪ ləge se ubre."*–səva m 3.*

ਊਭ [ubh] See ਉਭ. 2 *n* the sky, See ਉਭ 5. "ubh pəɪal sərəb məhɪ purən."*–bhɛr m 5.* 3 paradise. "chuṭəs nahi ubh pəɪal." *–sukhməni.* 'There is no escape from heaven and hell.' 4 pride. "pəhɪrava dekh-hɪ ubh jahɪ."*–bəsə̃t ravɪdas.* 5 courage, enthusiasm.

ਊਭਉ [ubhəu] See ਊਭ. *adj* standing. "jãməṇ mərəṇ sɪr upərɪ ubhəu."*–sor m 3.* 2 See ਉਭਯ.

ਊਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] See ਉਭਸੁਕ. "sakət kuṛɛ ubhsuk hue."*–bɪla ə m 4.*

ਊਭਚ [ubhəc] short form for ਊਭਚਰ. *n* wanderers in the sky; birds. 2 A firework filled with gas that flies high in the sky like a balloon. "ubhəc pəyodhər ɛs phɪrae."*–krɪsən.* 'Fireworks float about like clouds.'

ਊਭਚਰ [ubhcər] a wanderer in the sky, See ਊਭਚ.

ਉਭਾ [ubha] *adj* standing. "ənɪk ɪ̃dr ubhe dərbar."–*sar m 5.* **2** inverted, upside down. **3** straight, right side up. "jəl metɪa ubha kərɪa."–*sor kəbir.*

ਉਭਿ [ubhɪ] *adv* upwards. "kəb-hu jiaṛa ubhɪ cəṛət hɛ, kəb-hu jaɪ pəɪale."–*ram m 1.* See **ਉਭ.**

ਉਭੀ [ubhi] *adj* standing. "supnɛ ubhi bhəi, gəhɪo kin ə̃cla?"–*phunhe m 5.*

ਉਭੀਸੇਵ [ubhisev] service done while standing, i.e. serving without lassitude. "ubhi sev kəreɪ."–*var sor m 3. Skt* उरूभि: सेवा.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] *adj* standing.

ਉਭੇਜੰਤ [ubhejə̃t] people ready and active for taking away others' wealth; thieves, dacoits, thugs. "kare ubhe jə̃t."–*s kəbir.* See **ਉਭ.**

ਉਭੈ [ubhɛ] *adv* on that side, there. **2** in the hereafter. "ibhɛ biṭhəlu ubhɛ biṭhəlu."–*asa namdev.* **3** See **ਉਭਯ.** "mathɛ ubhɛ jəm marsi nanək melən namɪ."–*var maru 1 m 1.* 'Finding himself helpless, even the demon would beat his head with both hands.'

ਉਭੋ [ubho] *Dg adj* standing, up on one's feet.

ਉਮ [um] *Skt* ऊम *adj* a companion, comrade. "lərɛ kop kɛkɛ həṭɛ̃ nahɪ umə̃."–*GV 6.* **2** town, city.

ਉਰ [ur] *adj* short, incomplete, See **ਉਰਾ.** "pur ur ko ləkhiɛ bhev."–*NP.* 'Distinction between what is complete as against incomplete is obvious enough.'

ਉਰਜ [urəj] *Skt* ऊर्ज् *vr* to acquire life, be strong. **2** *n* strength, power. **3** food. **4** zeal, ardour. **5** life. **6** the month of kəttək. See **ਉਰਜ** 2.

ਉਰਣਨਾਭਿ [urəṇnabhɪ] *Skt* ऊर्णनाभि *n* with wool or yarn in its navel, a spider. **2** a silkworm.

ਉਰਣਾ [urṇa] *Skt* ऊर्णा *n* wool, silk.

ਉਰਧ [urədh] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्व *adj* standing, upright. **2** high, tall. **3** upper. **4** *adv* upwards i.e. towards heaven. "urədh ge əudhes."–*ramav.* 'Dashrath, the king of Oudh, ascended to heaven.' **5** after this. **6** See **ਉਰਧ.** **7** This word has also been used for **ਅਧੋ** (below). "urədh mukh məha gubare."–*maru ə̃juli m 5.*

ਉਰਧ ਕਮਲ [urədh kəməl] *n* an inverted lotus assumed by the yogis to denote the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** See **ਉਰਧ.**

ਉਰਧ ਪੁੰਡ੍ਰ [urədh pũḍr] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्वपुण्ड्र a caste-mark donned by the Vaishnavs on the forehead consisting of three upright lines like segments of sugarcane. Vaishnav wearing urədh pũḍr look down upon Shaivs wearing horizontal tɪlək.[1] See **ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ.**

ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ [urədhbahu] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्वबाहु *n* an ascetic who always keeps his arms raised. **2** a son of Vashishth. **3** *adj* (one) who has his arm raised.

ਉਰਧਰੇਤਾ [urədhreta] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्वरेतस् *adj* (one) who does not let his semen fall; (one) who vows to remain celibate. "thɪrə̃ asnekə̃ məhə̃ urədhreta."–*dətt.* 'sitting firm in one posture, a great celibate.' **2** Bhisham Pitama. **3** Hanuman. **4** Shiv. **5** ascetics like Sanak etc. **6** Baba Shri Chand.

ਉਰਧਲੋਕ [urədhlok] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्वलोक *n* the paradise. **2** the heaven. **3** the sky.

ਉਰਮ [urəm] *n* **ਉਰਮਿਮਜ.** a sea or a wave, See **ਉਰਮਿ.** "urəm dhurəm jotɪ ujala."–*oə̃kar.* 'bright light on sea and land.' God's light shines everywhere.

ਉਰਮ ਧੁਰਮ [urəm dhurəm] See **ਉਰਮ.**

ਉਰਮਿ [urəmɪ], **ਉਰਮੀ** [urmi] *Skt* ऊर्मि *n* a wave, surge, billow. **2** sorrow. **3** six hazards: cold, heat, hunger, thirst, old age, greed, attachment; or : hunger, thirst, old age, death, grief and attachment. **4** the number six. **5** light, brightness. **6** illusion, delusion. **7** haste.

ਉਰਮਿਮਾਲੀ [urmimali] ऊर्मि मालिन् *n* the sea, wearing a rosary of waves.

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[1] ऊर्द्ध्व पुण्ड्र विहीनस्तु यः श्राद्धे भोजयेद् द्विजम। अश्नन्ति पितरस्तस्य विण्मूत्रं नात्र संशयः–*vrɪdh harit sə̃hɪta ch 2.*

ਊਰਾ [ura] *Skt* अपूर्ण *adj* incomplete, not complete. **2** less, short. "jən ura, tu pura."–*sar namdev.* "tu pura həm ure hoche."–*sor m 1.* **3** stupid, illiterate. **4** See ਊ and ਰਾ. *P* اورا to him.

ਊਰੀ [uri] incomplete, See ਊਰਾ 1. "əvər səgəl bɪdhɪ uri."–*sar m 5.*

ਊਲਖਾ [ulkha] *A* علخا *adj* charitable, generous. "ləkh tirəth ləkh ulkha."–*BG.*

ਊਲ ਜਲੂਲ [ul jəlul] *adj* irrelevant, without head or tail, out of context.

ਊੜਾ [uṛa] the sound or pronunciation of letter ਉ. "uṛɛ upma tāki kijɛ."–*asa pəṭṭi m 1.*

ਓ [o] *part* vocative for a person of lower rank or status. **2** short form for ਔਰ; conjunction. "jhəṛ jhəkhəṛ o haṛ."–*səva m 1.* 'web of clouds, storm and flood.' **3** expression of grief and surprise. **4** *pron* short form for ਓਹ. **5** *Skt* ओ *n* Brahma. **6** *P* او *pron* he, she, that.

ਓਊ [ou] *pron* the very same (form of ਓਹ by adding the particle ਊ)

ਓ [o], **ਓਅੰ** [oə̃], **ਓਅੰਕਾਰ** [oə̃kar] *Skt* ओम from root (अव्) which means to protect, save, get satiated, spread,etc. This word signifies God, the protector of all. "oə̃ sadh sətɪgur nəməskarə̃."–*bavən.* "oə̃ prɪy pritɪ citɪ." –*sar m 5.* Its synonyms are ਪ੍ਰਣਵ and ਉਦਗੀਥ. Literally the word ਓਅੰਕਾਰ means the sound of ਓਅੰ. "prɪthəm kal jəb kəra pəsara. oə̃kar te sristɪ upara."–*VN.* At places this word is perceived as indicative of the Creator. "oə̃kar eko rəvɪ rəhɪa."–*kan m 4.* "oə̃kar əkar kərɪ pəvən paṇi bɛsə̃tər saje."–*BG.* Sanskrit scholars, having presumed ਓਅੰ comprising ਉ,ਅ and ਮ, have the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv in mind but Sikhism, the prefix ੧ to Oankar stresses the unity of the ultimate reality. "eka ekə̃kar lɪkhɪ vekhalɪa, uṛa oə̃kar pasɪ bəhalɪa." –*BG.* **2** In Nimaṛ district of Central India, there is a famous Hindu temple named Oankar. Guru Nanak Dev composed his writing Dakhni Oankar there[1]. **3** *part* yes. **4** true, real, correct.

ਓਅੰਨਮ: [oə̃nəməh], **ਓਅੰਨਮਹ** [oə̃nəməh], **ਓਅੰਨਮੋ** [oə̃nəmo] *sen* salute to the Creator who is the Protector.

ਓਇ [oɪ] *pron* he and its plural 'they'. "oɪ jəpɪ jəpɪ pɪara jivde."–*tɪlə̃g m 4.* "oɪ bɪkhadi dokhia."–*asa m 5.*

ਓਈ [oi] *pron* the very same, he , she, they. "ɪk mən ɪkk aradhən oi."–*BG.*

ਓਸ [os] *pron* See ਉਸ. "os bɪna tū chuṭki rol." –*asa m 5.* **2** to him. "osu silu nə sə̃jəmu səda jhuṭhu bolɛ."–*var suhi m 3.* **3** *Skt* अवश्याय *n* dew, See ਤ੍ਰਸ.

ਓਸਟ [osəṭ] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* a lip, especially the upper lip; the lower lip is called ədhər.

ਓਸਧਿ [osədhɪ] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਓਸਾਨ [osan] See ਔਸਾਣ.

ਓਸੁ [osu] See ਓਸ.

ਓਹ [oh] *pron* he, she, it, that, they. "oh nehu nəvela."–*asa m 5.* **2** the other world. "na tɪs eh nə oh."–*sri m 1.* **3** *Skt* अहह *part* word expressing grief or surprise. "hɛ hɛ kərke oh kəren."–*səva m 1.*

ਓਹੰਡ [ohə̃ḍ] the Oḍar country. See ਉੜੀਸਾ. "ohə̃ḍ bə̃gsətan pəṭhan sə̃gharke."–*cərɪtr 195.*

ਓਹਦਾ [ohda] *A* عہدہ *n* a rank, post, an authority.

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[1]There is, at Rawalpinḍi in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim's dharmshala, a very old hand-written copy of Guru Granth Sahib. In it under Ramkali measure, there is, in addition to dakhaṇi oə̃kar, another composition oə̃kar comprising 87 stanzas which begins thus:

"oə̃kar m 1 (page 1315)

oə̃kar nɪrməl səbh thanɪ. tate hoi səgli khanɪ.

khaṇɪ khaṇɪ məhɪ bəhu bɪsthara. apɛ jaṇɛ sɪrjəṇhara.

sɪrjəṇhar ke kete bhekh. bhekh bhek məhɪ rəhɛ əlekh. (1)...

bhəu bhaga nɪrbhəu ghərɪ aɪa. təb eh cərən pəkhalɛ maɪa.

maɪadhin sevəkɪ dərɪ ṭhaḍhi. jako carənkaval ruci baḍhi.

drɪsəṭɪ maɪ sara jəg dekhɛ. apɪ əlekhi əur səbh lekhɛ.(87)

ਓਹਰੀ [ohri] *n* a subcaste of khatris linked to sarins. "bhəgət jo bhəgta ohri."–*BG.*

ਓਹਲਾ [ohla] *n* a cover, screen, refuge.

ਓਹਾ [oha] *pron* a form of ਓਹ with a particle. The very same. "oha prem pɪri."–*asa m 5.*

ਓਹਾੜ [ohaṛ] See ਓ.

ਓਹਿ [ohɪ], **ਓਹੀ** [ohi], **ਓਹੁ** [ohu], **ਓਹੈ** [ohɛ], **ਓਹੋ** [oho] *pron* form of ਓਹ combined with particle ਈ and ਓ; that very person. "ohɪ ãdərhu bahərhu nɪrməle."–*var majh m 1.* "hoa ohi əl jəg məhɪ."–*var maru 2 m 5.* "dan deɪ prəbhu ohɛ."–*guj m 4.* "oho sukh oha vəḍɪai."–*asa m 5.* **2** ਓਹੋ particle expresses grief or surprise too.

ਓਹੰਡ [ohə̃ḍ] See ਓਹੱਡ.

ਓਕ [ok] *n* a cupped palm or hand. "təb teri ok koi panio nə pavɛ."–*sor kəbir.* **2** *Skt* ओक: a home, an abode. "mən manhɪ səbh ãtək ok." –*NP.* 'Yam's world.'

ਓਖ [okh] *Skt* ओख् *vr* to be strong, set right.

ਓਖਧਿ [okhədhɪ] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਓਖਲੀ [okhli] See ਉਖਲੀ.

ਓਗਰਾ [ogra] *adj* butter-free, dry. **2** *n* an edible weed, goosefoot.[1] "ogra əlono hi chəkət hute ap səda, əkbər mãgyo dio tãhĩ te nɪkas hɛ. gval kəvɪ kəhɛ tãko ek gras hi ke mahɪ, ae bəhu svad bhəyo nãmrəta ki ras hɛ."–*guru pãcasa.*

ਓਗਲ [ogəl] *n* visible moisture on the earth, wetness.

ਓਗਲਾ [ogla] See ਓਗਰਾ.

ਓਗਾਹ [ogah] See ਉਗਾਹ and ਗਵਾਹ. "əməl jɪ kitɪa duni vicɪ se dərgəhi ogaha."–*s fərid.*

ਓਘ [ogh] *Skt* ओघ *n* a crowd, mass, faction. "əgh ogh ṭəre ɪnhi ke prəsadɪ."–*kham.* **2** flow, flood.

ਓਚਕਾ [ocka] a thug, thief, See ਉਚਕਾ. "na ocka lɛjaɪ."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

[1] Those who observe fast do not count ogra as cereal, though they grind it and make chapatis of it.

ਓਛਾ [ocha] *Skt* तुच्छ *adj* chicken-hearted, non-serious. **2** lowly, inferior. "ochi mətɪ meri jatɪ julaha."–*guj kəbir.* **3** ignoble. "ocha jənəm həmara."–*asa rəvidas.*

ਓਛਾਪਨ [ochapən] *n* wickedness, paltriness, meanness.

ਓਜ [oj] *Skt* ओज् *vr* to be strong; to live; to grow. **2** *Skt* ओजस् *n* strength. **3** light, glory. **4** The quality of poetry that overwhelms the listener with desire and passion.

ਓਜਸ੍ਵੀ [ojəsvi] *Skt* ओजस्विन् *adj* mighty. **2** glorious.

ਓਜ ਬਿਲਾਸ [oj vɪlas] a book of verse compiled by the bard Lal Singh containing narratives and verses of several poets. It was compiled at Nabha in Sammat 1910. "dɪsa su nɪdhɪ səsɪ sal me asvɪn sudɪ dɪn car. guru dɪn sukhəd suhavno bhəyo grãth əvtar." See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਓਜਾੜ [ojaṛ] See ਉਜਾੜ. "phathe ojaṛi."–*maru ə m 1.*

ਓਜਾੜਾ [ojaṛa] See ਉਜਾੜਾ destruction. "tine ojaṛe ka bãdhu."–*dhəna m 1.*

ਓਜਾੜੀ [ojaṛi] *adv* in the wilderness. See ਉਜਾੜ.

ਓਝਰੀ [ojhri] See ਓਝਲੀ 2. "nədi ḍarbe ojhri lɛ sɪdhayo."–*cərɪtr 297.*

ਓਝਲ [ojhəl] *n* screen, cover. **2** a cave, dungeon. "jog juto rəhɛ ojhəl mɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਓਝਲੀ [ojhli] *n* a belly, an abdomen, a stomach. **2** placenta.

ਓਝਾ [ojha] *Skt* उपाध्याय *n* a teacher. **2** one of the subcastes of Maithali and Gujrati Brahmans' who live across the river Sarayu. "cãdrcuṛ ojha tɪh navɛ."–*cərɪtr 370.*

ਓਝਾਰ [ojhar] See ਉਜਾੜ. "bhrəmɪ bhrəmɪ ojhar gəhe."–*prəbha m 4.*

ਓਟ [oṭ] *n* cover, screen. **2** support. **3** refuge, asylum. "oṭ gobĩd gopal raɪ." –*majh barəhmaha.*

ਓਟਣਾ [oṭṇa] *v* to bear; to tolerate. **2** to accept

responsibility. **3** to wear.

ਓਟਾ [oṭa] *n* cover, screen. **2** wall, tent-wall.

ਓਟਾਈ [oṭai] *v* took over; has protection of. See ਓਟ. "gobĩd carəṇ oṭai."–*maru m 5.*

ਓਠ [oṭh], **ਓਂਠ** [õṭh] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* lip, especially the upper one.

ਓਡ [oḍ] *n* a tribe whose members know inner secrets of the earth. They unearth stones and pebbles, dig wells and from experience tell the type of earth that offers saltish or sweet water. People seek their help in tracing old wells hidden underneath the earth's surface. See ਓਡਾ.

ਓਡਛਾ [oḍcha] *Skt* ओड्र देश See ਉੜੀਸਾ. **2** Orcha, capital city of in Bundel Khand, Central India. See ਓਰਛਾ. "abhavəti oḍche rani."–*cərɪtr 138.*

ਓਡਛੇਸ [oḍches] Lord of Orissa. **2** king of Orcha. See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਡਾ [oḍa] *adj* that big. **2** *n* See ਓਡ. "jɪu oḍa kup guhəj khɪn kaḍhɛ."–*bəsə̃t m 4.*

ਓਡਾਰੀ [oḍari] See ਉਡਾਰੀ. "kukəṛ di oḍari." –*gəu var 2 m 5.*

ਓਡੀਣਾ [oḍiṇa], **ਓਡੀਣੀ** [oḍiṇi] See ਉਡੀਣਾ. "səbh dũ nivĩ dhərətɪ hɛ, ap gəvaɪ hoi oḍiṇi."–*BG.*

ਓਡ੍ਰ [oḍr] See ਉੜੀਸਾ.

ਓਢਣਾ [oḍhṇa], **ਓਢਨ** [oḍhən] *v* to bear, tolerate. **2** to put on, wear. "pisən pisɪ oḍhɪ kamri sukh mənɪ sə̃tokhae."–*suhi m 5.* "oḍhɛ bəstrə kajər məhɪ pərɪa."–*sar m 5.* "jɪu mɪrtəku oḍhaɪa."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਓਢਨੀ [oḍhni] *n* a garment worn to cover the body, sari, head-gear.

ਓਢਲੀਆ [oḍhlia] wore, put on, donned. "vəstrə oḍhlia."–*asa m 5.* **2** the wearer of a garment.

ਓਢਾਉਣਾ [oḍhauṇa] *v* to make someone wear. "ənɪk prəkari bəstrə oḍhae."–*dhəna m 5.* **2** to offer robe of honour in regard and submission.

ਓਢਿ [oḍhɪ] *adv* having put on. "oḍhɪ nəgən nə hoi."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਓਤ [ot] *Skt* ओत *n* a warp; a yarn spread to weave cloth. **2** See ਓਤੁ. 3 See ਓਤ ਪੋਤ.

ਓਤਸਾਹ [otsah] See ਉਤਸਾਹ. "bhəre otsahə̃ bhəe savdhani."–*GPS.*

ਓਤਪੋਤ [otpot] *Skt* ओत प्रोत *n* warp and woof. **2** merged. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ.

ਓਤਾ [ota] *adj* that much. **2** childless, without a son.

ਓਤਾਕ [otak] *P* اوتاق *n* a parlour; a drawing room for male members. **2** residence. See ਅਉਤਾਕ. "tɪtu tənɪ mɛlu nə ləgəi, səc ghərɪ jɪsu otak."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਓਤਿਪੋਤਿ [otɪpotɪ] See ਓਤਪੋਤ. **2** having spread warp and woof. "otɪ potɪ mɪlɪo bhəgtən kəu."–*kan m 5.* **3** in warp and woof. "otɪ potɪ rəvɪa rup rə̃g."–*sukhməni.*

ਓਤੁ [otu] *pron* that. "otu məti salahṇa."–*sri m 1.* **2** *n* a male cat.

ਓਤੇ [ote], **ਓਤੈ** [otɛ] *adv* at that place, there. **2** that very (person) "tudhu otɛ kə̃mɪ oɪ laɪa."–*var sri m 4.* "otɛ sathɪ mənukhu hɛ." –*sri m 5.*

ਓਤੰਗ [otə̃g] See ਉਤੰਗ.

ਓਥੈ [othɛ] *adv* See ਓਤੈ there, at that place. "othɛ ənhəd səbəd vəj-hɪ dɪn rati."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਓਦ [od] *Dg n* a fishing hook.

ਓਦਨ [odən] *Skt* ओदन *n* cooked rice. "dədhɪ əru odən mat te ərdhɪk khaɪ plaɪ."–*NP.* **2** food, meal.

ਓਦਨਿਕ [odnɪk] a cook.

ਓਦਰਣਾ [odərṇa] *v* to miss (someone), feel lonesome .

ਓਦਾਸੀ [odasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ. "na ɪhu gɪrhi na odasi."–*gə̃ḍ kəbir.*

ਓਦੂੰ [odũ] *adv* from that.

ਓਧ [odh] *Skt* ऊर्द्ध्व *adj* high, tall, long. "əsə̃ odh paṇə̃."–*parəs.* 'with a long sword in hand.' See ਊਧ.

ਓਧਜ [odhəj] milk. See ਊਧਜ. "tere hi bhitər

odhəj makhən sɛl ke ə̃tər pavək pani."–*GPS.*

ਓਧਰ [odhər] *adv* on that side, there. **2** towards the other world.

ਓਨ [on] *pron* he, she. "on chəḍe laləc duni ke."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਓਨਮ [onəm], **ਓਨਮੋ** [onəmo] See ਓਅੰਨਮ:. "onəm əkhər suṇhu bicar. onəm əkhər tɪbhəvəṇ saru."–*oə̃kar.* "onəm sri sətɪguru cərəṇ."–*BG*

ਓਨਾ [ona], **ਓਨਾਹਾ** [onaha] *adv* that much, to that extent. **2** *pron* to them. **3** they. **4** their. "ona ə̃dərɪ namu nɪdhanu hɛ."–*sri m 1.* "pɪara rəb onaha jogəi."–*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਓਨਾ ਮਾਸੀ ਧੌਂ [ona masi dhɔ̃] ओम् नमः सिद्धम् This is how those teaching vowel-free characters, called lə̃ḍe, pronounce the phrase. It means 'salute to God, the Protector.'

ਓਨਿ [onɪ], **ਓਨੀ** [oni] *pron* they. "onɪ hələtu pələtu səbhu gəvaɪa."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **2** they. "oni təkṛe pae hath."–*sri m 5 pəhɪre.*

ਓਪ [op] *n* praise. **2** water, splendour, magnificence. **3** glory.

ਓਪਤ [opət], **ਓਪਤਿ** [opətɪ] the creation. See ਉਤਪਤਿ. "nə opət hoi."–*var guj 1 m 3.* "ekəs te səbh opətɪ hoi."–*gəu ə m 1.* **2** *Skt* ओपश *n* the knot of hair. **3** a bag shaped like cow's head, dipping their hands in it the Brahmans tell their rosary. "mudrɪt netr urədh kər upət."–*parəs.*

ਓਪਨੀ [opni] *n* a slab of stone on which weapons are rubbed for sharpening and giving them a shine.

ਓਪਮਾ [opma] See ਉਪਮਾ. "bəhut opma thor kəhi."–*mali m 5.*

ਓਪਰਾ [opra] *Skt* अपर *adj* unacquainted, stranger. "nəhɪ opra prəveṣən pavɛ."–*GPS.*

ਓਪਾਉ [opau], **ਓਪਾਇ** [opaɪ], **ਓਪਾਵ** [opav] *n* means, endeavour. See ਉਪਾਯ. "upava sɪrɪ upau hɛ."–*var bɪla m 3.* **2** See ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. "ek nɪməkh opaɪ səmavɛ."–*sar m 5.* 'In an instant He creates and absorbs.'

ਓਬਰਾ [obra] *Pa* a cow-shed, byre.

ਓਬਰੀ [obri] *Pa n* a cow-shed. **2** *M* ਉਂਬਰਾ a door-frame, threshold. "kagəd ki obri, məsɪ ke kərəm kəpəṭ."–*s kəbir.* 'Treatises composed by ignorant persons come in the way of salvation.'

ਓਭੜ [obhəṛ] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਓਮਾਹ [omah], **ਓਮਾਹੜਾ** [omahṛa], **ਓਮਾਹਾ** [omaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement, exuberance. "guru mɪlɪɛ omaha."–*jɛt m 4.*

ਓਮੀ [omi] *A* اُمّی *adj* such as at the time of birth (ਉੱਮ); without any teaching, uneducated. "pəṛɪa hovɛ gunəhgaru ta omi sadhu na mariɛ... pəṛɪa ətɛ omia vicaru əgɛ vicariɛ."–*var asa.*

ਓਰ [or] *n* a direction, side. "cɪtvəu tumri or."–*jɛt m 5.* **2** a side, an aspect. **3** shore, coast, bank. **4** short form for ਓਰਕ (ਓੜਕ); the end, limit. "gɪntyō jɪn ke paɪ nə or."–*GPS.*

ਓਰਕ [orək] *n* ਓੜਕ the end. "orək nərək gəmən tɪn hoi."–*NP.* **2** a boundary, limit. "bhit uprɛ ketəku dhaiɛ ə̃t orko aha."–*asa m 5.*

ਓਰਛਾ [orcha] a town in Bundhel Khand (Central India) founded by a Rajput named Bharati Chand in 1531 AD on the bank of Vetwa river. It is approached by Manakpur-Jhansi railway line (G.I.P.). Raja Bikramjit Bundela transferred his capital from here to Tikamgaṛh in 1783. Now the state itself is called Tikamgaṛh. Orcha is now the headquarter of a tehsil (sub division). See ਓਡਛਾ.

ਓਰਛੇਸ [orches] the king of ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਰੜਨਾ [orəṛna] *v* to rise, overflow, swell. "orəṛ phɔjā aiā."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **2** to leap, spring, pounce upon the enemy for fighting.

ਓਰਾ [ora] *n* a furrow. **2** hail, hailstone. "ora gərɪ pani bhəɪa."–*s kəbir.* "ore səm gat hɛ."–*jɛja m 9.* **3** See ਓਲਾ 2. **4** this side, near side, near bank.

ਓਰੁ [oru] after all. See ਓਰ 4. "kəthni kəthəu nə avɛ oru."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਓਰੇਭਰ ਮੀਂਹ [orebhər mīh] *n* rain sufficient to

flood the furrows, regarded enough for the sowing operation.

ਓਰੇ [orɛ] *adv* on this side, hither, here. "səchu orɛ səbhuko."–*sri ə m 1*. **2** the other person. "orɛ kəchu nə kɪnhu kia."–*bavən.*

ਓਲ [ol] *Skt* ओल *n* an edible tuber. **2** *Pu* part of a scarf spread as a beggar's bag to receive alms. "paɪ ol me dhən ki thati."–*NP.* **3** a lap. **4** a cover, safe position. **5** a refuge, asylum. **6** mortgaged or pawned thing. **7** estimated yield of a field.

ਓਲਗ [oləg] *M* ਉਲਗ *n* left over stuff after eating, leavings.

ਓਲਗ ਓਲਗਣੀ [oləg oləgṇi] to clean utensils after eating. "sə̃t acarəṇ sə̃t co marəg sə̃təc oləg oləgṇi."–*asa rəvidas.* See ਉਲਗਣੇ and ਓਲਗ.

ਓਲਗੀ [olgi] *Th n* village menial, living on donations. "mɛ̃ olgia olgi həm choru thare."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਓਲਗੀਆ ਓਲਗੀ [olgia olgi] a menial of the lowest level; servant of servants. See ਓਲਗੀ.

ਓਲਾ [ola] *n* a hailstone, See ਓਰਾ. **2** sugar ball used for making a sweet drink. **3** ਓਲ੍ਹਾ refuge, support. "jiəre ola nam ka."–*gəu m 5.* **4** a cover, support, refuge.

ਓਲਾਮਾ [olama] See ਉਪਾਲੰਭ and ਉਲਾਮਾ. "səu olame dɪnɛ ke rati mɪlənɪ səhə̃s."–*var suhi m 1.*

ਓਲੀ [oli] *n* one who measures produce of a field by making an estimate of the standing crop. "musrəph dar dəroge oli."–*BG.* **2** This word may also be derived from Arabic ਵਲੀ. See ਵਲੀ. **3** the front part of a shirt or a part of a dupatta spread to receive/collect whatever is offered. **4** a brown coloured sparrow-like bird called ḍumṇi. **5** *S* an oar.

ਓਲੂ [olu] *n* a pit or masonary trough for collecting water drawn from the well. **2** *Dg* the act of remembering or learning by heart.

ਓਲ੍ਹਗ [olhəg] See ਓਲਗ.

ਓਲ੍ਹਾ [olha] *n* a curtain, support. **2** help, shelter.

ਓੜ [oṛ] *n* end, boundary, limit. "oṛ pəhucavhu date."–*gəu m 5.* "tɛsi nɪb-hɛ oṛ."–*s kəbir.* **2** ਓਟ. refuge. "nanək oṛ tuhari pərɪo."–*gəu m 5.* "mɛ ahi oṛ tuhar."–*gəu ə m 5.* **3** in that direction, towards that side. **4** death. **5** the last moment.

ਓੜਕ [oṛək] *n* the end, limit. "oṛək oṛək bhalɪ thake."–*jəpu.*

ਓੜਕਿ [oṛəkɪ] *adv* at the end, lastly. "kuṛ nɪkhuṭe nanka, oṛəkɪ səcu rəhi."–*var ram m 1.*

ਓੜਕੁ [oṛəku] See ਓੜਕ. "oṛəku aɪa tɪn sahɪa."–*sri pəhɪre m 1.*

ਓੜਛਾ [oṛcha] See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓੜਵ [oṛəv] *Skt* औड़व *n* a musical measure comprising five rags such as hɪnḍol and malkɔs. See ਰਾਗਸ਼ਬਦ.



ਅ [aṛa] the second character of the Punjabi script pronounced from the throat. **2** *Skt part* prefixed to words for expressing meanings of negative and opposite stance and of difference. i.e. ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਗਜਾਨ, ਅਧਰਮ, ਅਨੀਤਿ, ਅਨੇਕ, etc. **3** *Skt n* the world. **4** absence. **5** fire. **6** Brahma. **7** Vishnu. **8** Indar. **9** wind. **10** ambrosia. **11** glory. **12** the forehead. **13** *adj* (one) who defends or protects. **14** helper.

ਅਉ [əʊ] *part* and; a conjuction. "dipək əʊ nəṭ naɪk rag."–*krɪsən.* **2** *Skt* in Punjabi it also appears in place of *Skt* ਅਪ and ਅਵ, as in ਅਉਹਠ instead of ਅਪਹਠ, ਅਉਗੁਣ instead of ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਉਤਾਰ instead of ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਅਉਧੂਤ instead of ਅਵਧੂਤ, etc. **3** See ਅਉਹਠ.

ਅਉਅਲ [əʊəl] See ਅਵਲ.

ਅਉਸਧ [əʊsədh], **ਅਉਸਧੀ** [əʊsədhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਅਉਸਰ [əʊsər], **ਅਉਸਰੁ** [əʊsərʊ] *Skt* ਅਵਸਰ *n* time, occasion, opportunity. "əʊsər bitɪ ojat hɛ."–*tɪlə̃g m 9.* "phɪrɪ ɪa əʊsər cərɛ nə hatha."–*bavən.* **2** a sentence uttered for the satisfaction of an inquisitive inquirer. **3** a suggestion, context. **4** the time of birth and the moment of liberation. "əʊsər kərhʊ həmara pura jiʊ."–*majh m 5.*

ਅਉਸਾਫ [əʊsaph] *A* اوصاف plural of ਵਸਫ਼ merits, good points, compliments, qualities.

ਅਉਸੀ [əʊsi], **ਅਉਂਸੀ** [əʊ̃si] See ਔਂਸੀ.

ਅਉਹਟ ਪਟਣ [əʊhəṭ pəṭəṇ] an arduous destination i.e. a spiritual opening. "əʊhəṭ pəṭəṇ ki cinɛ baṭ."–*rətənmala.*

ਅਉਹਠ [əʊhəṭh] *Skt* ਅਪਹਠ *n* wrong insistence, improper persistence. "gəhɪ əʊhəṭh əbla rəhi, manyo bəcən nə ek."–*ramav.* **2** *Skt* ਅਵਹਿਤ. *adj* engrossed, absorbed in contemplation. **3** alert. **4** *Skt* ਅਪਹਤ destroyed, killed. **5** discharged, removed. **6** See ਅਉਹਠਿ.

ਅਉਹਠਿ [əʊhəṭhɪ] having renounced wrong insistence. "əʊhəṭhɪ həsət məṛi ghərʊ chaɪa dhərəṇɪ gəgən kəldhari."–*ram ə m 1.* 'Renouncing the ego, the Creator who has control over earth and heaven, is in the heart imbibed.' **2** *Skt* ਅਪਹਤਿ *n* refutation, rejection. "əʊhəṭhɪ həsət məhɪ bhikhɪa jaci."–*prəbha m 1.* 'For false belief's rejection, I have begged alms.'

ਅਉਹਰਣ [əʊhərəṇ] *Skt* ਅਪਹਰਣ *v* to steal. **2** to loot. See ਅਉਹੇਰੀ. **3** to hide, conceal.

ਅਉਹਾਣੀ [əʊhaṇi] *adj* liable to harm. **2** fit for stealing. **3** fit for hiding. **4** whose life has ended; perishable. "oh əʊhaṇi kəde nahɪ, na ave na jaɪ."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਅਉਹਾਰ [əʊhar] *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ *n* theft, plunder. **2** hiding, concealing. **3** damage, loss. "bɪnʊ mʊkə̃d tənʊ hoɪ əʊhar."–*gɔ̃ḍ rəvɪdas.* **4** *Skt* ਅਵਹਾਰ a thief. **5** an alligator, a crocodile. **6** a call, an invitation.

ਅਉਹੇਰਣ [əʊherəṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਹੇਲਨ *n* disobedience. **2** insult. **3** See ਅਉਹਰਣ. **4** See ਅਵਹੇਰਣ.

ਅਉਹੇਰੀ [əʊheri] disobeyed, insulted. "khəsəmɪ dʊhagənɪ təjɪ əʊheri."–*gɔ̃ḍ kəbir.* 'Unfortunate is the woman whom her husband has deserted and insulted.' **2** a female dacoit. "səgəl məhɪ nəkṭi ka vasa, səgəl marɪ əʊheri."–*asa kəbir.*

ਅਉਹੇਲਨ [əʊhelən] See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ and ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਉਖ [əʊkh] *n* ਅ-ਸੁਖ difficulty, hardship. **2** pain, suffering. **3** calamity, distress. **4** *P* اوخ grief,

sadness, distress.

ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], **ਅਉਖਦਿ** [əukhədɪ], **ਅਉਖਦੀ** [əukhədi], **ਅਉਖਦੁ** [əukhədu], **ਅਉਖਧ** [əukhədh], **ਅਉਖਧਿ** [əukhədhɪ], **ਅਉਖਧੀ** [əukhədhi], **ਅਉਖਧੁ** [əukhədhu] *Skt* ओषधि *n* that which assumes brightness; a medicinal herb, medicinal plant. **2** औषध *n* something prepared from a herb. **3** a medicine. "əvər nə əukhədhu tãt nə mãta." –*asa ə m 1*. "səbh əukhədh daru laɪ jiu."–*asa cãt m 4*. 'all medicines prepared either from herbs or metals.'

ਅਉਖਾ [əukha] *adj* See **ਅਉਖ** difficult, hard. **2** perplexed, bewildered. **3** miserable. "əukha jəg məhɪ hoɪa."–*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਅਉਖੀ ਘੜੀ [əukhi ghəṛi] hard time, a moment of adversity. "əukhi ghəṛi nə dekhəṇ dei." –*dhəna m 5*.

ਅਉਖੀਵਨ [əukhivən], **ਅਉਖੀਵਨਾ** [əukhivna] *v* to suffer; to undergo hardship. **2** ਅਪ-ਕੀਵਨ a hangover, a condition of decline in intoxication. "matɪa hərɪ rəs məhɪ rate, tɪs bəhuṛɪ nə kəb-hu əukhivna."–*maru ə m 5*.

ਅਉਗਣ [əugəṇ], **ਅਉਗਨ** [əugən] *Skt* ਅਵਗੁਣ *n* a demerit, defect. "əugəṇ kəṭɪ mukhu ujla." –*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** a crime, sin.

ਅਉਗਾਨ [əugan] *adj* (one) who leads. "kudrət ke əugan." –*m 1 bãno*.

ਅਉਗੁਣ [əuguṇ] ਅਵਗੁਣ, See **ਅਉਗਣ**. "əuguṇ səbədɪ jəlae."–*vəḍ m 3*.

ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əuguṇɪara], **ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ** [əuguṇɪari] *adj* without merit. "əuguṇɪare kəu guṇ."–*asa ə m 1*. "əuguṇɪari kãt nə bhavɛ."–*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅਉਗੁਣੁ [əuguṇu], **ਅਉਗੁਨ** [əugun] See **ਅਉਗਣ** and **ਅਉਗੁਣ**.

ਅਉਗੁਨਿ [əugunɪ], **ਅਉਗੁਨੀ** [əuguni] *adj* worthless, vicious. **2** *adv* because of demerits; with demerits.

ਅਉਘ [əugh] See **ਓਘ** and **ਔਘ**.

ਅਉਘਟ [əughəṭ] *Skt* ਅਵਘੱਟ rugged, uneven, arduous. "əughəṭ rudhe rah."–*var məla m 1*. **2** *n* a difficulty, hardship, distress. "jɪthɛ əughəṭ aɪ bənət hɛ prani."–*maru solhe m 5*. **3** a hard time, painful period. **4** See **ਘਟ**.

ਅਉਘਟ ਘਾਟ [əughəṭ ghaṭ] *adj* a difficult path, an impassable passage, a way on which travelling cannot be done. "agɛ əughəṭ ghaṭ." –*s kəbir*. See **ਅਉਘਟ**.

ਅਉਘੜ [əughəṛ] *n* ਅਪ-ਘਰ an ascetic who has renounced the world; a mendicant. "əughəṛ əpno nam kəhayo."–*NP*. **2** a worshipper of Shiv; a Shaivaite; an ascetic. **3** a sect of mendicants who hang a horn around the neck, wear a cord around the head, append 'Nath' to their name, and mark a sign of a trident with ash on their foreheads. Brahmgiri was the chief advocate of this cult. Gorakhpur is its centre.

ਅਉਚਰ [əucər] *adj* inedible. "pĩḍ əpərce əucər cara."–*BG*. 'I have taken inedible food from those who are not acquainted with Gurmat.' **2** what cannot be grazed; that which is not eaten or drunk quite often. See **ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ**.

ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək] *Skt* औक्षक *n* a bull as part of a herd. **2** a drove of oxen. "ubhɛ brɪkhəbh nɪj əuchək mãhi."–*NP*.

ਅਉਜ [əuj] *Skt* ओज *n* strength, might. "tən səme ətɪ əuj jənayo."–*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਔਜ**.

ਅਉਜਾਤਿ [əujatɪ] ਅਪ-ਜਾਤਿ *n* a low caste. **2** *adj* belonging to a low caste. "əujatɪ rəvdas cəmɪar cəməia."–*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਅਉਝੜ [əujhəṛ] *S* ਅਵਝੜ *n* a thick forest; a deep jungle that is impassable. **2** *adj* (one) who is misled.

ਅਉਝੜਿ [əujhəṛɪ] in a thick forest, in a dreadful jungle.

ਅਉਝੜੁ [əujhəṛu] See **ਅਉਝੜ**.

ਅਉਟਾਨਾ [əutana] See **ਔਟਾਉਣਾ**.

ਅਉਤ [əut] *Skt* ਅਪੁਤ੍ਰ *adj* childless, sans offspring. "əut jəṇeda jaɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਅਉਤਰ [əutər] *Skt* ਅਵਤਾਰ *n* birth; assumption of bodily form. See ਅਉਤਰਣ. **2** without a son; childless.

ਅਉਤਰਣ [əutəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਤਰਣ *n* a copy, facsimile. **2** the act of coming down from above or descending. **3** taking birth, getting bodily form. "əutərɪa əutar lɛ."–*var ram 3.* "sərpənɪ hoɪkɛ əutrɛ."–*s kəbir.*

ਅਉਤਰਾ [əutra] without offspring; childless. See ਅਉਤ.

ਅਉਤਰਾਸੀ [əutrasi] will be born, will take birth. **2** gets begotten, is born. "məchu kəchu kurəmu agɪa əutrasi."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਅਉਤਰਿਆ [əutərɪa] See ਅਉਤਰਣ.

ਅਉਤਰੈ [əutrɛ] See ਅਉਤਰਣ.

ਅਉਤਾਕੁ [əutaku] *P* اوطاق *n* a home, an abode. **2** a tent. **3** *S* a parlour for men. "kɪthɛ gharu əutaku."–*suhi ə m 1.* 'residences for women and men respectively.' **4** residence. "dukh bhukh daləd ghəṇa dojək əutak."–*BG.* See ਓਤਾਕ. **5** *A* اوطاق plural of ਓਤਾਕ or ਅਤੀਕ. gentlemen, gentry. **6** the nobility, rich people. **7** high-bred horses, hawks, etc.

ਅਉਤਾਰ [əutar] *Skt* ਅਵਤਾਰ *n* taking birth. **2** coming down from above. **3** per Hindu belief, incarnation of some god in human form. "hukəmɪ upac dəs autara."–*maru solhe m 1.* See ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

ਅਉਥਾੜੋ [əutharo] See ਉਥਾਰਾ.

ਅਉਦਾਸ [əudas] *Skt* ਉਦਾਸੀਨ *adj* disenchanted, apathetic, uninterested. "dhər ek as əudas cɪtt."–*dətt.*

ਅਉਧ [əudh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧਯਾ *n* the principal town of the Koshal kingdom, the capital of Ram Chandar. "əudh te nɪsər cəle line sə̃g sur bhəle."–*ramav.* See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ. **2** area around Ayodhya; the Koshal country. See ਕੋਸ਼ਲ. **3** *Skt* a boundary, border, limit. **4** life's duration, life-span, age. "əudh ghəṭɛ dɪnəsu rɛṇa re."–*sohɪla.*

ਅਉਧਘਨੇਰੀ [əudhghəneri] long life. **2** (ironical) end, finis as 'enlarging the lamp' means 'putting it out. "dusəṭ səbha mɪlɪ mətr upaɪa kərəs-hɪ əudh ghəneri."–*bhɛr namdev.* 'It was jointly resolved to end Prahlad's life.'

ਅਉਧੜੀ [əudhṛi] *n* a tanned hide of cow or buffalo. **2** a time-span, age.

ਅਉਧਿ [əudhɪ] See ਅਉਧ 3.

ਅਉਧੂ [əudhu] *Skt* ਅਵਧੂਤ one who dusts cloth. In Sanskrit it means 'to cause shivering, dusting, exorcising the evil spirit.' So an əvdhut is one who casts off evil from his mind. A recluse who at night rolls ash and dust on his body and leaves after dusting his body in the morning is also an əvdhut. **2** a sanyasi. "bɪn səbde rəs nə avɛ əudhu."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

ਅਉਧੂਤ [əudhut] See ਅਉਧੂ. "so əudhut ɛsi mətɪ pavɛ."–*ram m 1.*

ਅਉਧੂਤੀ [əudhuti] *adj* of the əvdhut sect; free from worldly attachment. "na əudhuti na sə̃sari."–*ram ə m 1.* **2** naked and penniless like an əvdhut, extremely poor. "jete jiə phɪrhɪ əudhuti ape bhɪkhɪa pavɛ."–*var sar m 1.*

ਅਉਧੂਤੁ [əudhutu] See ਅਉਧੂਤ.

ਅਉਧੇਸ [əudhes] ਅਯੋਧਯਾ-ਈਸ਼, ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼ *n* Dashrath. "urədh ge əudhes."–*ramav.* 'Heavenward went Dashrath.' **2** *adj* King of Ayodhya.

ਅਉਰ [əur] *part* and; that which joins two words. "danəv əur dev mɪl səbəhɪn."–*səloh.* **2** *Skt* ਅਪਰ *adj* first. **3** last. **4** another. "əur səgəl jəgu maɪa mohɪa."–*gəu m 9.* "əur dhərəm takɛ səm nahən."–*sor m 9.*

ਅਉਰਤ [əurət] *P* عورت *n* something deserving to be concealed. **2** a female, woman, wife. "ete əurət mərda saje e səbh rup tumare."–*prəbha kəbir.* **3** wife. "sũnətɪ kie turəku je hoega, əurət ka kɪa kəriɛ?"–*asa kəbir.* **4** vagina; woman's genital organ.

ਅਉਰਾਤ [əurat] plural of ਅਉਰਤ. "dəs əurat rəkhhu bədrahi."–*maru solhe m 5.* Here, the word

denotes the ten senses.

ਅਊਰੁ [əuru] See ਅਉਰ. "hərɪ bɪnu əuru nə dekha."–*sor kəbir.*

ਅਉਰੰਗ [əurə̃g], **ਅਉਰੰਗਾ** [əurə̃ga] Aurangzeb, the emperor, generally mentioned in Sikh history, as Aurang and Aurangzeb. "təb əurə̃g mən mahɪ rɪsava."–*VN.*

ਅਉਲ [əul] See ਔਵਲ. **2** See ਆਵਲ. **3** See ਅਉਲਿ. **4** a sub-caste of Jats.

ਅਉਲਿ [əulɪ], **ਅਉਲੀਆ** [əulia] *A* اولیا plural of ਵਲੀ. In Arabic it means a master, an owner, a husband, helper, friend, holy man, religious leader. "əvəlɪ əulɪ dinu kərɪ mɪṭha."–*var majh m 1.* "sekh məsaɪk əulie."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਅਉਲੰਗ [əulə̃g] *n* a blemish, stigma. "əulə̃g vɪckara."–*BG.* 'There is blemish in the moon.'

ਅਉੜ [əuṛ] *n* lack of rain. **2** drought. "əuṛĩ əkk suphullĩ bhərɪa."–*BG.* 'In dry season əkk plant (calotropis procera) blossoms, but withers away with rains.'[1]

ਅਊਰਾ [əura] *adj* incomplete. **2** not ਊਰਾ; full, not incomplete, complete.

ਅਊਰਿਆ [əurɪa] without deficiency, not incomplete. **2** deficient, lacking. "terəh tal əurɪa. "–*BG.* 'Incomplete are the thirteen beats of music.'

ਅਇਆਣਾ [əɪaṇa] See ਅਇਆਨਾ.

ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan] *Skt* अज्ञान lack of knowledge; ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਇਆਨਤ [əɪanət], **ਅਇਆਨਥ** [əɪanəth] *Skt* ਅਗਜਾਨਤ੍ਵ ignorance, lack of knowledge.

ਅਇਆਨਾ [əɪana] *adj* ignorant, unintelligent. **2** *n* a child; one who is innocent and innocuous.

ਅਇਆਲਿ [əɪalɪ], **ਅਇਆਲੀ** [əɪali] *n* a goat-herd, shepherd. "dũbe təhĩ əɪalɪ cəraɪ."–*NP.*

ਅਈ [əi] *Skt* ਅਯੰ *pron* this. **2** *adv* here, at this place. **3** short form for ਆਈ.

[1] ərək jəvas pat bɪn bhəɪu.–*tulsi.*

ਅਈਅੜ [əiəṛ] See ਐੱਜੜ.

ਅਈਆ [əia] *adv* having come, on coming. "bhā̃ḍɛ bhau pəvɛ tɪtu əia."–*bɪla ə m 4.*

ਅਈਏ [əie] *Skt* ਅਯੰ *pron* this. **2** to this, i.e. to this world. "əie məie ek an jiu."–*dhəna namdev.* 'Bring this world and myself in mind as one.'[2]

ਅਏ [əe] short form for ਆਏ. "mɪlkɛ bəhu sətru əe."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt* अये a polite form of address.

ਅਸ [əs] *Skt* ईदृश *adj* like this, similar to this, as this. "əs sũdər nəhɪ kou."–*səloh.* **2** *v* ਅਸ੍ਤਿ is. "bāh gəhe ki laj əs."–*ramav.* **3** *n* a sword. See ਅਸਿ. "sãg sərohi sɛph əs."–*sənama.* **4** a horse. See ਅਸ੍ਵ. "əspətɪ gəjpətɪ."–*tɪlə̃g namdev.* **5** the name of a king, See ਪੁਨੀ (ੲ). **6** *P* اُو *pron* his. "xake rahəṣ tutyae cəṣme mast." –*zɪ̃dgi.* 'Dust underneath His feet is collyrium for my eyes.' **7** *Skt* अश् *vr* to spread, reach, get, collect, undergo, eat; from the same root are formed words like ਰਾਸ਼ੀ, ਅਸ਼ਨ, and ਅਸ੍ਵ etc. **8** *Skt* अस् *vr* to go, shine, take, be, throw, let go, halt, bring out, put or keep, cut, divide into parts, join. From the same root are words as ਅਸਿ, ਅਸ੍ਰ, ਅਸੁਰ etc. derived.

ਅਸਹ [əsəh] *Skt* ਅਸਹਜ. *adj* unbearable. "əsəh dukkh bhogət bɪl-lavɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਸ਼ਹਦ [əṣ-həd] *A* اشهد pertaining to martyrdom. "kəlma əṣ-həd akhkɛ."–*məgo.* 'having termed it as the sacred exhortation for martyrdom.'

ਅਸਹਾਬ [əs-hab] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. **2** in Islamic literature, this term is used for prophet Muhammad's close friends.

ਅਸ਼ਕ [əṣək] *P* اشک *n* a tear. "əṣək jari surpətɪ nəzik burdəṣ."–*səloh.* 'With flowing tears, they took him to Indar.'

ਅਸਕਤ [əsəkət] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਕ੍ਤ *adj* without strength, weak, unable. "tɪ̃h əṣəkət ləkh vak əlava." –*GPS.* **2** *Skt* ਅਸਕ੍ਤ *adj* without bondage; free. **3** *Skt* ਆਸਕ੍ਤ *adj* in love, infatuated. "su səpət

[2] See. Gita Ch 7, ş.7.

kãḍṇo kəthyo əsəkət lok hvɛ rəhyo."–*brəhəm.* 'Valmik uttered, that is, composed Ramayaṇ comprising seven chapters and on reading people got enamoured of it.'

ਅਸ਼ਕੁਨ [əşəkun] *Skt n* an inauspicious symptom, ill-omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਅਸ਼ਕਯ [əşəky] *Skt adj* beyond one's power or reach, irremediable.

ਅਸਗਨ [əsəgən] See ਅਸ਼ਕੁਨ.

ਅਸਗਾ [əsga] *M* ਅਸਕਾ *n* a crowd, an assembly, a multitude. **2** *adj* all, entire. "əsga əs usga." –*dhəna namdev.* 'All this is His.' **3** See ਅਸ.

ਅਸਗਾਹ [əsgah], **ਅਸਗਾਹੁ** [əsgahu] *adj* fathomless, unfathomable. "suṇɪɛ hath hovɛ əsgahu." –*jəpu.* 'Measuring the fathomless leads to the knowledge of the Divine.'

ਅਸਗੰਧ [əsgə̃dh] *Skt* अश्वगन्धा a medicinal plant, physalis flexuosa, hot and damp in effect, used for curing ills like cough, asthma, worms in the abdomen, etc. It strengthens and invigorates male potency.

ਅਸਚਰਜ [əscərəj] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ੁਰਯੰ *n* surprise, wonder, amazement.

ਅਸਜਰ [əsjər] *adj* unbearable, intolerable.

ਅਸ ਜਰਿ [əs jərɪ] *n* burning sensation, mental torment, agony. See ਅਸੁ. "əs jərɪ pər jərɪ jərɪ jəb rəhɛ, təb jaɪ jotɪ ujarəu ləhɛ."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* 'When a man burns in envy and pain got from others and also burns within his own self, then descends the bright light (of spiritual knowledge).'

ਅਸੱਜਨ [əsəjjən] *Skt* असज्जन not a good person; a wicked man.

ਅਸਟ [əsəṭ] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟ *adj* eight.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ [əsəṭ sakhi] ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਸਾਕਿਨ੍ *n* eight gods providing evidence of fate awaiting human beings for their actions in this life. Per Hindus scriptures they are: 1 the earth. 2 the sky. 3 the moon. 4 the sun. 5 the fire. 6 the air. 7 the dawn. 8 the radiance. "təb sakhi prəbhu əsəṭ bənae, sakh nəmɪt dɛbe ṭhəhɪrae. te kəhĩ kəro həmari puja, həm bɪn əpər nə ṭhakur duja."–*VN.*

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੋਧਹਿ ਕਰਹਿ ਬੇਦ ਅਭਿਆਸ [əsəṭ saj sajɪ puraṇ sodh-hɪ kər-hɪ bed əbhɪas]–*dhəna m 1. sen* In grammar eight points of articulation are: throat, heart, head, tongue, teeth, nose, lips and palate. **2** Eight deformations marking the recitation of the Veds are: jəṭa, mala, şɪkha, rekha, dhvəja, də̃ḍ, rəth and ghən. **3** eight grammars[1] authored by Indar, Chandar, Kashkritsan, Apishali, Shakṭayan, Paṇini, Amar and Jainendar respectively. Grammars listed in Bhavishy Puran are Aindar, Yagy, Raudar, Vasavy, Brahm, Varun, Savitray and Vaishnav. **4** Eight aids or parts to help reading and interpretation are hrəsv, dirəgh, plut, uddat, ənuddat, svərɪt, ənunasɪk and ən-nunasɪk. **5** Eight forms of Vedic metres are; arşi, dɛvi, asuri, prajapətya, yajuşi, samni, arci and brahmi.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [əsəṭ sɪdhãt] principle of əştãg yog. **2** eight summarised parts of Yog Shastar. **3** əştãg marəg of Buddhism. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ [əsəṭ sɪddhɪ] Eight miraculous powers attained through yog are:

(1) əṇɪma– to become very small.
(2) məhɪma– to become very large.
(3) gərɪma– to become heavy.
(4) ləghɪma– to become light.
(5) praptɪ– to obtain anything desired.
(6) prakamy– to know others' thoughts.
(7) işɪta– to command everyone according to one's desire.
(8) vəşɪta– to bring everyone under own control.

"əsəṭ sɪdhɪ nəv nɪdhɪ eh, kərəmɪ

[1] इन्द्र चन्द्र काशकृत्स्नापिशलि शाकटायना: । पाणिन्यमर जैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादि शाब्दिका:–*Poet Kalpdrum.*

pərapətɪ jɪs nam deh. "–*bəsãt m 5.*

ਅਸਟਕ [əsṭək] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕ.

ਅਸਟ ਕਰਨ [əsəṭ kərən] ਅਸ੍ਟਕਰ੍ਣ one who has eight ears; Brahma; Chaturanan.

ਅਸਟ ਕੁਲ [əsəṭ kʊl] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕੁਲ.

ਅਸਟਦਸ [əsəṭdəs] eighteen, ਅਸ੍ਟਾਦਸ਼. **2** eighteen Purans. "əsəṭdəsi cəhʊ bhed nə paɪa."–*asa m 1.* **3** eighteen sɪddhis or spiritual powers. "car pədarəth əsəṭ dəsa sɪdhɪ."–*sor rəvdas.* See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾਸਿਧਿ [əsəṭdəsasɪdhɪ] eighteen sɪdhis or spiritual powers. "əsəṭdəsa sɪdhɪ kərtəlɛ səbh krɪpa tumari."–*bɪla rəvdas.* See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾ ਖਟ ਤੀਨ ਉਪਾਏ [əsəṭdəsa khəṭ tin ʊpae] –*bɪla thɪti m 1.* Eighteen Puraṇs, six shastrs result from three gunas or qualities. See ਗੀਤਾ ch 2 ș 45. **2** eight direction providers, ten incarnations and three gods.

ਅਸਟ ਦੁ [əsəṭ dʊ] eight and two, ten. "kəhũ əsəṭ dʊ əvtar kətthɛ kəthaṇə̃."–*gyan.* 'They narrate the stories of ten incarnations.' See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ [əsəṭ dhatʊ] eight metals, which as ancient scholars mention are: gold, silver, copper, aluminium, mercury, tin, iron and lead. **2** The following primary substances constitute the body: skin, hair, blood, veins, bones, limbs, fat, semen. "əsṭəmi, əsəṭ dhatʊ ki kaɪa."–*gəʊ thiti kəbir.* **3** For some scholars, these are the eight constituents of the body: bodily secretion, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen and vigour. **4** In Gurbani əsəṭdhat comprises four castes and four religions. "əsəṭ dhatʊ patsah ki ghəṛiɛ səbadɪ vɪgas."–*sri ə m 1.* "asəṭ dhatʊ ɪk dhatʊ kəraya."–*BG* In Sikhism all these eight merge into one.

ਅਸਟਨਦੀ [əsəṭnədi] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ [əsəṭ nɛṇ], **ਅਸਟ ਨੈਨ** [əsəṭ nɛn] eight-eyed; Brahma. In the Purans he is shown with four faces, thus eight eyes. "trəsyo əsəṭ nɛṇə̃."–*cɔbis.*

ਅਸਟਪਦੀ [əsəṭpədi] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟਪਦੀ. *n* a hymn of eight stanzas. **2** eight stanzas written in a singular order. In Guru Granth Sahib many stanzas figure under the heading əsəṭpədi. Guru Nanak Dev's following əsəṭpədi is in Maru Rag, Nishani metre.

ɪh mənʊ əvguṇɪ bãdhɪa səhʊ deh sərirɛ. ...

The following əsəṭpədi is in Malar Rag sar metre:

cəkvi nɛn nid nəhɪ cahɛ,
bɪnʊ pɪrʊ nid nə pai.
sur cərɛ prɪʊ dekhɛ nɛni
nɪvɪ nɪvɪ lagɛ pai. ...

The same Guru's next əsəṭpədi in Gauṛi Rag is in cɔpai metre:

na mən mərɛ nə karəj hoɪ,
mən vəsɪ dutã dʊrmətɪ doɪ. ...

Likewise əsəṭpədi of Sukhmani are in the form of cɔpai metre.

ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ [əsəṭbhʊji] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟਭੁਜਾ *n* Durga, who has eight arms. See ਅਸਟਾਇਧ.

ਅਸਟਮ [əsṭəm] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟਮ *adj* eighth.

ਅਸਟਮੀ [əsṭəmi] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟਮੀ *n* eighth of the light or dark phase of the moon. "asṭəmi asəṭ sɪdhɪ nəv nɪdhɪ."–*gəʊ thɪti m 5.*

ਅਸਟ ਮੰਗਲ [əsəṭ mãgəl] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਮੰਗਲ.

ਅਸਟਾਇਧ [əsṭaɪdh] ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਆਯੁਧ. eight weapons of war. "əsṭaɪdh cəmkɛ."–*əkal.* eight weapons in Durga's eight hands, one held in each. "ghə̃ṭa gəda trɪsul əsɪ sə̃kh cərasən ban, cəkr bəkr kər me lɪye jənʊ grikhəm rɪtʊ bhan."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* 'Bell and conch are also taken as weapons because they help in warfare.' See ਆਯੁਧ.

ਅਸਟਾਂਗ [əsṭãg] *Skt* अष्टाङ्ग *n* eight limbs or parts; eight parts of yog are yəm (control), nɪyəm (rule), asən (posture), praṇayam (restraining breath), prətyahar (restraining sense organs),

dharṇa (determination), dhyan (meditation), and səmadhɪ (suspension of body and soul connection). **2** Eightfold path in Buddhism is realised through resolve, thought, action, vocation, exertion, vision, recollection and contemplation. See ਬੁੱਧ 3.

ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [əsṭāg prəṇam] *Skt* साष्टाङ्ग प्रणाम *n* a salutation done with eight body-parts: knees, feet, hands, chest, head, speech, eye-sight and conscience. This is also called. "dəndvət prənam."

ਅਸਟਾਂਗਯੋਗ [əsṭāgyog] eightfold yog. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟਾਥ [əsṭath] eight hands. "əsṭath həthyarā̃ sā̃bhare."–*cāḍi 2.*

ਅਸਟਾਪਦ [əsṭapəd] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟਾਪਦ *n* gold, which has the highest rank among the eight metals. **2** a grasshopper, an insect with eight feet. **3** a locust. **4** a thorn apple, datura stramonium. **5** Kailash mountain. **6** chess, a game with eight columns, each of eight places. **7** chaupər, a game played with dice. "kɪtək kal əsṭapəd khela."–*GPS.* **8** an eight-footed animal having four feet on the side of the chest and four on the back. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਅਸਟਾਂਮ [əsṭām] *E* stamp; a stamped paper. **2** a postage stamp. **3** a ticket.

ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ [əsṭavəkr] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ *n* a rishi whose body had eight twists. He was the son of Kahod, a Brahman, born to Sumati (Sujata), daughter of Uddalak. Thus goes his story in the Mahabharat.

Once while Ashtavakar was in his mother's womb, Kahod was teaching Vedic texts to his disciples. The foetus of Ashtavakar told his father that he was reciting the Ved incorrectly. Kahod got angry and cursed the child to have crooked limbs. So eight parts of the newborn got crooked. According to Vishnu Puraṇ, once, standing in water, while Ashtavakar was praying, four fairies paid obeisance to him. He was pleased and he told the fairies to ask for any boon and he would grant it. They said that they wanted to marry the most handsome man. At this Ashtavakar came out of water and presented himself as a prospective groom. They laughed at his crooked body. Ashtavakar got angry but remembering his promise, he resumed his cool and said, "Your wish will be fulfilled but you will fall in the hands of thieves."

These fairies later became consorts of Krishan and after the destruction of the Yadavs, while Arjun was carrying them from Dvarka to Astinapur, they were captured by dacoits.

It is written in Brahm Vaivart Puran, that Devaı, son of rishi Asit was observing austerities on the Gandhmadan mountain. When the fairy Rambha came there she got infatuated on seeing him. When she found that her desire would not be fulfilled, she cursed the rishi and his handsome body became crooked. Thus it was that Deval became known as Ashtavakar.

ਅਸਟੰਟ [əsṭə̃ṭ] *E* assistant, helper, deputy.

ਅਸਠ [əsəṭh] ਅ-ਸ਼ਠ. *adj* without deceit or wickedness; simple. "oɪ khəre əsəṭhe."–*BG 2* See ਅਸਟ.

ਅਸਣ [əsəṇ] *Dg n* hail, a hailstone, sleet. **2** See ਅਸਨ.

ਅਸਤ [əsət] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤ. *adj* destroyed. **2** hidden, invisible, missing. **3** *n* an act of disappearing. **4** the setting of the sun. "əsət udot bhɪa uṭhɪ cəle."–*maru ā̃juli m 5.* **5** *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤਿ existence, power. **6** *Skt* ਅਸਤ੍ਯ. *adj* falsehood, untruth. **7** *Skt* ਅਸਿ੍ਥ *n* bone. See ਅਸ੍ਤ 6. **8** *Skt* असत् *adj* untrue, bad, wicked. **9** See ਅਸ੍ਤ.

ਅਸਤਨ [əstən] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤਨ *n* a teat. **2** *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤਮਨ *n* the setting of the sun, moon, etc. vanishing, disappearing.

ਅਸਤਬਲ [əstbəl]. *A* اصطبل *n* a stable, horse-stable.

ਅਸਤਬਾਜ [əstbaj] See ਆਤਸ਼ਬਾਜ.

ਅਸਤਬਾਜੀ [əstbaji] See ਆਤਸ਼ਬਾਜੀ.

ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ [əst bɪəsət] topsy turvy, upside down. See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਵਸ੍ਰ. "əsət bɪəsət su huɪ ənmila."–*NP.*

ਅਸਤਮਨ [əstmən] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤਮਨ *n* a palanquin. "jyõ hvɛ srəmɪt əstmən dhər hĩ."–*cərɪtr 117.* **2** setting, disappearing. See ਅਸਤਨ 2.

ਅਸਤਰ [əstər] *n* a poetic metre also known as bhujə̃g prəyat. It has four lines and each line is organised as: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

məha ghor kɛkɛ ghənə̃ ki ghəṭa jyõ,
su dhaya rəṇə̃ bɪjjuli ki chəṭa jyõ,
sune sərb dano səmɔhẽ sɪdhae,
məha krodh kɛkɛ su baji nəcae.–*mādhata.*

2 *P* استر a mule. *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਵਤਰ. **3** the inner lining of a quilt or jacket. **4** See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਸਤਵਨ [əstvən] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤਵਨ *n* praise, appreciation. "əsətvən puj kər."–*səloh.* **2** the act of praising.

ਅਸਤਾ [əsta] a poetic metre variously known as əstra, kɪlka, tarək and toṭək. It has four lines, each organised as: IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

əsɪ lɛ kəlki kər kop bhɪryo,
rəṇ rə̃g surə̃g bɪkhɛ bɪcryo,
gəhɪ paṇɪ krɪpaṇ bɪkhɛ nə ḍəryo,
rɪs sõ rəṇ cɪtr vɪcɪtr kəryo.–*kəlki.*

ਅਸਤਾਉਣਾ [əstauṇa] *v* ਆ-ਸ੍ਥਾਮਨ to stay; to stop; to relax. "ghəṛi doɪ əstaɪke unhā bəcən kita."–*JSBB.*

ਅਸਤਾਚਲ [əstacəl] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤਾਚਲ *n* the mountain behind which the sun sets according to the Purans.

ਅਸਤਾਮਾ [əstama] See ਅਸ਼ੱਥਾਮਾ. "jujhət səll bhəyo əstama."–*jənmejəy.*

ਅਸਤਾਵਾ [əstava] *P* آفتابه (the actual word is ਆਬ ਤਾਬਹ, 'ਬ' replacing 'ਫ਼'). a narrow mouthed jug with a curved spout used by Muslims for ablution.

ਅਸਤਿ [əsətɪ], **ਅਸਤੀ** [əsti] *n* ਅਸ੍ਤਿ being, existence. "əsətɪ ek dɪgər kui."–*var majh m 1.* **2** ਅਸਿਥ bone. "əsətɪ cərəm bɪsṭa ke mũde."–*keda kəbir.*

ਅਸਤੀਨ [əstin] See ਆਸਤੀਨ. "nɪj əstin həlavən kərkɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਸਤੂਰਾ [əstura] See ਉਸਤਰਾ. "tej əstura ek mə̃gayo."–*cərɪtr 190.*

ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [əstotr] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੋਤ੍ਰ *n* praise. **2** a hymn of praise. See ਸ੍ਤੁ.

ਅਸਤੰਜਾ [əstə̃ja] See ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ.

ਅਸਤੰਭ [əstə̃bh] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੰਭ *n* a pillar, column. **2** a base, basis, support. **3** halting, obstruction. **4** being like root; stationary.

ਅਸੱਤ [əsatt], **ਅਸਤ੍ਯ** [əsəty] *adj* not true; false. **2** opposite of the truth; a lie.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [əstrə] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ *n* a weapon meant for throwing such as a quoit, arrow, ball, etc. See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ. **2** In the Purans, weapons, working by spells or by recitation of mantars are also termed əstrə, such as mohanastrə (one of the five arrows of cupid), pavakastra (fire), varuṇastra (water), parvastra (mountain), vajrashtra (thunderbolt), etc. People at that time believed that such weapons hurled after reciting mantars proved very destructive. Defence was possible if an opposing weapon after reciting the mantars was likewise hurled. For example a fire-weapon could be undone by a water-weapon etc. Detail of these missiles is given in Sarabloh and charitr 405.

"əgənɪ əstrə chaḍa təb danəv, jāte bhəe bhəsəm bəhu manəv. vəruṇ əstrə təb kal cəlayo, səgəl əgənɪ ko tej mɪṭayo. rachəs pavən əstrə sādhana, jāte uḍət bhəe gəṇ nana. bhudərastrə təb kal prəhara, səbh sɪvkən ko praṇ ubara. megh əstrə chora təb danəv, bhij gəe jīh te səbh manəv, vayu əstrə lɛ kāl cəlayo, səbh meghən tətkal uḍayo."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ ਮਾਨ [əstrə man] equipped with missiles, See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. **2** *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤ੍ਰਮਾਣ who himself is like an əstrə. "nəmo əstrəmane."–*japu.*

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾ [əstra] See ਅਸਤਾ.

ਅਸਤ੍ਵਾਪਾਦਕ [əstvapadək] *Skt n* something which is real but does not appear to be so due to ignorance.

ਅਸਥ [əsəth] *n* ਅਸਿਥ. a bone. **2** *adj* not firm; unsteady, fickle.

ਅਸਥਕਿਤ [əsthəkit] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਗਿਤ *adj* tired, weary. **2** covered.

ਅਸਥਨ [əsthən] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤਨ *n* a teat. "bɪnʊ əsthən gəu ləveri."–*bəsət kəbir.* See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਅਸਥਲ [əsthəl] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਲ *n* a place. **2** dry land. **3** earth. **4** See ਅਸ੍ਥਲ. **5** not a nice place; unpopulated waste land. "se əsthəl soɪn cəubare."–*majh m 5.*

ਅਸਥਲੀ [əsthəli] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਲੀ. *n* a place, spot. **2** a boundary line. **3** earth.

ਅਸਥਾਈ [əsthai] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* stable, lasting, enduring. **2** resident, inhabitant. **3** See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ. **4** ਅਸ੍ਥਾਈ in music the earlier part of recitation in Dhrupad. **5** a refrain.

ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [əsthai bhav] *n* In poetics, the nine bases of emotion, i.e. rətɪ (passion), hasi (joy), şok (distress), krodh (anger), ʊtsah (enthusiasm), bhəy (fear), nĩda (scorn), vɪsməy (wonder) and nɪrved (non-chalance). They result in aesthetic pleasures named after these sites. See ਰਸ.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [əsthan] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਾਨ *n* a residence, place to stay. "əsthan harɪ nɪh kevlə̃."–*guj ə m 1.*

ਅਸਥਾਪਨ [əsthapən] *n* the act of establishing.

ਅਸਥਾਮਾ [əsthama] See ਅਸ਼੍ਵੱਥਾਮਾ.

ਅਸਥਾਲਯ [əsthaləy] ਅਸਿਥ-ਆਲਯ. a house of bones, grave. "pahənko əsthaləy ko sɪr nat phɪryo kəchʊ hath nə ayo."–*səvɛye 33.*

ਅਸਥਾਵਰ [əsthavər] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਾਵਰ *adj* stable, static, immovable. "əsthavər jə̃gəm kit pətə̃ga."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** *n* immovable objects of nature like trees, mountains, etc.

ਅਸਥਿ [əsthɪ] *n* ਅਸਿਥ a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [əsthɪt] *Skt* ਸਿਥਤ *adj* situated, established, firm. "asthɪt bhəe bɪnsi səbh cĩd."–*bhɛr m 5.* "carənkəməl asthɪt rɪd ə̃tarɪ."–*sar m 5.* **2** ਅ-ਸਿਥਤ unstable.

ਅਸਥਿਤਿ [əsthɪtɪ] *Skt* ਸਿਥਤਿ *n* stability, steadiness. "kəhā asthɪtɪ paiɛ."–*bɪha, chə̃t m 5.* **2** ਅ-ਸਿਥਤਿ instability.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsthɪr], **ਅਸਥਿਰੁ** [əsthɪru] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* stable, eternal. "əsthɪr jo manɪo deh so təu terəu hoɪ hɛ kheh."–*jɛja m 9.* **2** fixed, stable, firm. "əsthɪr rəh-hu ḍolhʊ mət kəb-hū."–*dhəna m 5.* **3** ਅਸਿਥਰ *adj* not firm, transitory, volatile, unstable. "asthɪru kəre nɪhcəlu ɪh mənua."–*dhəna m 5.* 'Stabilise this infirm mind.'

ਅਸਥਿਰੁਮਤਿ [əsthɪrumətɪ] a firm resolve or belief, firm faith. **2** capricious thinking.

ਅਸਥੂਰ [əsthur], **ਅਸਥੂਲ** [əsthul] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥੂਰ and ਸ੍ਥੂਲ *adj* fat. **2** dense. **3** broad, extensive. **4** huge, massive. "nanək so sukhəm soi asthul."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਸਥੰਭ [əsthə̃bh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ. "əsthə̃bhə̃ səbəd sadhʊ svəjənəh."–*səhəs m 5.* "nabhɪ kəməl əsthə̃bh nə hoto, tā pavənʊ kəvənʊ ghərɪ səhɪta?"–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

ਅਸਥੰਭਨ [əsthə̃bhən], **ਅਸਥੰਮਨ** [əsthə̃mən] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੰਭਨ *n* the act of stopping, hindering. **2** support, basis. "baɪ rup əsthə̃bhənəh."–*səhəs m 5.* "guru ka səbəd mənhɪ asthə̃mən."–*sukhməni.* **3** petrify.

ਅਸਦ [əsəd] *Skt adj* not ਸਦ੍ (the best) **2** *n* a lion, tiger. **3** Leo, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

ਅਸਦਖਾਨ [əsədkhan] Nawab Asad Khan, whose title was Asafuddaula. Ibrahim was his original name. During the reign of Shahjahan, he held the rank of a commander of four thousand and of seven thousand troops respectively. During the initial compaign of Banda Bahadur, he was subedar of Delhi. Bahadur Shah appointed him as chief attorney, a rank above that of a minister. He died in 1717 AD.

ਅਸ਼ੱਦ [əṣədd] *A* اشد *adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [əsdrɪṣ] *Skt* असदृश *adj* who has no equal; unique, unparalleled, unequalled.

ਅਸਨ [əsən] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਨ *n* a meal; food, things worth-eating. "asən bəsən dhən dham kahu me na dekhyo."–*BGK*. **2** *Skt* असन् blood. **3** *Skt* असन the act of throwing. See ਅਸ *vr*.

ਅਸਨਾ [əsna], **ਅਸਨਾਇ** [əsnaɪ] *P* آشنا *n* a friend. **2** an acquaintance. **3** a swimmer.

ਅਸਨਾਈ [əsnai] *P* آشنائی *n* friendship, intimacy. **2** acquaintance. "jo kɪchu hoa səbh kɪchu tujh te teri səbh asnai."–*bɪla m 1*. **3** the art and skill of swimming.

ਅਸਨਾਹ [əsnah], **ਅਸਨਾਹਾ** [əsnaha] *Skt* ਸ੍ਨੇਹ *n* love, affection, intimacy. **2** a paramour, chum, friend. See ਆਸ਼ਨਾ. "səbh mɪthɪa əsnaha."–*asa m 5*. "guru kɪrpa te mohɪ əsnaha."–*gəu m 5*.

ਅਸਨਾਨ [əsnan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ and ਸਨਾਨ. **2** *A* اسنان a tooth.

ਅਸਨੇਹ [əsneh] *Skt* ਸ੍ਨੇਹ *n* love, affection, attachment. "nam nə pavhɪ bɪnu əsneh."–*gəu m 3*. **2** ਅਸ (such) ਨੇਹ; such love.

ਅਸਨੇਹਿ [əsnehɪ], **ਅਸਨੇਹੀ** [əsnehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* dear friend, relative, well wisher. "səbh mɪthɪa əsnehi."–*sor m 5*.

ਅਸਨੇਹੁ [əsnehu] See ਅਸਨੇਹ.

ਅਸਪ [əsəp] اسپ *n* a horse, stallion. **2** knight (in the chess game)

ਅਸਪਤ [əspət], **ਅਸਪਤਿ** [əspətɪ] *adj* lord of horses. **2** *n* the sun. "əspətɪ gəjpətɪ nərhɪ nərĩd."–*tilə̃g namdev*. 'There are lords of horses, elephants and men, but that of Namdev is the lord of all the chiefs.'

ਅਸਪਦ [əspəd] See ਆਸਪਦ.

ਅਸਪਰਸ [əspərəs] *Skt* अस्पर्श *adj* untouched; not touching. **2** a sect that avoids touching metals etc. **3** In Sikhism, a person who restrains his senses from indulging in evil. See ਅਪਰਸ. **4** असपृश्य *adj* unworthy of touch; untouchable.

ਅਸਪਾਂ [əspā] plural of ਅਸਪ.

ਅਸਪਾਣ [əspaṇ] See ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ.

ਅਸਪਾਤ [əspat] *Skt* अयस्पत्र *n* a sheet of steel, from which swords are made. See ਅਸਿਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਸਪੀ [əspi] *adj* a keeper of horses. **2** *n* a cavalier.

ਅਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [əsprɪh] *Skt* अस्पृह *adj* without greed; uncovetous. **2** desireless.

ਅਸਫਲ [əsphəl] *adj* fruitless; in vain. **2** worthless. **3** abortive.

ਅਸਫੁਰਤ [əsphurət], **ਅਸਫੁਰਿਤ** [əsphurɪt] *Skt* ਸਫੁਰਿਤ *adj* suddenly struck (idea), intuitive. **2** capricious, transient. **3** revealed. **4** ਅ-ਸਫੁਰਿਤ. which is not within the grasp of knowledge.

ਅਸਫੋਟ [əsphoṭ], **ਅਸਫੋਟਕ** [əsphoṭək] *Skt* ਅਸਫੁਟ *adj* not clear, not well known. **2** sundry, perfunctory. See əsphoṭək kəbbɪt in Dasam Granth.

ਅਸਫੰਦ ਯਾਰ [əsphə̃d yar] *P* اسفندیار son of Gustasap, king of Iran. He was a valiant person who on the orders of his father went to capture Rustam, but was killed by the latter. Asfand Yar greatly promoted the fire worshipping Parsi cult. His name appears in the eighth Hikayat.

ਅਸਬ [əsəb] *P* اسب *n* horse.

ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsbab] *P* اسباب *n* plural of ਸਬਬ reasons. **2** goods, provisions.

ਅਸਭ੍ਯ [əsəbhy]. *Skt adj* lacking in etiquette, uncultured, vulgar, uncouth, ill-mannered.

ਅਸਮ [əsəm] *Skt* unequal, uneven. **2** an odd number. **3** *Skt n* a stone. **4** a mountain. **5** a cloud.

ਅਸਮਝ [əsəmajh] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. **2** devoid of knowledge. "mənu əsəmajh sadhu sə̃gɪ pətiana."–*ram m 5*.

ਅਸਮਦ [əsməd] *Skt* अस्मद् *pron* we, the like of us. **2** our, ours.

ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəth] *Skt* असमर्थ *adj* unable, incapable, weak. **2** unintelligent, dull, lacking

the ability for work.

ਅਸਮਾਣ [əsmaṇ] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman] *P* آسمان *n* the sky, that revolves like a grindstone. "əsman jɪmi dərəkhət." –*tilãg m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਅ-ਸਮਾਨ. unequal, not plain. **3** unparalleled, superb, unique, infatuation, violence, greed, vanity. "kəhɪ kəbir khojəʊ əsman."–*gəʊ.* **4** *n* one who does not regard any one as an equal; vanity, arrogance. "hõs het asa əsman."–*gəʊ m 1.* 'violence, infatuation, greed and vanity.'

ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਂਨ [əsman xãn] See ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਂਨ.

ਅਸਮਿਤਾ [əsmɪta] *Skt* ਅਸਿਮਤਾ *n* considering the visible and the invisible as one; according to Yog Shastar this is one of the five torments, and is named hridəygrãthɪ in Vedant.

ਅਸਮੇਧ [əsmedh] See ਅਸ਼੍ਵਮੇਧ.

ਅਸਮੰਜਸ [əsmãjəs] *Skt* असमञ्जस *adj* inappropriate, improbable, unsuitable. "sʊn masi, əsmənjəs gatha."–*NP.* **2** incoherent, impertinent. **3** tactless. **4** *n* improper time. **5** son of Sagar born to Keshini; he was an evil person, so his father drove him out of his house. After his father's death, he ascended the throne. According to Harivansh, he became a valiant fighter. His son's name was Anshuman. See ਸਗਰ.

ਅਸਯੁਪਾਸਕ [əsyʊpasək] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਯੁਪ-ਪਾਸ਼ਕ *adj* training, cavalry. **2** ਅਸਿ-ਉਪਾਸਕ a worshipper of the sword; a practitioner of weaponry.

ਅਸਰ [əsər] *A* اثر *n* an effect. **2** pressure. **3** a mark, spot. **4** a connection, relation. **5** history. **6** *A* عصر to squeeze. **7** to stop. **8** to give.

ਅਸਰਗ [əsərəg] *Skt* ਅਸਰਗੰ *adj* sans ਸਰਗੰ (creation), uncreated. "nəməstə̃v asərge."–*japu.* See ਸਰਗ.

ਅਸਰਣ [əsəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਰਣ *adj* who does not find refuge anywhere; helpless. See ਅਸਰਣ ਸਰਣ.

ਅਸਰਣਸਰਣ [əsəraṇ səraṇ], ਅਸਰਨਸਰਨ [əsərən sərən] *adj* the protector of those whom no one gives shelter; a shelterer of the shelterless. "əsəraṇ sərṇã ek dəi."–*gyan.*

ਅਸ਼ਰਫ਼ [əṣərəf] *A* اشرف *adj* (one) who is profoundly noble; unique; who has no parallel.

ਅਸ਼ਰਫ਼ੀ [əṣərfi] *P* اشرفی *n* a gold coin; This coin was first introduced in Spain. It was equal to three rupees at current rates. In India, several emperors issued it in their name, but its value has never been constant like that of silver coins. It has fluctuated with the rise/fall in the price of gold. "kaḍh əsərphi dhəni kəhayo."–*cəritr 38.*

ਅਸ਼ਰਫ਼ੁਲਮਖ਼ਲੂਕ਼ਾਤ [əsrəfulməxlukat] *A* اشرف مخلوقات *adj* the best of the created beings; man, human being.

ਅਸਰਾਉ [əsraʊ] *Skt* ਆਸ਼੍ਰਯ *n* support, succour, basis. "vɪcɪ səca asraʊ."–*var ram 1 m 3.* **2** refuge. "cʊke səbh əsraʊ."–*sri ə m 5.* "jakəʊ koɪ nə rakhe praṇi tɪsʊ tu dehɪ əsraʊ."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਸਰਾਨਦੀ [əsranədi] according to Ratan Mala, the wind discharged from the anus. See ਅਸੁਰਨਦੀ.

ਅਸ਼ਰਾਫ਼ [əṣraf] *A* اشراف *adj* plural of ਸ਼ਰੀਫ਼; gentle and noble persons.

ਅਸਰਾਰ [əsrar] *adv* continuously, without break. **2** *A* اسرار *n* plural of ਸਿੱਰ, secrets, hidden hopes. **3** *A* اصرار persistence, insistence. **4** *A* اشرار plural of ਸ਼ਰੀਰ.

ਅਸਰਾਲ [əsral] *adj* terrible, dreadful. **2** *P* اژدر or اژدہا *n* a python. **3** ਅਸੁਰਾਲਯ the place of the demons. **4** hell, the Hades. "bhe sagər əsral pəɪa."–*ram ə m 1.* See ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ.

ਅਸਰੀਤ [əsrit] such a custom, such usage. **2** *Skt* अशितृ *adj* gluttonous. **3** a village menial, dependent on others. **4** a special menial Brahmin by caste, incharge of kitchen on the occasion of a marriage or mourning. "hoɪ əsrit purohɪta."–*BG.*

ਅਸਰੂਪ [əsrup] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਰੂਪ *n* a form, figure. "pəʊṇ paṇi əgni əsrup."–*oə̃kar.* "vərən bhekh əsrup

nə japi."–sidhgosəṭɪ. **2** one's own image. **3** *adj* ਅਰੂਪ without form; shapeless. **4** ਅਸੁ (breath) ਰੂਪ, the embodiment of life.

ਅਸਲ [əsl] *A* اصل *adj* pure, true, real. See ਅਸਲਿ. **2** *n* a root, See ਅਸੁਲੁ. **3** principal amount. **4** a race, tribe, lineage. **5** respect, reputation. **6** *A* عسل honey. **7** *adj* good, gentle. **8** *Skt n* iron. **9** a weapon.

ਅਸਲਮ [əsləm] *A* اسلم *adj* very simple. **2** highly virtuous. **3** very secure.

ਅਸਲਮ ਖ਼ਾਂ [əsləm xã] See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਂ.

ਅਸਲਿ [əsəlɪ] *adv* in fact, really. "nanək te nər əsəlɪ khər jɪ bɪnu guṇ gərəbu kərə̃t."–*səva m 1.* See ਅਸਲ 1.

ਅਸਵ [əsəv] *Skt* ਆਸਵ. wine, liquor. "pɪpə̃t əsvə̃ bhəṭə̃."–*dətt.* See ਆਸਵ.

ਅਸਵਦ [əsvəd] *A* اسود *adj* thick black (ਸਵਾਦ means black) **2** *n* a black stone, about six or seven inches in length, fixed in the wall of Kaba. According to Abbas Muhammad, it was white when it fell from the heaven but gradually turned black because of touching by human beings. After the dissolution of the world, while God will be administering justice to people, this stone will acquire two eyes and a tongue. With its eyes, it will identify persons who kissed it and with the tongue it will give evidence in favour of such devotees.

ਅਸਵਾਰ [əsvar] *P* اسوار a horse rider. *adj* (one) who is riding a horse. **2** riding some conveyance. **3** *n* cavalry soldier. *Skt* अश्वार one who bridles a horse.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [əsvara] *n* an attack, a march, procession. "xalse ne əjj asvara karna hɛ." –*prov.* **2** death, breathing one's last. "navĩ patṣahi da əsvara kɪs prəkar hoɪa?" –*bhəgtavli.* **3** a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. "bəhuro le javhu əsvara."–*GPS.* **4**. Guru Granth Sahib being taken in a procession.

ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [əsvari] *P* سواری *n* the act of mounting a horse. **2** knowledge of horse riding. **3** a conveyance, fit for riding.

ਅਸਾ [əsa] short form for ਆਸ਼ਾ. "mən məhɪ rakhəu ek əsa re."–*dev m 5.* **2** See ਅਸਾਂ. amongst us. "əsa joru nahi je kɪchu kərɪ sakhɪ."–*suhi m 4.*

ਅਸਾਂ [əsã] *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ we. "əsã bhɪ othɛ jaṇa."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇia.*

ਅਸਾਸਹ [əsasəh] See ਅਸਾਸੇ.

ਅਸਾਸਾ [əsasa] *A* اثاثه *n* property. **2** assets, eminence.

ਅਸਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀ [əsastri] *Skt* अशास्त्रिन् *adj* (one) who does not know the Shastars (religious texts); uneducated, illiterate. **2** (one) who goes against the Shastars. **3** believing in fake Shastars.

ਅਸਾਹ [əsah], **ਅਸਾਂਹ** [əsãh] *Skt* अस्मासु in us, among us. "əuguṇ səbh əsah."–*sri m 1.*

ਅਸਾਜ੍ਯ [əsajy] *adj* impossible to create; irreparable, impossible. "əsajyə̃ sajɪ səmjɪa."–*səhəs m 5.* See ਸਮਜਿਆ.

ਅਸਾਡੜਾ [əsaḍṛa] *adj* ours. "je tu mɪtr əsaḍṛa." –*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਸਾਡੜੇ [əsaḍṛe] *adj* ours. "mɪtr əsaḍṛe sei." –*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsaḍa] *adj* See ਅਸਾਡੜਾ.

ਅਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ [əṣãtɪ] *Skt* अशान्ति *n* lack of peace, restlessness, commotion.

ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh] *Skt* ਅਸਾਧ੍ਯ *adj* which cannot be proved, intractable. **2** that cannot be cured. "əsadh rog upjɪo tən bhitərɪ ṭərət nə kahu ṭario."–*maru m 5.* See ਅਸਾਧੁ.

ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ [əsadharəṇ] *adj* uncommon, exceptional. **2** special, extraordinary.

ਅਸਾਧਿ [əsadhɪ] ਅਸਾਧ੍ਯ. See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਧੁ [əsadhu] *Skt adj* unholy, bad, wicked, villainous.

ਅਸਾਧ੍ਯ [əsadhy] See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਨ [əsan] *A* احسان *Skt* a benefaction, a virtuous act. **2** kindness. **3** *P* آسان *adj* easy, convenient,

facile.

ਅਸਾਨਮੰਦ [əsanmə̃d], **ਅਸਾਨਵੰਦ** [əsanvə̃d] *P* احسانمند *adj* indebted, obliged, grateful.

ਅਸਾਮੀ [əsami] *A* آسامی *n* plural of ਇਸਮ; plural of ਅਸਮਾ. **2** a rank, post, an appointment. **3** a person paying hiring charges, revenue etc. **4** a party taking side in a legal case.

ਅਸਾਰ [əsar] *S adj* unconscious, oblivious, inattentive. "na soiɛ əsar."–*s kəbir.* **2** *Skt* without ਸਾਰ (essence); inessential. **3** shoddy, cheap. **4** *n* a castor oil plant. **5** sandalwood. **6** an incense stick. **7** *Skt* ਆਸਾਰ rain shower. "nɛnəhu nir əsar bəhɛ."–*asa kəbir.* **8** *A* آثار plural of ਅਸਰ, mark, sign, symptom.

ਅਸਾਰਤ [əsarət] *A* اشارت *n* a sign, signal. "kərhɪ̃ ucaɪ, əsarət dəl dəi."–*caritr 151.* 'By raising his hand, (he) gave a signal to the troops.'

ਅਸਾਰਥ [əsarəth] *Skt* ਅਸਾਰਾਰਥ *n* worthless things, vain possessions. **2** a worthless action. "suarəth tɪagɪ asərathɪ rɔcɪo, nəhɪ sɪmrɛ prəbhu. "–*sar m 5.*

ਅਸਾਰਥਿ [əsarəthɪ] in vain, See ਅਸਾਰਥ.

ਅਸਾੜ [əsaṛ] *Skt* ਆਸਾਢ *n* the month of Harh , the fourth month of Bikrami year. Full moon marks its utraṣaḍha.

ਅਸਾੜਾ [əsaṛa], **ਅਸਾੜੀ** [asaṛi] *adj* our, ours. "nãhi kɪchu əsaṛa jiu."–*majh m 5.* "rakh-hu sərəm əsaṛi. "–*majh m 5.*

ਅਸਿ [əsɪ] See *vr* ਅਸੁ *n* a cutting weapon, sword. "əsɪ krɪpan khə̃ḍo khəṛəg tupək təbər əru tir."–*sənama.* **2** a stream that flows near Kashi. "bənarəsɪ əsɪ bəsta."–*gɔ̃ḍ namdev.* **3** in the phrase. "tətvməsɪ." (ਤਤ੍-ਤ੍ਵੰ-ਅਸਿ) which means 'that is you', it is second person singular 'thou'. "sam ju bed tətvməsɪ mane."–*GPS.*

ਅਸਿਕਨੀ [əsɪkni] *Skt* असिक्नी See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ. Chenab river. **2** night. **3** a female servant or slave of ladies of the harem.

ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ [əsɪketu] *n* one who has ਅਸਿ (sword) in his ਕੇਤੁ (flag); the deathless one, God. "sri əsɪketu jəgət ke isa."–*cɔpəi.* **2** Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਸਿੱਖ [əsɪkkh] *adj* who is not a Sikh; who has not imbibed the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev. **2** See ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ.

ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ [əsɪkkhɪt] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਿਕ੍ਸ਼ਤ *adj* who has not received training. **2** uneducated, illiterate. **3** uncouth, uncivilised, vulgar.

ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt] *adj* not white. **2** black. "əsɪt bəstrə tɪh ə̃g."–*parəs.* **3** unlimited, endless. **4** *Skt* ਅਸ਼ਿਤ blunt, not sharp. **5** eaten, contaminated. **6** *n* the name of a king of the Surya dynasty who was a son of Dhruvsandhi. After his defeat by the Haihay clan, he retreated to the Himalayas.

ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿ [əsɪtbarɪ] *n* a river carrying black water; Jamna (Yamuna) river–*sənama.*

ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿਪਤਿ [əsɪtbarɪpətɪ] master of Jamna river, Krishandev–*sənama.*

ਅਸਿਤਾ [əsɪta] *adj* not white, black. "əsɪta nɪsɪ mo səsɪ se bɪgse."–*səmudr mãthən.* **2** *n* Jamna river. **3** *Skt* अशितृ *adj* an eater, a devourer. **4** *Skt* असितृ a thrower.

ਅਸਿਧਰ [əsɪdhər], **ਅਸਿਧਾਰੀ** [əsɪdhari] *adj* who wields a sword, swordsman. "ənbɪkar əsɪdhari."–*həzare.* **2** *n* Mahakal; Shiv, the destroyer. **3** sword wielding, Khalsa.

ਅਸਿਧਾਵ [əsɪdhav] a nomad who polishes weapons. See ਅਸਿ and ਧਾਵ.

ਅਸਿਧੁਜ [əsɪdhuj] See ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ. "sri əsɪdhuj ju kəriəhu rəccha."–*cɔpəi.*

ਅਸਿਨੀ [əsɪni] *n* an army of swordmen–*sənama.* **2** an army of ਅਸ੍ਵ (horses), cavalry–*sənama.*

ਅਸਿ ਪਤ੍ਰ [əsɪ pətr] *Skt n* the blade of sword. **2** according to the Purans, hell spread over four thousand miles on the earth, having a dense forest of trees bearing swordlike leaves which, while falling upon the sinners, clip their limbs.

ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ [əsɪpaṇɪ], **ਅਸਿਪਾਣੀ** [əsɪpaṇi], **ਅਸਿਪਾਨਿ** [əsɪpanɪ] *n* Mahakal, the great destroyer holding a sword in hand. "srɪ əsipaṇɪ krɪpa tumrɪ kər."–*ramav.* **2** Guru Gobind Singh. **3** a baptized Sikh.

ਅਸ਼ਿਵਾ [əṣɪva] *adj* inauspicious. "ṣiva (ਗਿਦੜੀ) əṣɪva (ਅਮੰਗਲ) pukarət bhai."–*GPS.* 'a female jackal giving out ill-omened sounds.' See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ.

ਅਸੀ [əsi] See ਅਸਿ. **2** See ਅੱਸੀ. **3** *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ, we. "əsi khəte bəhut kəmavde."–*səva m 5.* **4** *adj* who holds ਅਸਿ (sword). "əsi gədi kɔci bəl gaḍhe."–*cərɪtr 405.* 'wielder of the sword, wearer of the armour.'

ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], **ਅਸੀਸੜੀ** [əsisṛi] *Skt* आशिष् *n* a blessing, prayer. "dehu səjəṇ əsisṛia."–*sohɪla.*

ਅਸੀਨ [əsin] sat. See ਆਸੀਨ. **2** "asən ḍas əsin." –*NP.*

ਅਸੀਬਹਾਦੁਰ [əsibəhadur] Poets like Bhai Sukha Singh having translated 'teg' into 'əsi', have attributed this name to the ninth Sikh Guru.

ਅਸੀਮ [əsim] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. "payo ənəd əsim hɛ."–*ṣəloh.*

ਅਸੀਰ [əsir] *A* ﻋﺴﻴﺮ *adj* great, high. **2** chosen, choicest, best. **3** *A* ﺍﺳﻴﺮ arrested, prisoner. "gɪryo ə̃dh jyõ hvɛ nrɪpətɪ drɪg yut bhəyo əsir."–*cərɪtr 30.* **4** *A* ﻋﺴﻴﺮ near, close by. **5** tangled hair.

ਅਸੀਰਬਚਨ [əsirbəcən], **ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ** [əsirbad] *n* a blessing, benediction, an initiatory sermon.

ਅਸੀਲ [əsil] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੀਲ *n* lack of ਸ਼ੀਲ (good conduct), without virtue. **2** *adj* of bad character; depraved. **3** *A* ﺍﺻﻴﻞ-ﺍﺻﻞ *adj* virtuous, nice, gentle. **4** a legitimate issue of wedded parents; gentle, descent.

ਅਸੁ [əsu] See *vr* ਅਸ੍ *n* mind, heart. **2** vital breath. "bəsu dɛ əsu dɛ jəg me jəs lijɛ."–*krisən.* **3** *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਰੁ a tear. "utsəv səmɛ janɪ əsu roki." –*GPS.* **4** *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਵ a horse. "əsu həsti rəth əsvari." –*sukhmani.*

ਅਸੁਅਰਿ [əsuərɪ] *n* the enemy of vital breath; Yam, the God of death. **2** the destroyer of life, a weapon–*sənama.* **3** a killer, thug–*sənama.* **4** the enemy of ਅਸੁ (horse), a tiger.–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ [əsuərɪ ə̃tək]–*sənama.* enemy of ਅਸੁ (breath), the noose.

ਅਸੁਆਸਨ [əsuasən] an assurance. See ਆਸ਼੍ਵਾਸਨ. **2** ਅਸ਼ੁ-ਆਸਨ a blanket to cover the saddle. **3** a saddle; padded seat on the horse back.

ਅਸੁਆਂ [əsuã] *adj* without ਸੁਵਨ (son), childless. **2** without ego, unselfconscious, free from pride. "ənkal əpal dɪal əsuã."–*əkal.*

ਅਸੁਹਰ [əsuhər] one who takes ਅਸੁ (breath), a killer, an enemy. **2** Yam, the god of death. **3** poison.

ਅਸ਼ੁਚਿ [əṣucɪ] *Skt adj* impure, profane.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [əsuda] *n* the provider of ਅਸੁ (vital air); amrit, nectar–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਦਾਨ [əsudan] *n* ਅਸ਼੍ਵਦਾਨ horse giving in charity. "əsudan gəjdan."–*ram namdev.*

ਅਸੁਧ [əsudh] *adj* unconscious, unaware, senseless. **2** *Skt* अशुद्ध *adj* impure, filthy. **3** incorrect, erroneous.

ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧਿ [əṣuddhɪ] *n* an impurity. **2** a lapse.

ਅਸੁਨ [əsun] *n Skt* ਆਸ਼੍ਵਿਨ *n* the month of Assu, seventh month of the Indian calendar, its full moon is in Asvini lunar mansion.

ਅਸੁਨਿ [əsunɪ] *n* during the month of Assu. "əsunɪ au pɪra! sa dhən jhurɪ mui."–*baramah tukhari.*

ਅਸੁਨੀ [əsuni] *n* cavalry.–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਨੀਕੁਮਾਰ [əsunikumar] See ਅਸ਼੍ਵਿਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ. "əsuni kumar kete ə̃sa əvtar kete."–*əkal.*

ਅਸੁਪਤਿ [əsupətɪ] *n* master of the horse, the sun. **2** master of life, the human soul. **3** transcendent God.

ਅਸੁਪਵਨ [əsupəvən] *adj* (horse) having the speed of wind; a very fast running horse. "əsupəvən həsətɪ əsvari."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਸ਼ੁਭ [əṣubh] *Skt adj* inauspicious, unpropitious. **2** *n* an unlucky happening, a calamity.

ਅਸ਼ੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਕ [əṣubh chĩtək] *adj* hostile; (one) who wishes ill of others.

ਅਸ਼ੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਨ [əṣubh chĩtən] *n* illwill, hostile thinking.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧ [əsumedh] See ਅਸ਼੍ਵਮੇਧ. "əsumedh jəgne." –*gɔ̃d namdev.* **2** son of king Jaṇmejay born to a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਰਾਜ, ਅੰਗ 195.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧਾਨ [əsumedhan] Janmejaya's second son born of a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਅਸੁਰ [əsur] *Skt n* one who over throws gods, a demon. See ਅਸ੍ *vr* "əngən kal əsur təb mare." –*cəritr 405.* **2** a fiend, ghost. **3** the sun that shines, See ਅਸ੍ *vr* **4** a wrong act, sin. "əsur sə̃ghare sukhɪ vəsɛ."–*sri m 3.* "sətɪguru əsur sə̃gharu."–*sri ə m 1.* **5** an evil doer. "kukrɪt kərəm je jəg məhɪ karhi, nam əsur tɪn ko jəg dhərhi."–*VN.* **6** in Nighunṭ[1] it means a cloud. **7** *adj* life-bearing, alive. **8** In Shastarnammala ignorant writers have put ਅਸੁਰ in place of ਅਸੁ, which means 'thrown away'. See ਅਸ੍ *vr* "pəsupətɪ prɪthəm bəkhankɛ əsur ṣəbəd phun dehu."–*112.* The correct version is: "əsr ṣəbəd phun dehu" meaning 'an arrow thrown after remembering the name of Pashupati (Shiv)'. **9** In the Rig Ved, this term figures for god because ਅਸ੍ *vr* stands for brightness of metal. It is also so for imparting life. See ਰਿਗਵੇਦ 1-35-9: असुर: सर्वेषां प्राणद: In the Zoroastrian scripture, Zend, ਅਹੁਰ stands for god. Sanskrit [s] becomes [h] in Zend. For example: ਸਪ੍ਤ-ਹਫ਼ਤ, ਦਸ਼-ਦਹ, ਮਾਸ-ਮਾਹ. **10** In Valmik's Ramayan, in chapter 45 it is held that Varun's daughter Varuni (wine), named Sura as well, appeared at the time of the churning of the sea of milk and rice but she was not accepted by the demons. So they were named ਅਸੁਰ as against those named ਸੁਰ who accepted her.

ਅਸੁਰ ਸੰਘਾਰ [əsur sə̃ghar] *adj* comparable to destroyers or killers like demons, monstrous. "hoa əsur sə̃ghar."–*sri ə m 5.* **2** killer of demons. **3** killed the evil doers.

ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਕ [əsursə̃gharək], **ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਣ** [əsursə̃gharəṇ] *adj* a killer of demons, destruction of evil-doers. **2** eliminator of the property of demons. "mera prəbhu saca əsur sə̃gharəṇ." –*maru solhe m 3.*

ਅਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ [əsurguru] *n* the teacher of demons, Shukracary.

ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ [əsur nədi] *n* rectum; anus through which filth flows out. "əsur nədi ka bə̃dhɛ mul."–*ram beni.* per yog the posture of sitting with heel stuck in the rectum so as to close it. **2** a flow of evil ideas.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤ [əsurpɪt] *n* father of the demons, Kashyap.–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਣੀ [əsurpɪtṇi] *n* the earth, Kashyap's wife.–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜ [əsur raj] *adj* the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan.–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜਅਰਿ [əsur rajərɪ] *n* the enemy of Ravan, Ram Chandar.–*sənama.*.

ਅਸੁਰਾ ਨਦੀ [əsura nədi] discharge of wind through the anus, "əsura nədi əpuṭhi tərɛ."–*rətənmala bə̃no.* 'By preventing its slanting discharge it regulates the flow.'

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ [əsurardən] *Skt* असुरार्दन *n* one who crushes demons. **2** Ram Chandar. "əsurardən ke kərko jɪn ek-hi ban bɪkhɛ tən cakhyo."–*ramav.*

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਿ [əsurarɪ] *Skt n* enemy of the demons, god. "nɪksi əsurarɪ ki sɛn cəli."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਸੁਰਿਸ [əsurɪs] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ਼ the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan.–*sənama.*

ਅਸੁਰੀ [əsuri] *n* a demoness–*sənama.* See ਆਸੁਰੀ. **2** *Dg* rye *Skt* ਆਸੁਰੀ mustard.

[1] An ancient dictionary of the the Vedas by Kashyap, on which saint Yasak wrote a commentary. This is a very old document. It efficiently enables the grasp of the Vedic diction.

ਅਸੁਰੇਸ [əsures] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ਼ the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. 3 Bali. 4 Hiranyakashipu. 5 Shumbh. 6 the rule of demons, Mahadev.

ਅਸੁਰੋ ਪੁਰ [əsuro pʊr] the battlefield brimming with demons. "mũḍ kəṭyo əsuro pʊr ma." –*cāḍi 1*. 2 city of demons, the underworld.

ਅਸੁਲੁ [əsulu] *adv* from the origin, since the beginning, from the creation of reality. "əsulu ik dhatu."–*jəpu*. See ਅਸਲ 2 and ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸੁ [əsu] See ਅਸ਼ and ਅੱਸੁ. "əsu sukhi vəsādia jɪna məɪa hərɪ raɪ."–*majh barahmah*.

ਅਸੂਆ [əsua] *Skt* ਅਸੂਯਾ *n* jealousy, malice, envy. "sərəṇ pərɪo təjɪ gərəbəsua."–*gəu m 5*. 'renouncing pride and malice.'

ਅੱਸੂਆ [ə̃sua] *n* a tear.

ਅਸੂਝ [əsujh] *adj* invisible. "əsujh hɛ."–*japu*. 2 ignorant, stupid.

ਅਸੂਣੀ [əsuṇi] *n* hope, longing. "vətɪ əsuṇi bə̃nɪ."–*s fərid*. 'equipped again with hope.'

ਅਸੂਤ [əsut] *adj* lacking alignment, misfit. 2 unborn. 3 *Skt* ਅਸੂਤ੍ਰ unstitched, without connection, uninterested. "adɪ rup əsut." –*japu*.

ਅਸੂਦਾ [əsuda] See ਆਸੂਦਾ. "nɪj nɪj sɛn əsudi kərkɛ."–*GPS*.

ਅਸੂਯਕ [əsuyək] *Skt adj* jealous, envious.

ਅਸੂਯਾ [əsuya] See ਅਸੂਆ.

ਅਸੂਲ [əsul] See ਉਸੂਲ.

ਅਸੇਅ [əsea] *Skt* ਆਸ਼੍ਰਯ *n* support, prop, basis. "kɪ əseas."–*gyan*. 2 *adj* (one) who does not consume anything. 3 what is difficult to consume.

ਅਸੇਸ [əses], **ਅਸੇਖ** [əsekh] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੇਸ, *adj* complete, whole. 2 endless, boundless. "əjonɪ adɪ əsekh."–*japu*.

ਅਸੇਤ [əset] *adj* not white. 2 black. 3 blue, yellow, etc.

ਅਸੈ [əsɛ] surely, certainly. 2 is. See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਸੋਕ [əsok] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੋਕ *adj* free from sorrow; happy, content. "bhəyo əsok devpətɪ təb-hi." –*səloh*. 2 *n* absence of grief; happiness, joy, pleasure. "əsok gəyo tɪn hũ te nəsai."–*krɪsən*. 'Happiness fled from them.' 3 a tree that is evergreen and has fragrant flowers, ਮਧੁਪੁਸ਼ਪ. *L* Jonesia Asoca. 4 mercury. 5 Vishnu. 6 king of Magdh Desh, son of Bindusar of Maurya dynasty and grandson of Chandargupat. His full name is Ashok Varadhman. In the history of Buddhism, his is an exalted name.

Ashok was initially a Shaivite and acknowledged the Brahmans as religious preceptors. Later he became a Buddhist. He provided for 64000 Buddhist monks and erected 84000 columns of fame on which political and religious edicts were engraved.

During the 18th year of his reign, he organised a huge religious assembly and later sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and other countries. He prohibited the killing of animals. The entire country from Afganistan to Lanka was under his control. This information may be gathered from the edicts engraved in the Pali language on stones and found in various parts of the country. Many writers have referred to him as Priyadarshan.

Ashok ruled with great elan from Patliputra (Patna) between 269 and 232 BC. His daughter, the pious Charumati was a famous preacher of Buddhism.

ਅਸ਼ੋਕ ਬਣ [əṣok bəṇ], **ਅਸ਼ੋਕ ਵਨ** [əṣok vən], **ਅਸ਼ੋਕ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ** [əṣok vaṭɪka] *adj* a sorrow-eradicating (garden) 2 *n* Ashok-garden. a particular garden in Ceylon where Sita was kept by Ravan. 3 a garden of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya.

ਅਸੋਖ [əsokh] *adj* which cannot be dried, not dry.

ਅਸੋਗ [əsog], **ਅਸੋਗੀ** [əsogi] *adj* free from sorrow, joyful, happy, content.

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] *adj* devoid of thinking, ignorant. "trɪgəd jonɪ əcet sə̃bhəv pũn pap əsoc."–*asa rəvidas.* **2** *n* absence of the thinking process, a state of thoughtlessness, "jan əjan bhəe həm bavər soc əsoc dɪvəs jãhi."–*sor ravdas.* **3** *Skt* **ਅਸ਼ੌਚ** *n* impiety, uncleanliness.

ਅਸੋਚਾ [əsoca] *adj* free from worry, carefree. **2** polluted, impure, defiled. **3** (one) who does not think; unthinking.

ਅਸੋਤਾ [əsota] *n* wakefulness, lack of sleep. "nɪt pəṛhave kəre əsota."–*BG.*

ਅਸੌਚ [əsɔc] See **ਅਸੋਚ** 3.

ਅਸੰਖ [əsə̃kh], **ਅਸੰਖਯ** [əsə̃khəy], **ਅਸੰਖਯਾਤ** [əsə̃khyat] *adj* countless, numberless, limitless, unlimited. "əsə̃kh jəp əsə̃kh bhau."–*jəpu.*

ਅਸੰਗ [əsə̃g] shameless, unashamed. **2** *Skt* असङ्ग *adj* alone, without company. **3** uncommon. **4** unattached. **5** *n* God. **6** Shiv. **7** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsə̃gət] *adj* incompatible, improper, discordant.

ਅਸੰਗਤਿ [əsə̃gətɪ] *n* incompatibility, unsuitability. **2** compatibility-error, if for example one says. "an elephant has long curved horns" or "a cow with a long trunk", such compatibility-errors gets committed. **3** a literary figure of speech in which action and cause are at variance. "hetu ənət hi hoy jəhĩ kaj ənət hi hoy."–*ṣɪvraj bhuṣəṇ.*

Example:

prem mətt mərdana gave,
ṣrota sunət bhul sudh jave.

'Mardana sings in trance, but it is the audience who lose consciousness.'

(b) Putting a thing for effect at a different place is another form of incompatibility. "ɔr ṭhɔr kərṇiy jo kərət ɔr hi ṭhɔr."–*ləlɪt ləlam.*

Example:

ved dəva dini sukhəd dukhia purekh nɪhar,
ãkhe ki phaki kəri phaki ãkhən ḍar.

–*ələ̃kar sagər sudha.*

(c) The third form of incompatibility is when the conclusion is at variance with the action. "kərən ləge jo kaj kəchu tã hoy vɪruddh."–*ləlɪt ləlam.*

Example:

bəlɪ pota prəhlad da ĩdrpuri di ɪcch ɪchə̃da,
kər sə̃purən jəgg sɔ ɪkk ɪkotər jəgg kərə̃da,
ĩdrasəṇ no pərhəre jaɪ pətal su hukmibə̃da.

–*BG.*

ਅਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [əsə̃grəh] *n* absence of collectivity, failure to collect.

ਅਸੰਜਤ [əsə̃jət] *Skt* आसज्जित *adj* collected, joined, closed. "dvar əsə̃jət kəre."–*GPS.* 'closed the doors.' **2** closed, shut.

ਅਸੰਤ [əsə̃t] *Skt* असन्त *adj* not saintly, unsaintly, bad, false, vile. "mɪle əsə̃t məsəṭɪ kərɪ rəhie."–*gə̃ḍ kəbir.*

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ [əsə̃prəgyat səmadhɪ] *Skt* असंप्रज्ञात समाधि *n* a posture of Yog in which the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes; unambiguous meditation, accompanied by concentration.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰੇਹ [əsə̃preh] *Skt* अस्पृह *adj* free from desire; content.

ਅਸੰਭ [əsə̃bh] *Skt* अशम्भु *n* ill-omened, inauspicious. "kəlɪjug cəryo əsə̃bh, jəgət kəvən bɪdhɪ bac he?"–*kəlki.* **2** *Skt* **ਅਸੰਭਵ** *adj* birth free, beyond birth "əsə̃bh he."–*japu.* **3** impossible. "jite əsə̃bh."–*gyan.* 'conquered those who were impossible to conquer.' **4** *Skt* अश्म भूत əṣmbhut, stone-bodied. "sun mɪtr mə̃trɪ əsə̃bh."–*gyan.*

ਅਸੰਭਉ [əsə̃bhəu] impossible. See **ਅਸੰਭ** 2.

ਅਸੰਭ ਸੰਭ [əsə̃bh sə̃bh] *n* Brahma born to **ਅਸੰਭਵ** (Vishnu); the four-faced. "əsə̃bhsə̃bh manie, kəror bɪsənu ṭhanie."–*gyan.*

ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsə̃bhəv] *Skt adj* what is not possible. **2** *n* the Creator, who is beyond birth; not born. **3** Vishnu, according to the Purans. **4** a figure of meaning in poetry denoting happening of

the impossible; thus əsəbhəv is one which describes the impossible as actually occurring. "ənhube ki bat kəchu prəgəṭ bhəi si jan." –ṣɪvraj bhuṣən.

Example:

məskā bhəgnātɪ sɛlā kərdəmā tərātɪ pəpiləkəh,
sagrā ləghātɪ pīgā təm prəgas ādhəkəh,
sadh sāgeṇ sɪmrāt gobīd sərəṇ
nanək hərɪ hərɪ hare.–səhəs m 5.
adɪ tɪmərlāg te ənek patṣah bhəe
keti kul bit gəi əməl cəlaɪkɛ,
deṣ te vɪdeṣ carō cəkk səbh nivē ay
kəhū na məvasi bhəṭ dɪye viclaykɛ,
əngən sen koṣ dirəgh durəg bhari
raj ko səmaj kɔn səkɛ su gɪnaykɛ
ṣri gubīd sīgh e sərup pāth xalsa kɛ
kɔn janɛ dēge badṣahət khəpay kɛ.
–GPS.

peṭ bəjavət chudha dukh ṣri sətɪguru səmuhay,
ko janət tho phul ko deṣənpətɪ hvɛjay.

5 a defect of a characteristic. See ਅਸੰਗਤਿ 2.

ਅਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [əsəbhavna] *Skt* असम्भावना *n* impossibility, absence of possibility.

ਅਸੰਮਕ [əsāmək] *Skt* असम्यक *adj* inappropriate, improper. 2 false, untrue. 3 opposite, contrary. "jɪs te dərəs əsāmək pɪkhɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਸੰਮਤ [əsāmət] *Skt adj* not liked, unapproved. 2 contrary to opinion, without approval.

ਅਸੰਮਤਿ [əsāmətɪ] *Skt n* a lack of agreement; a difference of opinion.

ਅੱਸੀ [əssi] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੀਤਿ eighty.

ਅੱਸੂ [əssu] *Skt* ਆਸ਼੍ਵਿਨ *n* the month of Assu on the night of full moon; it is in the mansion əṣvɪni.

ਅਸ਼੍ਚਰਜ [əscərəj] See ਅਚਰਜ and ਆਸ਼੍ਚਰਜ. "əscərəj rupā rəhāt jənmā."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ [əsṭ] See ਅਸਟ, ਅਠ and ਆਠ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਸਿਧਿ [əsṭ sɪdhɪ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਕ [əsṭək] *Skt n* a group of eight objects. 2 a recitation of eight stanzas. "ɪm əsṭək ustətɪ kəri pəṭh mən vāchɪt paɪ."–*GPS.* 3 son of the royal seer Vishvamitar, born to Madhvi daughter of king Yayati.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਕੁਲ [əsṭ kul] *n* eight races of cobras. In the Purans, they are shown as descended from eight cobras: ṣcṣ, vasukɪ, kāmbəl, kərkoṭək, pədəm, məhāpədəm, ṣākh and kulɪk.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਗੰਧ [əsṭgādh] *Skt* अष्टगन्ध *n* a group of eight fragrant objects viz. əgər (aloe wood), kəsturi (musk), kuṭh (costus speciousus), kesər (saffron) kəpur (camphor), khəs (root of andropogon muricatus), cādən (sandalwood), and təj (bay tree or its bark) "əṣṭ gādh səj arti dhəre."–*səloh.*

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਛਾਪ [əsṭ chap] eight celebrated poets of Vrij who have left their impact on other poets. They are: Surdas, Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chatur Bhuj, Chhit Swami, Nand Das and Govind Das.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਦਿਕਪਾਲ [əsṭ dɪkpal] See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਦਿੱਗਜ [əsṭ dɪggəj] See ਦਿੱਗਜ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਧਾਤੁ [əsṭ dhatu] See ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਨਦੀ [əsṭ nədi] *n* In the Purans and the Simritis, eight sacred rivers are: Ganges, Jamna, Sarasvati, Shatdrav (Satluj), Vipasha (Beas), Eravati (Ravi), Chandarbhaga (Chenab), Vitsata (Jehlum). "ləkhe əsṭ nədyan ko dərəp bhajɛ."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਨਾਇਕਾ [əṣṭ naɪka], **ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਨਾਯਿਕਾ** [əṣṭ nayɪka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ and its footnote.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਪਦੀ [əṣṭpədi] See ਅਸਟਪਦੀ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਬਸੁ [əṣṭbəsu] See ਬਸੁ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਭੁਜਾ [əṣṭbhuja] See ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਮੰਗਲ [əst məngəl] In the religious scriptures of the Hindus, eight agents for arranging bliss are: horse, elephant, cow, pitcher full of water, fan, flag, trumpet and lamp. In some books a lion replaces the horse and a wardrum comes in place of the trumpet. 2 In some scriptures

they are the following: Brahman, cow, fire, gold, ghee (purified butter), the sun, water and king. **3** a horse that has its mane, tail, chest and four hoofs all white.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਲੋਕ [əṣṭ lok] Hinduism accepts the following worlds (other than the one of human mortals); brəhəm lok (divine sphere), pɪtrɪ lok (world of deceased ancestors), cə̃dr lok (sphere of the moon), ɪ̃drlok (heaven, abode of gods), gə̃dhərəv lok (domain of celestial music), rakṣəs lok (sphere of demons), yəkṣ lok (sphere of wealth), and pɪṣac lok (world of evil spirits).

ਅਸ਼੍ਟ ਵ੍ਯਾਕਰਣ [əṣṭ vyakərəṇ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਾਂਗ [əṣṭãg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਾਦਸ਼ [əṣṭadəṣ] *Skt* eighteen.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਾਪਦ [əṣṭapəd] See ਅਸਟਾਪਦ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ [əṣṭavəkr] See ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਟੋਤਰ [əṣṭotər] See ਅਠੋਤਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਤ [əst] *Skt* अस्त *vr* to be without splendour; be invisible; to set. **2** *Skt* अस्त *adj* hidden, concealed, withdrawn. **3** destroyed, perished. **4** *n* the mountain behind which sets the sun. **5** *P* است is ਅਸ੍ਤਿ. **6** *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਥਿ a bone. "bɪsṭa əst krɪmɪ udəru bhərɪo hɛ."–*səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਅਸ੍ਤਮਨ [əstmən], **ਅਸ੍ਤਮਯਨ** [əstməyən] See ਅਸਤਮਨ.

ਅਸ੍ਤਵ੍ਯਸ੍ਤ [əstvyəst] *Skt adj* topsy turvy, helter-skelter.

ਅਸ੍ਤਿ [əstɪ] *Skt n* existence, being, essence. **2** visibility, presence. **3** daughter of Jarasandh and wife of Kans, king of Mathura.

ਅਸ੍ਤਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [əstɪ bhatɪ prɪya] *sen* three attributes of the Divine: sət (truth), cɪt (knowledge) and anə̃d (happiness) "sət cetən anə̃d ɪk əstɪ bhatɪ prɪy pur."–*GPS.* See meanings of all the three words.

ਅਸ੍ਤੁ [əstu] *part Skt* yes, all right, O.K. **2** be it so.

ਅਸ੍ਤੇਯ [əstey] *n* giving up theft, renouncing stealing.

ਅਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ [əstrə] See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀ [əstri] *Skt* अस्त्रिन् *n* an armed person.

ਅਸ੍ਥਲ [əsthəl] See ਅਸਥਲ. **2** heart, mind. "jaka əsthəl tol əmɪto."–*gatha.*

ਅਸ੍ਥਿ [əsthɪ] *n* a bone.

ਅਸ੍ਥਿਤ [əsthɪt] See ਅਸਥਿਤ. **2** *Skt* अस्थित *adj* not firm, transitory. "əsthɪtə̃ sog hərkhə̃."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਸ੍ਥਿਰ [əsthɪr] See ਅਸਥਿਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਮ [əsm] See ਅਸਮ 3.

ਅਸ੍ਰ [əsr] a tear. **2** *Skt* अस्त्र *n* blood. **3** water. **4** *adj* thrown, shot. See ਅਸੁਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮ [əsrəm] *adj* without toil or tiredness. **2** free from suffering and pain.

ਅਸ਼੍ਰੁ [əṣru] *Skt n* a tear; water shed from the eyes because of sorrow or joy.

ਅਸ਼੍ਰੁਪਾਤ [əṣrupat] *n* shedding of tears; crying, weeping. "əsrupat sõ vəstrə bhɪgoe."–*NP.*

ਅਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ [əṣrotrɪy], **ਅਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [əṣroti] *Skt adj* (one) who has not listened to the Scriptures.

ਅਸ਼੍ਲੀਲ [əṣlil] *Skt adj* obscene, indecent. **2** an embarrassing remark. **3** vulgar speech.

ਅਸ਼੍ਵ [əsv] *Skt* अश्व *n* a horse, colt. **2** *adj* extensive. **3** *Skt* अस्व poor, indigent. "kənək əsv hɛvər bhumɪdan."–*sukhməni.* 'giving of land horses and gold in charity.'

ਅਸ਼੍ਵੇਸ਼ [əṣveṣ] *n* lord of the celestial horse, the sun.–*sənama.*

ਅਸ਼੍ਵਸ਼ਾਲਾ [əṣvṣala] *n* a horse stable.

ਅਸ਼੍ਵਕਵਚਨੀ [əṣvkəvəcni] *n* an army that has horses equipped with helmets.–*sənama.*

ਅਸ਼੍ਵਗਤਿ [əṣvgətɪ] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਖ. **2** horse trot.

ਅਸ਼੍ਵਤਰ [əṣvtər] See ਅਸਤਰ.

ਅਸ਼੍ਵਤਰੀ [əṣvtəri] *Skt n* a mule, an offspring of a mare and a donkey.

ਅਸ਼੍ਵੱਥ [əṣvətth] *Skt* अश्वत्थ *n* peepal, a sacred big tree, Ficus relegiosa (Religiosa Indica) called aṣvətth because horses were tied under it for resting.[1]

[1] In the olden times, horses were tied under such trees.

ਅਸ੍ਵੱਥਾਮਾ [əsvətthama] *Skt* अश्वत्थामन् *adj* (one) whose voice is like the neighing of a horse. **2** *n* son of Dron, born to Kripi who gave out a neigh-like sound at birth and was therefore named Ashvthama. He was a commander of the Kaurav army. At the end of the final Kurukshetar battle, when Duryodhan was gravely wounded, only Ashvthama, Kripi and Kritvarma were left behind. He wanted to take revenge upon Dhrishtadyuman who had earlier killed his father Dron. He sneaked into the Pandavs' camp at night and killed Dhrishtadyuman in sleep. He then killed Shikhandi, son of Drupad and five sons of the Pandavs and took their severed heads to Duryodhan.

With the help of his Brahmastar he also killed Parikshit who was yet in the mother's womb. At this Krishan cursed him and blessed Parikshit with life.[1] On the following day, Ashvthama and his accomplices fled out of fear. Daraupadi wailed and called for the vengeance of her son's death. Yudhishthar pleaded that, Ashvthama being a Brahman, it would be a sin to kill him. Draupadi agreed with this but demanded that the jewel in Ashvthama's forehead be brought and handed over to her. For this Bhim and Krishan went after Ashvthama, brought the jewel and gave it to her. Dropaudi passed this jewel on to Yudhishthar who studded it in his crown.

ਅਸ੍ਵਪਤੀ [əsvpəti] *n* the sun. See ਅਸਪਤਿ and ਅਸ੍ਵਪਤਿ. **2** Prasen, son of Nighan Yadav and brother of Satrajit. Wearing the syəmātək jewel he went for hunting and got killed by a tiger. "əsvpəti bɪn praṇ pəre."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਸ੍ਵਪਨ [əsvpən] *Skt n* a god; an angel who cannot dream (go to sleep).

[1]The name Prikishat derives from which means to award life to a dead person.

ਅਸ੍ਵਮੁਖ [əsvmukh] *Skt* a type of demigods, having the mouth of a horse. According to the Purans, they are adept in singing and dancing.

ਅਸ੍ਵਮੇਧ [əsvmedh] a religious sacrifice or oblation in which a horse is sacrified. In the remote times, ashvmedh yag was performed with a twin motive i.e. to prove the performer's sway over the entire land or for the sake of progeny.

The procedure was that a horse under the spell of certain mantars or holy texts, was set free, with the name and royal dignity of the owner inscribed on its head. It was followed by the king and his army of chiefs. The horse went about in the country. Anyone challenging the sovereignty of the king would catch and tie the horse down. Then a battle would ensue. If the horse was recovered by the king, the chief who tied it down, had to accept the sovereignty of the king. At the end of the year, the horse was brought back to the capital where a yag (sacrificial ceremony) was held to which all the kings in whose territories the horse had roamed unhindered were asked to attend. An altar was erected on 21 poles and 18 pits were dug for a sacrifice. Numerous birds and animals were killed and their dead bodies were consigned to flames by the king and the queen. Then the sacrificial horse was brought in, duly washed amidst the chanting of hymns by the Brahman priests. It was slaughtered by the king and his queen with cries of triumph raised from all sides.

In case the Ashvmedh was performed for the sake of progeny, the queen slept with the dead body of the sacrificed horse. The Hindus believed that any one who performed 100 such yags attained the rank of Indar. That is why, it is mentioned in the Purans that Indar often put hindrance in the way of the yags.

In the 14th chapter of Valmik's Ramayan, king Dashrath tied three hundred animals to the poles during an Ashvmedh jəg, and Kaushlya and other queens killed the horse with a sword and slept with its dead body during the night. **2** a son of King Janmajeya.

ਅਸੁਵਾਰ [əsv var] See ਅਸਵਾਰ.

ਅਸੁਵੈਦ [əṣv vɛdy] *n* a veterinary surgeon.

ਅਸ੍ਵਾਰੂਢ [əṣvaruḍh], **ਅਸ੍ਵਾਰੋਹੀ** [əṣvarohi] *adj* a horse-rider, horseman, cavalier.

ਅਸ੍ਵਿਨੀ [əṣvɪni] *n* a mare. **2** the first of the twenty seven phases of the moon, so named because the combination of three phases looks like a horse's mouth.

ਅਸ੍ਵਿਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əṣvɪni kumar] They are two demigods, sons of a mare, regarded as physicians of the gods. In the Nirukt, in the chapter about the gods and in Harivansh, it is written that Sangya, wife of the sun could not withstand the light of her husband. Leaving a fake woman, Chaya, in her place, she herself assumed the form of a mare and went to the woods. When the sun came to know of this, he assumed the form of a horse and had twin sons from her. They came to be known as Ashvini Kumar.

There is a story in the Mahabharat that Pandu's widow had begotten her sons Nakul and Sahdev by mating with Ashvini Kumar. In the Vedic age they were believed to be gods of morning and evening respectively.

ਅਹ [əh] *Skt* अह् *vr* to spread, to be pervasive. **2** *pron* this. **3** *Skt* अहन् *n* a day. **4** the sun. **5** Vishnu.

ਅਹਸਾਨ [əhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn. **2** mercy.

ਅਹਸਾਨਫਰਾਮੋਸ਼ [əhsanframoṣ] *P* احسان فراموش *adj* (one) who forgets a favour; ungrateful.

ਅਹਹ [əhəh] *part* expressing, sorrow or grief.

ਅਹਕਰਣ [əhkərəṇ] *n* pride, arrogance, conceit, vanity. "jɪn vɪc-hu əhkərəṇ cukaɪa."–*sri m 1 jogi ədər.*

ਅਹੁਕਾਮ [əhkam] *A* احکام plural of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਅਹਣ [əhṇ] See ਅਹਨ and ਆਹਣ.

ਅਹਦ [əhəd] *A* عہد *n* a promise, determination, resolve. "bādh əhəd ɪh ritɪ sō."–*GPS.* **2** time, period. **3** duration of a king's rule. i.e., 'eh ghəṭna badṣah əkbər de əhəd vɪc hoi.'

ਅਹਦਸ਼ਿਕਨੀ [əhədṣɪkni] *P* عہد شکنی *n* a breach of a promise.

ਅਹਦੀ [əhdi] *A* احدی *n* a particular rank or post during the Mughal rule usually held by horsemen. The pay of an Ahdi was between Rs. 20 to 25 per month. They served under particular mansabdars (title holders), and were especially sent to convey royal commands or to realize particular dues. They would not leave until the completion of their mission for which they observed a sort of sit down strike. Sometimes an Ahdi during travel was carried on a cot by persons 'begar' (unpaid labour). "təb ɔrãg jɪy mahɪ rɪsae, ek əhdia ɪhā pəṭhae."–*VN.*

ਅਹਦੋ ਪੈਮਾਨ [əhdo pɛman] *P* عہد و پیمان *n* framing of the rules of an agreement.

ਅਹਨ [əhən] *Skt* अश्मघन *n* hail, hailstone.

ਅਹਨਿਸ [əhnɪs] *Skt* अहर्निश *adv* day and night. **2** always, at all times.

ਅਹਪਤਿ [əhpətɪ] *Skt* ਅਹਪੱਤਿ lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਪਤਿਦਿਨ [əhpətɪdɪn] *n* the day of the sun, Sunday.

ਅਹਮ [əhəm] See ਅਹੰ. **2** *A* اہم *adj* urgent, essential. **3** difficult, hard.

ਅਹਮਕ [əhmək] *A* احمق *adj* a fool, an idiot.

ਅਹਮਦ [əhməd] *A* احمد *adj* praised, admired, eulogized. **2** *n* name of prophet Mohammad. **3** a poet of Persian and Hindi from the seventeenth Bikrami century who wrote prosodic metre and couplets.

"əhməd, ya mən sədən me hərɪ avhɪ kɪh baṭ?

bɪkəṭ jʊre jɔ lɔ nɪpəṭ khulẽ nə kəpəṭ kəpəṭ. əhməd həm nə sʊhay, əmi pɪlavɛ man bɪn, jɔ bɪkh det bʊlay, man səhɪt mərbo bhəlo."

ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əhməd şah əbdali] of Durrani branch of Abdalis, son of Zaman Khan Saddozai, a poor pathan who by virtue of his intelligence rose to become the army commander of Nadir Shah. After the latter's death in 1747, he occupied Qandhar, as also Balkh, Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. He launched eight invasions on Punjab between 1747 and 1767. In Sammat 1818 through his subordinate Qalandar Khan, he committed sacrilege by demolishing the sacred Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar which, however, the Khalsa reconstructed soon upon its original foundation. Ahmad Shah died at Murgab on 7th Harh Sammat 1830. See ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ and ਦੇਸਰਾਜ.

ਅਹ੍ਰਮਦ ਸੱਯਦ [əhməd səyyəd] Sayyad Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was a Muslim priest of Bareilly. In 1827 he instigated Muslims of the Northwestern province against the ruling Sikhs. Several thousand Muslims gathered under his flag for Jehad or religious warfare. He was severely defeated by Sardar Budh Singh Sandhawalia. He died in May 1831 at Balakot in Hazara district fighting against Sher Singh, governor of Kashmir. The Muslims believed that he did not die, but had simply disappeared.

ਅਹਮਦਾਬਾਦ [əhmədabad] principal town of Gujrat in Bombay presidency. It was founded by Ahmad Shah, king of Gujrat, in 1413 AD on the bank of Shavarmati river.

ਅਹਮਦੀ [əhmədi] *adj* a disciple of prophet Muhammad. **2** *n* a Musalman. **3** a follower of the Mirza of Qadiani. See ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਰ [əhər] *Skt* अहर् *n* day.

ਅਹਰਖ [əhərəkh] See ਅਹਿਰਖ. **2** *n* absence of happiness; unhappiness, grief.

ਅਹਰਣ [əhrəṇ] ਅਹਰਣਿ [əhrəṇɪ], ਅਹਰਨ [əhrən] *n* ਆਯਸਥਨ ironsmith's block; an anvil on which the ironsmith beats hot or cold iron into the desired shape. "əhrəṇɪ mətɪ vedʊ həthiarʊ." –*japu.*

ਅਹਰਨਿਸ [əhərnɪs] See ਅਹਨਿਸ and ਅਹਿਨਿਸ.

ਅਹਰਮਨ [əhərmən] *P* اہرمن *n* according to the Parsi or Zoroastrian religion, the god of evil.[1] Opposed to it is Yazdan, the god of goodness.

ਅਹਰੰਤ [əhrə̃t] *adj* (one) crying ah! oh! lamenting, wailing. "əhrə̃t koṭɪ kəṭyə̃tɪ gat."–*GPS.* **2** See ਅਰ੍ਹੰਤ.

ਅਹਲ [əhəl] *adj* not moving; firm, stable, fixed. "gəḍ thə̃m əhle."–*gəu var 2, m 5.* **2** *A* اہل *n* an assemblage, a community. **3** family. **4** husband. **5** *adj* able, capable. "əhəl arf kəmal."–*GPS.*

ਅਹਲਕਾਰ [əhlkar] *P* اہلکار *adj* worker, employee, servant. **2** expert, specialist.

ਅਹਲਾ [əhla] *adj* difficult to find; rare. **2** without profit, unprofitable, in vain. *Skt* ਅਫਲ. See ਅਹਿਲਾ.

ਅਹਲਾਦ [əhlad] *Skt* ਆਹ੍ਲਾਦ *n* happiness, pleasure, delight. See ਅਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਅਹਲਿਆ [əhəlɪa] *Skt* ਅਹਲ੍ਯਾ *n* daughter of Vridhashav and wife of Gautam (Shardvat). In Ramayan, she was the first and the most beautiful woman created by Brahma. Cursed by her husband she petrified into a stone only to be liberated from the curse by Ram Chandar. "gotəm narɪ əhəlɪa tari."–*mali namdev.* See ਗੌਤਮ 4.

ਅਹਲੀਆ [əhlia] *A* اہلیہ *n* the one with a family, wife.

ਅਹਲੀਹਾ [əhliha] *A* اہلہا those living there.

ਅਹਲੇ ਨਜਰ [əhle nəjar] *P* اہل نظر *adj* wise, intelligent, sagacious.

ਅਹਲ੍ਯਾ [əhəlya] See ਅਹਲਿਆ and ਗੌਤਮ 4.

ਅਹਵ [əhəv] *Skt* ਆਹਵ *n* a battle, war.

[1]For this reason, many poets describe Satan as ਅਹਰਮਨ.

ਅਹਵਯਾਂ [əhvəyā̃] *Skt* ਆਹਵੀਯ *adj* concerning war. "gɪrə̃t bhumɪ əhvəyā̃."–*ramav.* 'They fall in the battlefield.' See ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ.

ਅਹਵਾਲ [əhval] *A* احوال plural of ਹਾਲ; conditions, states, circumstances. "məm i cɪni əhval." –*tilə̃g m 1.* **2** news.

ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ [əhvi bhumɪ] *Skt* ਆਹਵੀਯ ਭੂਮਿ *n* a battlefield. See ਅਹਵਯਾਂ.

ਅਹਾ [əha] *part* word expressing gladness and surprise. **2** *v* past form of 'be'; was. "jəh kəchu əha, təha kɪchu nahi."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਅਹਾਜ [əhaj], ਅਹਾਜੁ [əhajʊ] *Skt* ਅਹਾਰ੍ਯ. *adj* unsuitable. **2** unacceptable. "khaṇa khaj əhajʊ."–*var sar m 1.* **3** inedible; unfit for eating.

ਅਹਾਤਾ [əhata] See ਹਾਤਾ.

ਅਹਾਰ [əhar] *Skt* ਆਹਾਰ *n* food, meal, diet.

ਅਹਾੜ [əhaṛ] *adj* immeasurable, beyond weighing, inestimable. **2** *n* a wail, lament, cry of despair. "khulī valī det əhaṛe."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **3** a battlefield. "rule əhaṛ vice."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **4** *Skt* ਆਸਾਢ. haṛ, the fourth month of Bikrami calendar.

ਅਹਾੜੀ [əhaṛi], ਅਹਾੜੁ [əhaṛʊ] *n* rabi or summer crop which is harvested during the summer. "phəsəl əhaṛi ek namʊ savṇi səcʊ naū."–*var məla m 1.* "savəṇʊ ratɪ əhaṛʊ dɪhʊ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* 'Like auspicious and inauspicious days or good and evil deeds, are winter or summer crops.' **2** *adj* immeasurable. See ਹਾੜਨਾ.

ਅਹਿ [əhɪ] ਇਹ this. "əhɪ tən ḍheri thisi."–*suhi fərid.* "əhɪ kər kəre sʊ əhɪ kər pae."–*var maru 2 m 5.* **2** is. **3** ਅਹੰਤਾ egotism, self-pride, See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. **4** *Skt* अहि *n* a snake. **5** the sun. **6** a traveller. **7** *adj* lowly. **8** a swindler, cheat. **9** eight, because there are eight prominent snakes. "jəb vɪsakh əhɪ divəs vitae."–*GV 6.* **10** *Skt* अहन् *n* day. "mən re, əhɪ nɪsɪ hərɪguṇ sar."–*sri m 1.*

ਅਹਿੰਸਾ [əhĩsa] *Skt n* non-violence, a vow against killing any living being. **2** not causing pain to anyone; Yog Shastar mentions 81 forms of non-violence. According to it any utterance, act or idea of causing pain is counted as the violence.

ਅਹਿਸਾਨ [əhɪsan] See ਅਹਸਾਨ.

ਅਹਿਕਰਣ [əhɪkərəṇ] See ਅਹਕਰਣ.

ਅਹਿਤ [əhɪt] *Skt n* against ਹਿਤ(self-interest), a disfavour, wrong, evil. **2** an enemy, opponent. **3** an evil-doer.

ਅਹਿਦ [əhɪd] See ਅਹਦ.

ਅਹਿਦੀ [əhɪdi] See ਅਹਦੀ.

ਅਹਿੰਦ੍ਰ [əhĩdr], ਅਹਿਨਾਥ [əhɪnath] ਅਹਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the snake king, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ [əhɪnɪsɪ] day and night; continuously; always, See ਅਹਨਿਸ. "əhɪnɪsɪ hərɪjəsʊ gʊrʊpərsadɪ."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਅਹਿਨੀ [əhɪni] *n* a female snake. "patək dadʊr gən ko əhɪni."–*GPS.*

ਅਹਿਪਤਿ [əhɪpətɪ] *n* Sheshnag, the king of snakes. **2** ਅਹਪਤਿ, lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਿਫੇਨ [əhɪphen] *Skt n* opium. **2** froth coming out of a snake's mouth.

ਅਹਿਬਾਤ [əhɪbat] *Pkt n* status of a married woman whose husband is alive; bliss of married life. "rəhe əṭəl əhɪbat."–*GPS.*

ਅਹਿਮ [əhɪm] See ਅਹਮ.

ਅਹਿਮਕ਼ [əhɪmək] See ਅਹਮਕ਼.

ਅਹਿਮਤ [əhɪmət] See ਅਹੰਮਤਿ. "dhənvɪsvasi əhɪmət apa."–*NP.*

ਅਹਿਮਦ [əhɪməd] See ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਿਰ [əhɪr] See ਅਹਰ.

ਅਹਿਰਖ [əhɪrəkh] *Skt* ਈਰਸ਼ਾ *n* jealousy, envy. "əhɪrəkh vad nə kije, re mən."–*asa kəbir.*

ਅਹਿਰਣ [əhɪrəṇ], ਅਹਿਰਣਿ [əhɪrəṇɪ] See ਅਹਰਣ.

ਅਹਿਰਪਤਿ [əhɪrpətɪ] the sun, See ਅਹਰਪਤਿ. "bəhʊro əst əhɪrpətɪ bhəyo."- *NP.*

ਅਹਿਰਾਜ [əhɪraj] *n* the snake king. **2** Takshak Nag, one of the eight principal serpents of the underworld.

ਅਹਿਰਾਵਣ [əhɪravəṇ] See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. 2 See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ.

ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁ [əhɪrɪpu] *n* the enemy of snakes; gəruṛ; blue jay.

ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁਕੇਤੁ [əhɪrɪpu ketu] Vishnu, who has a blue jay, the enemy of snakes, as his emblem in his flag. gruṛdhvəj –*sənama.* "yəddəpɪ səm hɛ əhɪrɪpuketu."–*NP.*

ਅਹਿਰੰਨ [əhɪrə̃n] See ਅਹਰਨ.

ਅਹਿਲ [əhɪl] See ਅਹਲ.

ਅਹਿਲਾ [əhɪla] fruitless, useless, See ਅਹਲਾ. "əhɪla jənəm gəvaɪa."–*sri m 1 pəhɪre.*

ਅਹਿਲਾਦ [əhɪlad] delight, See ਅਹਲਾਦ. "mənɪ hərɪ ko əhɪlad."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਹਿਲਿਆ [əhɪlɪa] See ਅਹਲਿਆ. "gotəm təpa əhɪlɪa ɪstri."–*prəbha ə m 1.* 2 *adj* unacquainted, not used to. 3 immovable. See ਹਿਲਨਾ.

ਅਹਿਲੀਆ [əhɪlia] See ਅਹਲੀਆ.

ਅਹਿਵਰ [əhɪvər] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2. 2 the best among the snakes, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਵਾਤ [əhɪvat] See ਅਹਿਬਾਤ.

ਅਹਿਵਾਲ [əhɪval] See ਅਹਵਾਲ.

ਅਹੀ [əhi] is. "sai bəsətu əhi."–*sar m 5.* 2 inclination, desire. "sərənɪ suami ki əhiɛ." –*dev m 5.* 3 *Skt* a female snake. 4 a snake.

ਅਹੀਆ ਪੁਰ [əhia pur] a village in Tanda police station, tehsil Dasuya. The railway station is at a distance of two kilometres to the west. Here in the house of Baba Jiwan Singh Bhalla is to be found one of the two pothis (books) of Baba Mohan. Both these pothis were earlier at Goindwal. But now these two priests own one each. One is here, the other is at Goindwal.

ਅਹੀਸ਼ [əhiṣ] *Skt n* ਅਹਿ-ਈਸ਼ the king of snakes; Sheshnag.

ਅਹੀਨ [əhin] *adj* not deficient, complete. 2 not low or mean; superb.

ਅਹੀਰ [əhir] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰ *n* a dairyman, milkman. "gəla bãdhɪ duhɪ leɪ əhir."–*sar namdev.* 2 a type of poetic stanza. See ਅਭੀਰ.

ਅਹੀਰਣੀ [əhirṇi], **ਅਹੀਰਨੀ** [əhirni] *n* a milkmaid, a dairyman's wife.

ਅਹੀਰਾ [əhira] *Skt* आहरित *adj* destroyed, burgled, plundered. "pɪ̃ḍ vəsaya pher əhira."–*GPS.* 2 See ਅਹੀਰ.

ਅਹੀਰੀ [əhiri] the wife of an ਅਹੀਰ; a milkmaid.

ਅਹੁ [əhu] is. "laj ko kaj nəhɪ ek əhu re." –*gurusobha.* 2 he, that.

ਅਹੁਟਨਾ [əhuṭna] *v* to get tired. 2 to come back, return. 3 to be separated.

ਅਹੁਰੇਬੀ [əhurebi], **ਅਹੁਰੇਵੀ** [əhurevi] *A* عربی inhabitants of Arabia; Arabian Bedouin. "keu ṭhəṭṭe bhəkkhri ɪrani əhurevi mɪl keu kaṣmiri jɪn bolən pəchaniɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਹੂਟਾ [əhuṭa] See ਅਹੁਟਨਾ. "so chɪn lɪkh lɛ das əhuṭa."–*GV 6.* 'The servant returned.'

ਅਹੂਤੀ [əhuti] See ਆਹੁਤੀ.

ਅਹੇ [əhe] is. 2 *part* a vocative. "əhe ənə̃ta." –*sri rəvidas.* 3 This word has also been used once in place of ਹਏ (destruction). "sɪmrət nam koṭɪ jətən bhəe. sadhu sə̃g mɪlɪ hərɪguṇ gae, jəmdutən ko tras əhe."–*bɪla m 5.* 4 ਅ (not) ਹੇ (is), is not, does not exist.

ਅਹੇਸ਼ [əheṣ] *n* ਅਹੀਸ਼ the master of snakes, Sheshnag. "je nər grəse kəlukh əhes."–*NP.*

ਅਹੇਹ [əheh] *adj* free from desire for copulation, ascetic, "əheh hehe."–*ramav.* 'women have turned ascetics into lechers.'

ਅਹੇਰ [əher], **ਅਹੇਰਾ** [əhera] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* game; hunting deer. "əhera paɪo ghər kɛ gaɪ."–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਅਹੇਰੀ [əheri], **ਅਹੇਰੀਆ** [əheria] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟੀ *adj* who hunts. "kal əheri phɪrɛ bədhɪk jɪu.'–*dhəna kəbir.* 2 *n* a particular caste so named because of its fondness for hunting.

ਅਹੈ [əhɛ] is. "jo kɪchu əhɛ səbh teri rəjaɪ." –*bhɛr m 1.*

ਅਹੋ [əho] *part* joy, sadness or surprise. "əho! jəsy rəkheṇ gopaləh."–*səhəs m 5.* "tan səmẽ

guru əho! ucari."–*GPS.*

ਅਹੋਈ [əhoi] *n* common goddess, a goddess belonging to the Ahi dynasty, worshipped by virgins. During the festival of navratra (nine nights), virgins make clay models of this goddess and paste them on the walls. On the first of half of the light lunar month, they observe fast and worship its image by burning incense and lighting lamps. On the first of the light half of Kartik month, they immerse these images in running water. A large Ahoi fair is held at Radhakundpur in Mathura district. "hərɪ ka sɪmrən chaḍɪkɛ əhoi rakhɛ narɪ." –*s kəbir.* 'She ... who observes the fast of Ahoi instead.'

ਅਹੋਣੀ [əhoṇi] *adj* not likely to happen, unlikely, impossible.

ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ [əhoratr] *Skt n* day and night, a period of 24 hours; eight pəhərs of three hours each.

ਅਹੰ [əhã] *Skt* अहम् *n* pride, vanity. **2** *pron* I. "əhã əhã əhɛ əvər muṛ."–*kan m 5.* "jəgət pəsu əhã, kalu kəsai."–*oãkar.* 'Due to pride the world is getting like an animal and time is turning into a butcher.'

ਅਹੰਕਰਣ [əhãkərəṇ] *n* ਅਹੰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ pride, hubris. "so sura vəriamu jɪni vɪc-hu dusəṭ əhãkərəṇ marɪa."–*var sri m 3.*

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ [əhãkar] *n* pride, hubris, vanity. "əhãkar tɪsna rogu ləga."–*asa cãt m 3.* **2** According to Vedant, pride is a variety of the mind of which self-pride is the essential state. **3** According to Sankhy Shastar, pride grows in the intellect. It is a perversion that gives rise to the vain gods of sense organs and mind. From the passionate state arise five senses of perception, organs of action and from the dark state come out the five elements.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਗਰਬ [əhãkar gərəb] See ਗਰਬ 2.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰਿ [əhãkarɪ] with pride. "əhãkarɪ mərhɪ dukh pavhɪ."–*var maru 1 m 3.* **2** See ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ [əhãkari] *Skt* अहंकारिन् *adj* proud, vain. "əhãkari dɛtu marɪ pəcaɪa."–*bhɛr ə m 3.*

ਅਹੰਕਾਲ [əhãkal] *n* pride, vanity. **2** pride like that of the god of death. **3** See ਅਹੰ.

ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ [əhãgrəh upasna] *n* a worship with the belief that the worshipper and the worshipped are one and inseparable.

ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਧ੍ਯਾਨ [əhãgrəh dhyan] *n* concentration with the belief that the deity is not separate from the worshipper.

ਅਹੰਤਾ [əhãta] *n* egoism.

ਅਹੰਫਾਸ [əhãphas] the noose of pride. **2** a noose marked by vanity.

ਅਹੰਬੁੱਧਿ [əhãbuddhɪ] vain intellect. **2** belief in the ego. "əhãbudhɪ bəhu səghən maɪa."–*guj m 5.*

ਅਹੰਬੰਧ [əhãbãdh] bondage of the self. **2** bondage forged by pride.

ਅਹੰਭ੍ਰਮਣੀ [əhãbhrəmṇi] a whirl of pride. **2** misunderstanding caused by vanity. See ਭ੍ਰਮਣੀ.

ਅਹੰਮਣੀ [əhãməṇi] *n* a proud offering, See ਮਣੀ.

ਅਹੰਮਤ [əhãmət], **ਅਹੰਮਤਿ** [əhãmətɪ] See ਅਹੰਮੇਉ. "əhãmət ənrət kumɪt hɪt."–*kan m 5.*

ਅਹੰਮਨੀ [əhãməni] *n* ego, idea of selfhood. "bhərəmɪ bɪapi əhãməni." –*bəsãt m 5.* **2** *adj* arrogant; (one) who has vanity in his mind.

ਅਹੰਮੇਉ [əhãmeu], **ਅਹੰਮੇਇ** [əhãmeɪ], **ਅਹੰਮੇਵ** [əhãmev] *Skt* ਅਹੰਮਤਿ *n* ego, pride, vanity. **2** I alone am. 'There is none like me or to excel me.' "jo jo kərte əhãmeu."–*gəu var 1 m 4.* "mən məta əhãmeɪ."–*sri m 5 pəhɪre.* "kərəm kərət bədhe əhãmev."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਅਰ੍ਹ [ərh] *Skt* अर्ह *adj* worthy of worship, venerable. **2** suitable, qualified. **3** *n* the Creator. **4** Indar. It is to be noted that according to the rules of Sanskrit, words like ਅਰ੍ਹਣਾ, ਅਰ੍ਹੰਤ etc. should have been listed here, but in accordance with Punjabi practice they figure as ਅਰ੍ਹ, ਅਰ੍ਹਣਾ, ਅਰ੍ਹੰਤ etc.

ਅਕ [ək] *Skt* अक् *vr* to go; to go aslant. **2** *n* ਅਕ

absence of ਕੰ (comfort), grief, sorrow. **3** suffering. "ək nam dukkh ko vɪdɪt hɛ jəgət mədhy."–*NP.* **4** sin. **5** *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਕ a wild plant of sandy wilderness; əkk, calotropis procera. "ək sɪu pritɪ kəre əktɪḍa."–*var mala m 1.*

ਅ੍ਕਸ [əkəs] *A* عکس *n* a reflection, an image. **2** a likeness, picture.

ਅਕਸਮਾਤ [əkəsmat], **ਅਕਸਮਾਤ੍ਰ** [əkəsmatr], **ਅਕਸਮੰਤ** [əkəsmə̃t], **ਅਕਸਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [əkəsmə̃tr] *Skt* अकस्मात् *adv* providentially, by chance, suddenly, unexpectedly. "əkəsmat kəruṇa kəri."–*NP.* "əkəsmatr əb mɪle krɪpala."–*NP.* "bhəyo əkəsmə̃trə̃ kəhyo nahɪ kəunɛ."–*gyan.*

ਅਕਸਰ [əksər] *A* اکثر *adv* often, especially, several times.

ਅਕਸੀਰ [əksir] *A* اکسیر *n* a chemical. **2** a medicine that has a sure effect; an effective medicine.

ਅਕਹ [əkəh], **ਅਕਹਿ** [əkəhɪ], **ਅਕਹੀਉ** [əkəhiu], **ਅਕਹੀਅਉ** [əkəhiəu], **ਅਕਹੁ** [əkəhu] *adj* unspeakable, inexpressible, ineffable. "əkəh kəha kəhɪ ka səmjhava."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **2** *n* the Creator. "rɪdɛ bəsɛ əkəhiu."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਅਕੱਜ [əkəjj] *adj* uncovered. **2** without shelter. See ਕੱਜਣਾ. "akəjj kupa."–*ramav.* Kekai has referred to that open well which has no raised platform around it, causing a person to fall unawares in it.

ਅਕਟ [əkəṭ] *adj* which cannot be cut, that cannot be pierced.

ਅਕਣਾ [əkṇa] *v* to be down with əkk (pain or sorrow). **2** to fret, express annoyance.

ਅਕਤਿੜਾ [əktɪḍa] *n* an insect living on əkk plant. See ਅਕ 5.

ਅਕਥ [əkəth] *Skt* ਅਕਥ੍ਯ *adj* indescribable. **2** God. "əkəth ki kərhɪ kəhaṇi."–*ənə̃du.*

ਅਕਥਕਥਾ [əkəthkətha] *adj* what is indescribable; beyond description. **2** the story of the Almighty. "əkəthkətha tɪnɪ jani."–*sohɪla.*

ਅਕਥਘਰ [əkəthghər] *n* the abode of the indescribable Creator; səc khə̃ḍ (the True Region). **2** a thinker's conscience. **3** the highest spiritual stage.

ਅਕਦ [əkəd] See ਅਗਦ. **2** *adj* painful.

ਅਕਨ [əkən] See ਅਕਣਾ. **2** *Skt* ਆਕਰ੍ਣਨ *n* hearing, listening. **3** *adv* आकर्ण्य having heard, on hearing. "əkən nɪdes rəce sukh sare."–*GV 6.* 'Having heard the order, all comforts were created.'

ਅਕਨੂੰ [əknū] *P* اکنوں *adv* now, at this time, on this occasion.

ਅਕਪਕ [əkpək] *adj* steadfast in adversity; forbearing.

ਅਕਪਟ [əkpəṭ] *adj* sans deceit. **2** *n* sincerity. "sɪ̃ŋi sac əkpəṭ kə̃ṭhla."–*həzare 10.* **3** See ਕਪਟ and ਕਾਪਟ.

ਅਕਬ [əkəb] *A* عکب dust, dirt. **2** *A* عقب a heel. **3** hind parts, behind. **4** a chase. See ਉਕਾਬ.

ਅਕਬਰ [əkbər] *A* اکبر *adj* older, elder, principal. **2** *n* the Creator, God. **3** son of Humayun born to Hamida Bano at Amarkot (Sindh) on 15 October 1542 (Sammat 1599). His father having been defeated by Sher Shah was then fleeing India.[1]

Akbar occupied the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 years and nine months. The rule was carried on under the guidance of the prime minister and chief commander Bairam Khan (Khan Khana) till Akbar took complete control in Sammat 1617. He greatly extended the Mughal empire. In Sammat 1618, Akbar forged a relationship with Rajputs by marrying the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar.[2] Later he also married a princess of Jodhpur. Bihari

[1] Akbar was born on November 23, but on the advice of the astrologers, to evade the evil influence of the planets, his birthday was declared to be October 15. For the same reason he was named Jalaludin Akbar in stead of Badrudin Ahmad.

[2] See ਜਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

Mal's son Bhagvan Das and grandson Man Singh were Akbar's famous generals who always stood by him. The emperor did not hesitate to give high ranks to the Hindus. Thus Todar Mal and Birbal were among his senior ministers.

Rana Uday Singh of Mevar, who hated the Raja of Ambar because the latter had given his daughter in marriage to a Musalman, was naturally regarded by Akbar as an enemy. He invaded Chattaurgarh. Uday Singh was wounded and fled, but two Rajput chiefs Jaimal of Bednor and Patto (Phatta) of Kailvara fought against the Mughals so valiantly that the accounts of their gallantry still exercise charm upon the minds of the listeners.

Both were among the sixteen nobles of Mevar. At last Jaimal was killed by a bullet from Akbar's gun. This has been mentioned by Akbar himself and is recorded by Jahangir. The gun which killed Jaimal was named 'Sangram'(battle).[1] On the death of Jaimal, the rite of Jauhar,[2] was performed in the course of which nine queens, five princesses, two princes and several Rajput ladies, hurled themselves in the pyre. This tragedy took place on 11 Chet Sammat 1624. Its anniversary is celebrated in every home in Mevar where poets and singers sing panegyrics to immortalise their memory.

After the rituals of Jauhar, Patto and thousands of Rajputs in saffron dress came out of their fort and attained martyrdom fighting against the army of Akbar. The sacred threads of the martyrs, they say, weighed 74.5 maunds or 398 seers. It is customary to inscribe the sacred figure of ੭੪॥ on commercial letters of businessmen to purport that one who opens a letter not meant for him commits the sinful murder of Chattaur. This writing figures not only on letters but also on government papers and donations, "cətɔɽ marɪa ra pap" meaning that a person who stops the charity would call upon himself the curse of the dead. See Col James Tod: The Rajasthan.

From the letter written by the French physician Bernier on 1 July 1663, it seems that the two statues of elephant-riders in front of the gate of the Delhi fort are those of Jaimal and Patto. Their bravery inspired Akbar to instal them there.[3]

Akbar stopped the collection of Jazia and pilgrimage tax imposed on the Hindus. He ordered Dharampur for Hindus and Khairpur for Muslims to be built where lodging and boarding for persons of these communities were provided.

He stopped the practice of natural or divine justice (dɪvynyay)[4] and ordered that no widow could be forced to commit sati or immolation on her dead husband's funeral pyre.

The emperor collected one third of the produce as tax. Nobles in active service were called 'mansabdars' (rank holders) each having 500 to 10,000 soldiers under him. Todar Mal was the chief revenue officer; under him were officers named kroris meant to purchase rations, clothings, perfumes,

[1]This word is from Sanskrit and means 'a battle'. Akbar was very fond of employing Sanskrit words. But this word should have been accompanied by some other word from which information about the conquest or end could be gathered. But that word is missing.

[2]See, the word 'jɔhər'. Some scholars have found 'jivhər' as its root.

[3]These statues were made on the orders of Akbar. When Shah Jahan had the Red Fort built, they were placed at the entrance.

[4]See ਤਪਾਵਸ and ਦਿਵਯਨਯਾਯ.

metals and precious stones. Subedars of provinces exercised both criminal and civil justice. They were called faujdars.[1] In cities cases were decided by Kotvals and Qazis.

In Akbar's rule people could perform their religious rites without restriction. The emperor was fond of listening to merits of various religions. He was also a poet of Hindi and composed a verse on the death of Birbal.

"din jan sukh din, ek nə dino dusəh dukh,
so əb həm ko din, kəchu nə rakhyo, birbəl."[2]

Akbar also visited Guru Amar Das and received his blessing, Bhai Santokh Singh mentions:

təb əkbər dɪlli te ava,
sərɪta utər sɪvər nɪj pava,
dhər prətitɪ dərşən ko cahyo,
uttəm lin upayən ahyo.–*GPS.*

Besides being an emperor, he also considered himself a religious Khalifa (prophet's deputy) and he started a religious sect, Din Elahi, to forge unity among all religions. Its members, on meeting greeted one another with 'Allahu Akbar'(God the great).

He developed Agra, which he renamed as Akbarabad. He got built the Red Fort and other buildings. A beautiful building at Fatehpur Sikri shows that Akbar loved to synthesise Indian and foreign architectures.

His extensive empire was divided into 18 provinces called subas. They were Allahabad, Agra, Avadh, Ajmer, Gujrat, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Bairar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bidar, Haidrabad and Bijapur.

The celebrated poet of Ramayan, Tulsi Das, lived during Akbar's time and the famous musicologist and singer Tansen also adorned his court.

Akbar died on 16 October, 1605 (Sammat 1663). The beautiful sepulchre of this gracious emperor is situated at Sikandara near Agra.

[1]Earlier, the person administering the region was called Suba and the revenue collector, Dewan. One who controlled the army was called Faujdar.

[2]For all his life, he helped the poor. So all the capital he had, was spent on them. He gave trouble to none. Whatever was saved, that he bestowed upon me while dying. With himself Birbal kept nothing.

ਅਕਬਰਾਬਾਦ [əkbərabad] Emperor Akbar renamed Agra as Akbarabad after his own name. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਅਕਯਥ [əkyəth] *adj* ਅਕਥ੍ਯ. indescribable. **2** useless, in vain, worthless. See ਅਕਾਰਥ.

ਅਕਰ [əkər] See ਅਕੜ. **2** *Skt adj* difficult to do or perform. **3** tax free. **4** without hands, with one or both hands mutilated.

ਅਕਰਕਰਾ [əkərkəra] *Skt* ਆਕਾਰਕਰਭ *L* Anacy Clusperethrum. *A* عاقرقرحا *n* a plant amply found in Algeria. Its root is used in several medicines, especially for curing toothache. Its effect is warm and dry. It removes chest pain and impurities of the stomach. Rubbed on the tongue it cures lisping and stammering.

ਅਕਰਖ [akərəkh] *Skt* ਆਕਰ੍ਸ਼ pull, attraction. "nanək kiṭi sas əkərəkhte."–*səhəs m 5.* 'The ant draws out breath, that is, it kills.'

ਅਕਰਖਣ [əkərkhəṇ] *Skt* ਆਕਰ੍ਸ਼ਣ *n* attraction, gravitation, pull.

ਅਕਰਣ [əkərəṇ] *Skt* ਅਕਰ੍ਣੀਯ *adj* unfit for doing, improper. "əkərṇõ kərotɪ."–*səhəs m 5.* "cəhɪ əkərəṇ kina."–*GPS.* **2** deaf. **3** with ears clipped. **4** without ears, without tools. **5** without provisions.

ਅਕਰਤਾ [əkərta] *Skt* अकर्तृ *adj* indolent. "səbh kəchu kərta təu əkərta."–*GPS.*

ਅਕਰਨ [əkərən] See ਅਕਰਣ. **2** *v* to be overbearing or supercilious. "əkrɛ an nə manɔi huɪ ap bhərosa."–*GPS.*

ਅਕਰਮ [əkərəm] *adj* sans divine blessing; not

favoured. 2 *Skt* ਅਕਰਮ without work, idle. "kəhū kərəm kərət əkərəm."–*əkal.* 3 *n* improper or inappropriate task. "pəg nacsɪ cɪt əkərmə." –*prəbha beni.* "kərəm əkərəm bicariɛ."–*gəu rəvidas.*

ਅਕਰਮਾ [əkərma], **ਅਕਰਮੀ** [əkərmi] *Skt* अकर्मन् *n* an unfortunate person. "həm pathər hin əkərma."–*bila m 4.* 'We are senseless like stone, low and unfortunate.' 2 *adj* lethargic, idle.

ਅਕਰਾ [əkra] a type of poetic metre also known as əŋka, ənhəd, ənubhəv, ṣəṣɪvədna, cə̃ḍrəsa and mədhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line organized being as III, ISS

Example:

kəs sər mare, sɪsu nəhɪ hare.
bəhu bɪdhɪ baṇə̃. ətɪ dhəṇu taṇə̃.–*ramav.*

2 *Skt adj* which cannot be bought; costly. 3 ਅ-ਕਰਾ, a woman without hands or a she-elephant without a trunk.

ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ [əkrur] See ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ. "udhəu əkrur trɪlocən nama."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.*

ਅਕਲ [əkəl] *A* عقل *n* intelligence, In fact ਅ਼ਕਲ means a fetter locked on the forelegs of a camel to control its wayward movements. That way it is intelligence that keeps man's conduct on the right track. 2 memory, recollection. 3 *Skt adj* undivided. "səda əkəl lɪv rəhɛ." –*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 4 without limbs. 5 inartistic or without qualities. "əkəl kəladhər soi." –*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* 6 the Creator. "jɪsu guru te əkəlgətɪ jaṇi."–*gəu ə m 5.* 7 *S adj* unknown.

ਅਕਲਸਰ [əkəlsər] *adj* (one) who is levelheaded; wise. 2 a tank of intelligence. 3 brain, the place of intellect. "ɪkna sɪdhɪ nə budhɪ nə əkəlsər."–*səva m 1.* 'Their head is devoid of intelligence.' 4 short form for ਅਕਲ ਸ਼ਊਰ.

ਅਕਲਹ [əkələh] *Skt adj* without conflict or discord; peaceful. 2 to God, the wise one. "kəlma əkələh janɛ."–*asa kəbir.*

ਅਕਲਕਲਾ [əkəlkəla] See ਅਕਲ and ਕਲਾ. 2 *adj* undivided power or skill. "əkəlkəla bhərpurɪ rəhɪa."–*var asa.*

ਅਕਲਪਤ [ə-kəlpət], **ਅਕਲਪਿਤ** [ə-kəlpɪt] *Skt* अकल्पित *adj* without imagination. 2 what cannot be thought of, beyond thinking. "ə-kəlpət mudra gurugyanu bicariəle."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

ਅਕਲਮਖ [əkəlməkh] *Skt* अकल्मष sans ਕਲਮਸ (sin), *adj* sinless. 2 guiltless.

ਅ਼ਕਲਮੰਦ [əkəlmə̃d] *P* عقلمند *adj* wise, discreet, intelligent, sensible.

ਅਕਲਿ [əkəlɪ] intelligence, See ਅਕਲ 1. "əkəlɪ eh nə akhiɛ əkəlɪ gəvaiɛ badɪ."–*var sar m 1.*

ਅਕਲੀਆ [əklia] See ਅਕਲਮੰਦ.

ਅਕਲੀਣ [əkliṇ], **ਅਕਲੀਨ** [əklin] *Skt* अक्लिन्न *adj* detached, disinterested. "əkliṇɪ rəhɪtəu səbəd susar."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* 2 See ਅਕੁਲੀਨ.

ਅਕਲੀਮ [əklim] See ਇਕਲੀਮ.

ਅਕਲੁ [əkəlu] *adj* short form of ਅਕਲੁਸ. God, who is free from sin or blame. "əkəlu gaɪ jəm te kɪa ḍəriɛ?"–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਅਕਲੰਕ [ə-kələ̃k] *adj* unblemished, unsullied. 2 flawless. "ə-kələ̃k rup əpar."–*əkal.*

ਅਕਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əklə̃krɪt] *adj* blameless. 2 *Skt* अकलाकृति undivided form. "əkələ̃krɪt hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਕਵਾ [əkva] a vərṇɪk metre also known as əjba, kə̃ya and tirṇa, having four lines, each line organized as SSS,S

Example:

juṭṭe virə̃, chuṭṭe tirə̃,
jujjhe taji, ḍɪgge gaji.–*kəlki.*

ਅਕੜਨਾ [əkəṛna] *v* to behave arrogantly. 2 to contract on drying. 3 to lack softness.

ਅਕੜਾ [əkṛa] a gəṇɪk metre with four lines, each line having IIS, ISI, ISI arrangement.

Example:

munɪ ban chəḍ nə gərb,
mɪl an mohɪy sərb,
ləy jahɪ raghəv tir,
tuhɪ nɛk dekər cir.–*ramav.*

ਅਕਾਉ [əkau] *n* idea of ਅਕ (pain), a painful state; confusion, perplexity, See ਅਕ.

ਅਕਾਉਣਾ [əkauṇa] *v* to cause ਅਕ (pain); to irk; to irritate. **2** to vex, to annoy, See ਅਕ. "bɪna hetu te an əkavət."–*NP.*

ਅਕਾਇ [əkaɪ] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *adj* sans ਕਾਯ (body). "nəməstə̃ əkae."–*japu.* **2** Anang Kamdev, the god of love. **3** Rahu, the Planet.

ਅਕਾਸ [əkas] *Skt* ਆਕਾਸ਼ *n* the sky. **2** the abode of gods, paradise. "sə̃t ka nɪ̃dək əkas te ṭarəu." –*gɔ̃ḍ m 5.* **3** a high rank. **4** See ਆਕਾਸ

ਅਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ [əkasgə̃ga] See ਆਕਾਸ਼ਗੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ [əkasbel] *n* əmərbel; a dodder, cascuta apidendron or cassyta filiformis, or cascuta reflexa; a parasitic creeper. It is soft, without thorns and yellow and red in colour. It strikes its root in the bark of whichever tree it creeps upon. As a result, the sap of the tree dries up. See ਅਮਰਬੇਲ.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਫੌਜ [əkasi fɔj] *n* an army of martyrs. **2** an army suddenly arrived for help. "pəri əkasi fɔjã aɪ."–*GPS.*

ਅਕਾਜ [əkaj] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰ੍ਯ *n* a loss, harm. **2** evil doing. "təj kaj, əkaj ko kaj səvaryo."–*səvɛye 33.* **3** *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਂਤ [əkãt] See ਏਕਾਂਤ.

ਅਕਾਂਤਿ [əkãtɪ] *adj* inglorious. **2** without glory or distinction.

ਅਕਾਥ [əkath], **ਅਕਾਥਾ** [əkatha] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰ੍ਯਾਰ੍ਥ *adj* useless, purposeless. "tujh bɪnu jivən səgəl əkath."–*bɪla m 5.* "tɪn səbh jənəm əkatha." –*jɛt m 4.*

ਅਕਾਬਿਰ [əkabɪr] *A* اکابر plural of ਅਕਬਰ the great ones.

ਅਕਾਮ [əkam] *adj* useless, worthless. **2** *Skt* without desire. "əkam hɛ."–*japu.* **3** not affected by Kamdev or lust; free from sexual desire.

ਅਕਾਯ [əkay] See ਅਕਾਇ.

ਅਕਾਰ [əkar] *n* pronunciation of the letter ਅ. **2** the letter ਅ itself. "əmɪṭ sɪ̃gh ke bəcən sun bolyo hərɪ kər kop, əb əkar tuə lop kər əmɪṭ sɪ̃gh bɪn op."–*krɪsən.* 'With the omission of ਅ, it is mɪṭ sɪ̃gh (that is, nothing)' **2** *Skt* ਆਕਾਰ *n* a shape, form, creation of shape and form. "jəb əkar ɪhu kəchu nə drɪsṭeta."–*sukhməni.* **3** a figure. **4** *adj* a sign, mark. **5** *adj* in form, manifest. "apɪ əkaru apɪ nɪrə̃karu."–*gɔ̃ḍ m 5.*

ਅਕਾਰਜ [əkarəj] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰਣ [əkarəṇ] *adj* without cause or reason. **2** having no reason, self-operating. **3** *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਰਥ [əkarəth], **ਅਕਾਰਥਾ** [əkartha] *adj* of which the result (ਅਰਥ) is only pain (ਅਕ), in vain. "jənəm əkarəth kin."–*s m 9.* **2** See ਅਕਾਥ.

ਅਕਾਰਨ [əkarən] See ਅਕਾਰਣ.

ਅਕਾਰਯ [əkarəy] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰੁ [əkaru] See ਅਕਾਰ.

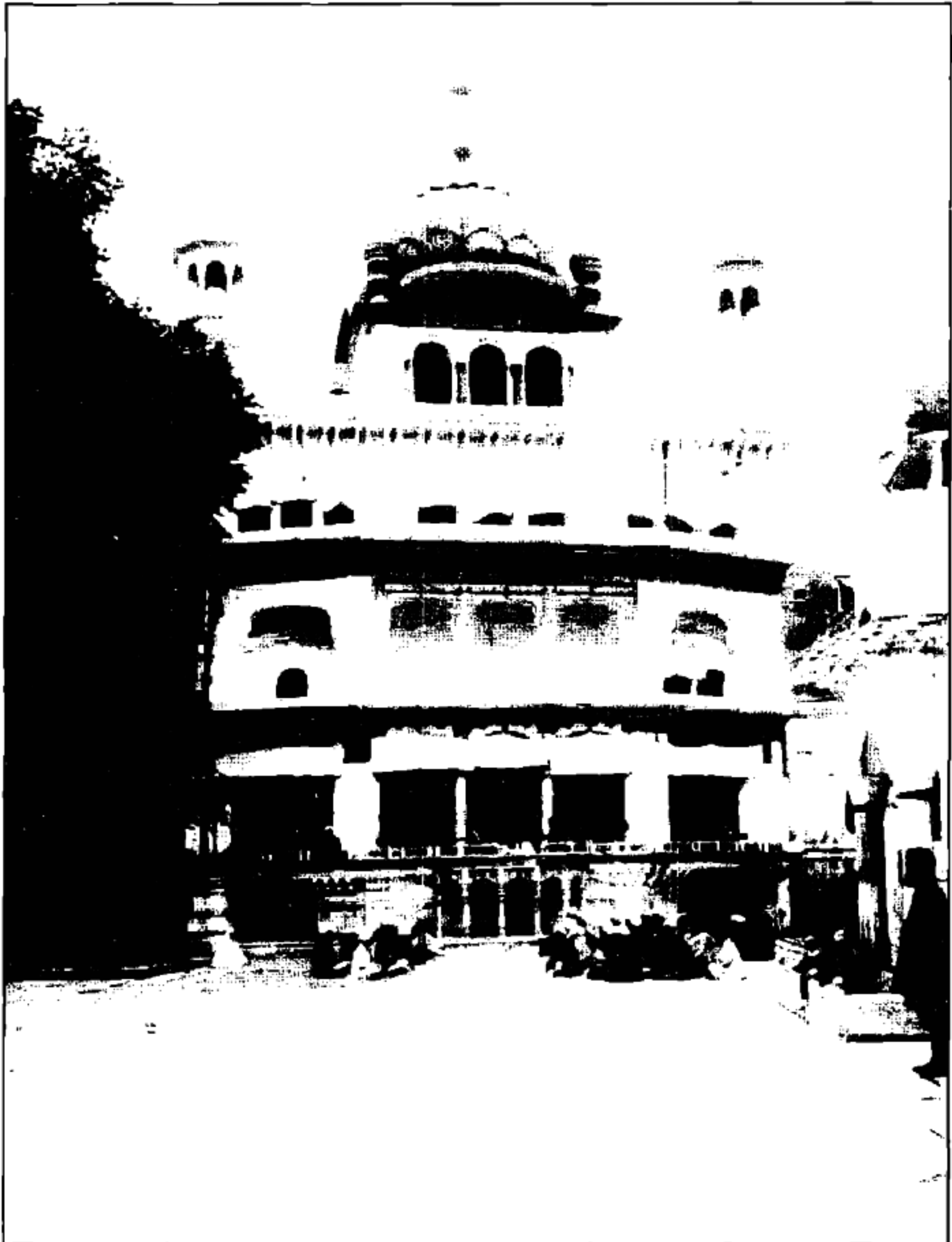
ਅਕਾਲ [əkal] *n* a hard time, an evil hour, famine. **2** Vahguru, who is eternal deathless and is not affected by time. **3** *adj* deathless, immortal. "ɔr su kal səbɛ bəsɪ kal ke ek hi kal əkal səda hɛ."–*VN.* **4** *n* the time of death, the final hour. "kal əkal khəsəm ka kina."–*maru kəbir.* **5** long living ones like Markandey etc. "sɪmərhɪ kalu əkal sucɪ soca."–*maru solhe m 5.* **6** *adv* untimely, not at the proper time, as for example untimely death.

ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ [əkal ʊstətɪ] The title of Guru Gobind Singh's laudatory hymn to God in Dasam Granth. Due to the ignorance of the scribes, its text has got scattered, disorganised and disoriented. See ਏਕ ਸਮੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ and ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਸਹਸ੍ਰਨਾਮ [əkal səhsrɔ nam] See ਜਾਪੁ ਜੀ.

ਅਕਾਲਸਰ [əkalsər] a well in Amritsar that Guru Hargobind got built in Sammat 1669.

ਅਕਾਲਗੜ੍ਹ [əkalgəṛh] a town in Vazirabad, sub division of Gujranwala district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's favoured subordinate, Divan



AKALBUNGA - SRI AMRITSAR JI

Savan Mal and his son Mulraj, lived here.

ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ [əkal cəlaṇa] *n* untimely death during the prime of life; casting off body before actual death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖ਼ਤ [əkal təxət] See ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ [əkalpurəkh] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਸ *n* a timeless or deathless being; an indestructible power, God. "tu əkal purəkh nahɪ sɪrɪ kala."–*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅਕਾਲਬਾਂਗਾ [əkalbanga] *xa* the Khalsa's loud shout of 'Sat Sri Akal' resembling the Muslim call for prayer.

ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ [əkalbũga] In Sammat 1665 Guru Hargobind got a high throne raised opposite the Harimandir at Amritsar and named it Akal Bunga, the house of the timeless One. He held congregation here every morning and evening. This Akal Bunga is the Takhat (or throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organising gurmatas here. This gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs. It contains historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs including :

(1) the sword of miri (temporal authority) of Guru Hargobind
(2) his sword of piri (spiritual authority)
(3) the sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
(4) the sword of Baba Budda Ji
(5) the sword of Bhai Jetha Ji.
(6) the sword of Baba Karam Singh Shahid.
(7) the sword of Bhai Uday Singh who was an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.
(8) the sword of Bhai Bidhi Chand.
(9) the double-edged sword (khanda) of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid
(10) the double-edged khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
(11) the khanda of Baba Naudh Singh Shahid.
(12) the sword of Bhai Vichitar Singh, weighing 10 seers.
(13) the mace of the sixth Guru, weighing 10 seers in weight. It was bestowed by Mata Sundari to Jassa Singh the warrior.
(14) the sword-like weapon with brass grip of Guru Hargobind.
(15) the dagger of Guru Hargobind
(16) the dagger of Baba Ajit Singh.
(17) the dagger of Baba Jhujar Singh.
(18) the sword of Guru Hargobind.
(19) the poniard of Guru Hargobind.
(20) the poniard of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
(21) the sword-like weapon of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
(22) the pistol of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
(23) the pistol of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid.
(24) Guru Gobind Singh's two arrows with a tola of gold at each point.
(25) the medium size khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
(26) two swords of Baba Dip Singh.
(27) two short khandas of Baba Dip Singh.
(28) the quoit of Baba Dip Singh.
(29) a small quoit of Baba Dip Singh.
(30) Baba Dip Singh's quoit for wearing on the head.

(b) the spot in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh performed the last rites of the ninth Guru. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

(c) In the gurdwaras at Patna and at other places too there are bungas bearing this name.

ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ [əkal murətɪ] *Skt* अकालमूर्ति *n* God whose installation is not subject to time. **2** ever-existing form which is timeless. "əkalmurətɪ əjuni sɛbhə." *japu.*

ਅਕਾਲ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਯੁ [əkal mrɪtyu] See ਉਮਰ and ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ.

ਅਕਾਲੀ [əkali] *adj* timeless, not related to time.

2 *n* a worshipper of God, the timeless One. Vahguru's Khalsa (own. pure)

kəməl jyõ maya jəl vɪcc hɛ əlep səda
səbh da sənehi cal səbh tõ nɪrali hɛ,
kərke kəmai khave mãgṇa həram jaṇe
bhaṇe vɪcc vɪpda nũ mõne xuṣhali hɛ,
svarath tõ bɪna gurudvarɪã da cɔkidar
dhərəm de jãg ləi cəṛhe mukh lali hɛ,
puje na əkal bɪna hor koi devi dev
sɪkkh dəsmeṣ da so kəhie 'əkali' hɛ.

3 This term is particularly used for Nihang Singhs. See ਨਿਹੰਗ.

ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਨੀ [əkaliã di chavni] also called ṇɪhãgã di chɔni, is a place in Amritsar where Akali Phula Singh, with 1200 horsemen and 1800 infantry-men used to stay. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had bestowed upon them a jagir for their maintenance.

ਅਕਿਆਤ [əkɪat] *A* اقيات *v* to be strong. 2 *adj* "He sustains." to nourish, to sustain. "kɪ əkɪatəs."–*gyan.*

ਅਕਿੰਚਨ [əkĩcən] *Skt* अकिञ्चन *adj* poor, penniless, penurious. 2 (one) who has nothing, barest sustenance. 3 born recluse.

ਅਕਿਤ [əkɪt] *Skt* अकृत *adj* who is not made by anyone, self-existing. 2 See ਐਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿੱਤ [əkɪtt] *Skt* ਅਕੀਰਤਿ *n* infamy, notoriety. 2 See ਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤ੍ਯ [əkɪty] See ਅਕਿੱਤ. 2 *Skt* अकृत्य *n* ignoble act, evil action. 3 *Skt* अकृत्रिम *adj* not artificial or fake; spontaneous. "nɪmɪtyõ əkɪtyõ." –*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਅਕਿਰਤਘਣ [əkɪrətghəṇ], **ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ** [əkɪrtghən] *Skt* कृतघ्न् *adj* (one) who forgets or denies favour done to him, thankless, ungrateful. "əkɪrət ghəṇa no palda."–*sri m 5.*

məd vɪc rɪddha paɪkɛ kutte da mas,
dhərɪa maṇəs khopri tɪs mə̃di vas,
rəttu bhərɪa kəppəṛa kər kəjjəṇ tas,
ḍhək lɛ cəlli cuhṛi kər bhog bɪlas,
akh suṇae pucchɪa lahe vɪsvas,
nədri pəvɛ əkɪrətghəṇ mət hoɪ vɪnas.
–*BG.*

ਅਕਿਲਬਿਖ [əkɪlbɪkh] *Skt* अकिल्विष *adj* sinless, blameless. 2 virtuous.

ਅਕ਼ੀਕ਼ [əkik] *A* عقيق *E* Carnelian *n* a very hard and glittering precious stone of red, blue or other colours, inlaid with signets. It is cut and used in ornaments and for inset decoration of plants and pictures.

ਅਕ਼ੀਦਾ [əkida] *A* عقيده *n* firmness of thought and belief, devotion, especially religious belief.

ਅਕੀਨ [əkin] *adv* without doing. "nər ek əkin hi pritɪ kərɛ."–*krɪsən.* 'Some people requite love even when the others ignore them.' 2 *n* performing a deed without pride of any sort. "kin əkin ləkhɛ phəl ho."–*krɪsən.* 3 not cultivated, natural. 4 See ਯਕੀਨ.

ਅਕੀਰਤਿ [əkɪrətɪ] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, ill repute, bad name.

ਅਕੁੰਠ [əkũṭh] *Skt* अकुण्ठ *adj* not blunt; sharp.

ਅਕੁੰਡਾ [əkũḍa] *adj* free, without any external constraint; not under anyone's thumb; independent.

ਅਕੁਤੋਭਯ [əkutobhəy] *Skt adj* not under fear from anywhere. 2 not afraid of anyone; fearless.

ਅਕੁੰਭ [əkũbh] *Skt* अकुम्भ *n* a son of Kumbhkaran and younger brother of Kumbh. "kũbh əkũbh se jit səbhɛ."–*VN.* 2 At some places ਅਕੁੰਭ also appears in place of ਅਨਕੁੰਭ. The latter was a demon who was killed by Durga. That story is told in Markanday Puran.

ਅਕੁਲ [əkul] *adj* (one) who has no race, caste or pedigree; God. "kəhɪt kəbir əkul nəhi cetɪa."–*gəu.* 2 ਅਕੁਲੀਨ. of low caste.

ਅਕੁਲਾਉਣਾ [əkulauṇa], **ਅਕੁਲਾਨਾ** [əkulana] *v* to have mental distress; to be mentally pained, distressed or perplexed. See ਆਕੁਲ.

ਅਕੁਲੀਣ [əkuliṇ], **ਅਕੁਲੀਨ** [əkulin] *adj* of low birth, ignoble. 2 renouncer of caste-culture.

3 not related to any caste or race. "əkulin rəhɪtəu səbəd susar."–sɪdhgosəṭɪ.

ਅਕੁਅਣਾ [əkuəṇa], **ਅਕੂਆ** [əkua], **ਅਕੁਈਆ** [əkuia] *Skt* कू *vr* to produce a sound. *adj* silent, taciturn, (one) who has taken a vow of silence. "tɛ səhɪ nalɪ əkuəṇa."–*vəḍ m 1.* "ek phɪrẽ rəs rāg əkuia."–*krɪsən.* 2 See ਭੁਲਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਕੁਜ [akuj] *Skt* अकार्य, *adj* bad deed, vice. 2 See ਕੁਜ *vr* beyond description; indescribable. "prəja dukhaɪ əkuj."–*GPS.*

ਅਕੁਤ [əkut] *adj* beyond measure; limitless, boundless, See ਕੁਤ. 2 not criticized, not condemned.

ਅਕੁਪਾਰ [əkupar] *Skt n* a sea, an ocean. 2 a fabulous tortoise said to be under the earth. 3 the sun.

ਅਕੁਯਾ [əkuya] not talking, silent, See ਅਕੂਆ. "nam əkuya səbh hi kəhẽ."–*GPS.*

ਅਕੂਰ [əkur] *n* something which is not false, opposite of falsehood; truth.

ਅਕੇ [əke] See ਅਕੈ.

ਅਕੇਰਾਂ [əkerā], **ਅਕੇਰੋ** [əkero] *adv* once. 2 See ਅਕੇਲਾ. 3 *adj* solitary, alone. "jəb ghat bəni subh ṭhɔr əkero."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਕੇਲਾ [əkela] *adj* alone, single, without companion. "age hãs əkela."–*sor kəbir.*

ਅਕੈ [əkɛ] *part* or. "əkɛ koi kɪhu devae."–*var bɪla m 4.*

ਅਕੋਈ [əkoi] a village of Jind state two kos north of Sangrur. Here is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who came here from Saunti and stayed with Manak Chand, a devotee, in Sammat 1673. Guru Granth Sahib is installed in the gurdwara building got built by Sardar Diwan Singh of Badrukkha.

Close to the circumambulatory passage, there is a solid caper tree under which, so believe the local people, the Guru's horse was tied. According to them, earlier Guru Nanak Dev had also visited Akoi.

The shrine owns about 125 bighas of land donated by Bhai Matab Singh. One hundred rupees in cash and three quilts are given annually by the state. Two Sikh mahants serve the shrine with devotion. It is about two miles to the south from the railway station Bahadur Singhwala (N.W. Rly).

ਅਕੋਕ [əkok] *adj* ignorant of Kok Shastar. "kam kel əkok."–*prɪthu.*

ਅਕੋਡ [əkoḍ] *Skt* अकोटि *adj* endless, countless. See ਕੋਡ.

ਅਕੋਰ [əkor] *n* a present, an offering. "dijɛ pran əkor."–*jɛt m 5.*

ਅਕੰਗ [əkãg] *adj* without armour. "ṭukke əkãg." –*ramav.* See ਕੰਗ.

ਅਕੰਟਕ [əkãṭək] *Skt* अकण्टक *adj* thornless, without hurdles. 2 unobstructed. 3 without any enemy, having no adversary.

ਅਕੰਤ੍ਰ [əkãtr] *Skt* अकर्तृ *adj* non-doer. "ɔjãtrã əmãtrã əkãtrã."–*gyan.* 2 (one) who prefers reclusion.

ਅਕੰਥ [əkãth] *adj* beyond description, unspeakable, indescribable, inexpressible. "bhumadɪ dan dine əkãth."–*gyan.* 2 without even a ragged blanket.

ਅਕੰਪਨ [əkãpən] *Skt* अकम्पन *n* state of not-trembling or not shivering; steadiness. 2 one of Ravan's commanders and a minister. He was Ravan's maternal uncle, and the son of Sumali and Ketumalini. His sister Kaikasi was Ravan's mother. Hanuman killed him in a battle. "barɪd nad əkãpən se."–*VN.* See ਧੂਮ੍ਰਾਛ and ਪ੍ਰਹਸਤ. 3 Per Harivansh, he was an Indian king and was Hari's father.

ਅੱਕਣਾ [əkkṇa] See ਅਕਣਾ.

ਅਕ੍ਯਥ [əkyəth] See ਅਕਥ and ਅਕਯਥ.

ਅਕ੍ਰਯ [əkrəy] *adj* inactive, motionless, stationary. "əkrəy ek pəratəm purən."–*NP.* 2 unpurchasable.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [əkrɪṣ] *adj* not lean or weak. 2 which cannot be pulled; not deserving to be pulled.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkrɪt] *Skt* अकृत *adj* unmade, unbuilt.

2 *Skt* अकृत्य *adj* not fit to be done, misdeed, sin. "əkrɪt kərma."–*ramav.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkrɪtkrɪt] *adj* doing what cannot be done by others. "tej su rasi əkrɪt krɪtə̃."–*gyan.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਯ [əkrɪtəgy] *Skt* अकृतज्ञ *adj* ungrateful, thankless.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਮ [əkrɪtəm] *Skt* अकृत्रिम *adj* not artificial, genuine. 2 real, true.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkrɪtakrɪt], **ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [əkrɪtakrɪtɪ] *adj* not made or shaped by any one; assuming various forms. "əkrɪtakrɪt hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ [əkrɪy] *adj* inactive, passive.

ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ [əkrur], **ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰੁ** [əkruru] *Skt* अक्रूर *adj* not cruel, merciful, kind. 2 not irate, calm. 3 *n* Krishan's paternal uncle and son of Shvaphalak and Gandini. He came to deliver Kans's challenge for battle and took Krishan and Balram from Gokul to Mathura where Krishan killed Kans and re-installed his own maternal grandfather Ugarsen on the throne. "ʊdhəu əkrurʊ, bɪdərʊ gʊṇ gavɛ."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.* "mohɪ əbɛ əkrur ke hath bulay pəṭhyo məthura hũ ke rai."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਕ੍ਰੈ [əkrɛ] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ [əkṣ] *Skt* अक्ष *vr* to enter; to penetrate; to pierce; to attain desire's fulfilment; to spread; to be diffused. 2 *n* one of Ravan's sons whom Hanuman killed while laying waste the Ashok garden. His full name was Akshay Kumar. 3 counters in chess. 4 an axle. 5 eye. 6 a blue jay. 7 seed of eleocarpus ganitrus used in rosaries. 8 16 masas of oil. 9 soul. 10 *Dg* myrobalan.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਤ [əkṣət] See ਅਛਤ.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਮਾਲਾ [əkṣmala] *Skt n* a rosary of rudraksh (elecarpus ganitrus) seeds. 2 a rosary of letters from ਅ to ਕ੍ਸ਼.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਮੀ [əkṣmi] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਮ *adj* sans forgiveness. 2 incapable.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਯ [əkṣəy] *Skt adj* imperishable, everlasting.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਯਵਟ [əkṣəyvəṭ]. See ਅਖੈਬਟ.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰ [əkṣər] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ [əkṣrã de sthan] See footnote to picture 4.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰਾਂਧ [əkṣrãdh] *adj* blind with intoxication of knowledge, See ਵਾਉ ਦੁਆਉ.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਿ [əkṣɪ] *Skt* an eye. 2 a count of two, two.

ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ੋਣੀ [əkṣoṇi] See ਖੂਹਣਿ.

ਅਖ [əkh] See ਅਕ੍ਸ਼. 2 *Dg n* a garden, park. 3 See ਅਖਿ. 4 See ਅਖੁਨ 2.

ਅਖਉ [əkhəu], **ਅਖਇ** [əkhəɪ], **ਅਖਇਓ** [əkhəɪo] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. "əṭəl əkhəɪo deva."–*maru m 5.*

ਅਖਸਰ [əkhsər] See ਅਕਸਰ.

ਅਖ਼ਗਰ [əxgər] *P* اخگر *n* a spark; an ember, a scintilla.

ਅਖਜ [əkhəj] *A* اخذ *n* acquisition. 2 catching, grasping, gripping.

ਅਖੜਾ [əkhəḍa] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 without a hole, complete.

ਅਖ਼ਤਰ [əxtər] *P* اختر *n* a star, planet. "roṣəndɪmag əxtər."–*ramav.* 2 a portent, an omen. 3 a flag, standard.

ਅਖਤਾ [əkhta] See ਆਖਤਾ.

ਅਖਤਿਆਰ [əkhtɪar] See ਇਖ਼ਤਯਾਰ.

ਅਖਨੀ [əkhni] *P* یخنی *n* thick soup of meat. "salən o əkhni bɪriã."–*krɪsən.* 2 stock of food. *adj* cooked food.

ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ [əxbar] *A* اخبار plural of ਖ਼ਬਰ. news. "ləvpʊr te ai əkhbarʊ."–*GPS.* 2 newspaper.

ਅਖਯ [əkhəy] See ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਯ.

ਅਖਰ [əkhər] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰ *n* a character, a letter; letters for writing Gurbani. "əkhər ka bheʊ nə ləhə̃t."–*var sar m 1.* 2 *adj* which does not dissolve, insoluble. 3 *n* God who remains in the same state.[1] "e əkhər khɪrɪ jãhɪge oɪ əkhər ɪn məhɪ nahɪ."–*gəu kəbir, bavən.* 4 *n* a sermon, an advice, "əkhər nanək əkhɪo apɪ."–*var majh m 1.* 5 a mantar according to

[1]See Vishnu Puran Part 1, Chapter 22.

books on magic. "kəvəṇu so əkhəru kəvəṇ guṇu kəvəṇu so məṇia mɑ̃tu."—s fərid. 6 nominal; objects which bear names. "drɪsəṭ man əkhər hɛ jeta."—bavən.

ਅਖਰ ਕਾ ਭੇਉ [əkhər ka bheu] n a grammar; grammatical knowledge. "əkhər ka bheu nə ləhɑ̃t."—var sar m 1. 2 meaning or implication of a sentence.

ਅਖਰਬ [əkhərəb] Skt अखर्ब adj beyond the figure of one kharab: 100,000,000,000 ; countless, innumerable. 2 (one) which is not small; great. "gərəb əkhərəb dur hve gəyo."—cɑ̃dər. 3 tall, not short.

ਅਖਰੋਟ [əkhroṭ] Skt ਅਕ਼ੋਟ n a walnut tree and its fruit. It does not grow in hot climate. It has beautiful wood which is used in manufacturing beautiful articles of various types. It grows plentifully in Kashmir. Its kernel is hot and moist in effect. Its Latin name is aleurites triloba. E walnut.

ਅਖਲ [əkhəl] Skt ਅਖਿਲ adj whole, complete. "əkhəl bhəvən ke sɪrjənhare."—cəritr 405. 2 (one) who is not mean. 3 (one) who is not stupid; wise, intelligent.

ਅਖ਼ਲਾਕ਼ [əxlak] A اخلاق plural of ਖ਼ੁਲਕ਼ n character, morality, conduct. 2 nature, disposition. 3 culture, decency.

ਅਖਲੀ ਊਡੀ [əkhli uḍi] This is the initial phrase from one of Guru Nanak's əsəṭpədis in məlar rag.

1) "əkhli ũḍi jəlu bhər nalɪ,
2) ḍugər ucəu gəṛu patalɪ,
3) sagəru sitəlu gursəbədɪ vicarɪ."

It means:

1) All downward young streams, full of water flowed proudly,
2) From high mountains, they went towards deeper dungeons.
3) Merging into the ocean they got silent, i.e. their speed came to an end. Likewise, the hymn states, by meditating upon the Guru's word, the turbulent mind gets peaceful and humble.[1]

ਅਖਲੇਸ [əkhles] adj ਅਖਿਲ-ਈਸ਼ master of all; God, the Creator.

ਅਖੜੀ [əkhṛi] Skt ਅਕ਼ਿ, an eye. "nanək se əkhṛia bɪɑ̃n."—vəḍ chɑ̃t m 5.

ਅਖਾਉਤ [əkhaut] n a saying, proverb, an aphorism. See ਅਖਾਣ. and ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਤਿ.

ਅਖਾਜ [əkhaj] See ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯ. inedible, uneatable. "ghər ghər mɑ̃gən khaj əkhaje."—BG.

ਅਖਾਣ [əkhaṇ] Skt ਆਖ੍ਯਾਨ n a story, tale. 2 a proverb, See ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਤਿ.

ਅਖਾਤੀਜ [əkhatij] See ਅਖੈਤੀਜ.

ਅਖਾਦ [əkhad], ਅਖਾਦਿ [əkhadɪ], ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯ [əkhady], ਅਖਾਦਿਯ [əkhadyɪ], ਅਖਾਧ [əkhadh], ਅਖਾਧਿ [əkhadhɪ] Skt ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯ adj not fit for eating, inedible. "əkhadyɪ khadyɑ̃."—səhəs m 5. "əkhadhɪ khahɪ hərkaɪa."—asa m 5.

ਅਖਾਰਾ [əkhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ. "jɪu besva ke pəre əkhara."—bhɛr namdev. 2 adj not brackish, insipid.

ਅਖਾਵਤ [əkhavət] See ਅਖਾਣ and ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਤਿ.

ਅਖਾੜ [əkhaṛ] Skt ਆਸਾਢ the month of Harh. On its full moon day, meet two planets of the lunar month, the pre-Harh and post-Harh.

ਅਖਾੜਾ [əkhaṛa] Skt अक्षार n an arena, a theatre, ampitheatre, stadium, battlefield. "səb tera khel əkhaṛa jiu."—majh m 5. 2 a wrestling pit. 3 a battlefield. "ehu əkhaṛa hərɪ prɪtəm səce ka jɪnɪ apṇe jorɪ səbhɪ aṇɪ nɪvae."—var gəu 1 m 4. "bɪkhəm əkhaṛa me guru mɪlɪ jita."—asa chɑ̃t m 5. 4 an abode of the anchorites. 5 Bands of holymen especially of the Udasi and Nirmala sects in particular going as religious preachers, are known to form an Akharha, the brief account of which is as below:

(a) Mahatma Pritam Das of the Udasi cult

[1]Some scholars interpret this hymn with reference to the cranes flying with their gullets filled with water.

once thought that bands of Sikh sadhus often experienced great difficulty in finding residence and food during fairs at pilgrimage centres. To tackle this problem, he approached Nanak Chand, the paternal uncle of Chandu Lal, a minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who offered seven lacs of rupees. With the money thus offered, Sant Pritam Das approached the Udasi saints of Paryag and suggested the establishment of their separate Akhara where they could stay away from the sanyasis and preach Sikhism in different parts of the country. Accordingly the Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836. A committee of four sadhus, Ganga Ram, Kutsath Braham, Sarup Braham and Atal Braham, was constituted under the guidance of Guru Granth Sahib. They made arrangements to procure tents, canopies, durries, carpets, horses, camels, bullock carts, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, walking staffs and umbrellas and framed rules and injunctions so as not to leave any lacunae in their smooth management. The headquarters of the Udasi Akharha are at Allahabad with numerous buildings at Kankhal, Kashi etc.

(b) In Sammat 1896, some differences arose, and Sadhu Santokh Das, Hari Narayan Das, Sur Das etc. of Sangat Sahib (Bhai Pheru) established a separate Akhara, Sri Guru Naya Akhara, commonly known as Udasian da Chhota Akhara. Its headquarters are at Kankhal and it has buildings at other centres of pilgrimage. Its administration is sound like that of Panchayati Akhara.[1]

(c) Like the Udasis, Nirmala saints, finding their sadhus humiliated at pilgrimage centres also thought of having their separate Akhara. They were inspired to do so by saints like Bhai Tota Singh, Ram Singh, Matab Singh etc., Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha and Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, in Sammat 1918 established Dharam Dhuja Akhara of Nirmala saints. Bhai Matab Singh was appointed its first Mahant (chief priest).Grants in cash of Rs. eighty, sixteen and twenty thousand respectively were given by Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Annual grants of Rs. 4000, 575 and 1300 were donated by those states in the same order. Jointly all the three states[2] drew up Dasturulamal (rules of action or constitution) for Akhara Nirmala Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.[3] Its constitution carried these clauses:

1) Shri Mahant will be appointed in consultation with the three states and four other mahants, all wearers of Sikh symbols (underwear shorts, kirpan, hair-comb, steel-bangle) shall be appointed in consultation with Chief Mahant.

2) The cooks in the kitchen shall also observe the same code of conduct.

3) Two workers, two storekeepers, one granthi and one gyani (scholar knowledgeable enough as to interpret the scriptural texts), all observing the same code of dress, shall be appointed, besides one or two orderlies.

4) This code is not compulsory for the present Chief Mahant. Those appointed in the future shall have to be intelligent, ascetical and observers of the code of conduct and dress.

[1]Santokh Das's Akhara was established in Amritsar in Sammat 1838, and Sangal wala Akhara was set up in Sammat 1843 and Nirvansar in Sammat 1850. So named, they are only cloisters of sadhus unlike Panchayati and Chhota Akharas.

[2]Patiala, Nabha, Jind.

[3]This Dasturalamal was approved on 12 August 1862.

5) Whenever Shri Mahant visits the capital of a state, or whenever a chief finds time to visit the Akhara, he shall give offerings to Guru Granth Sahib or to Shri Mahant, but not individually to other priests.

6) All income of this sort will be accounted for. If any priest brings anything from anywhere, that too he shall deposit in the Akhara without keeping anything with himself.

7) At his discretion, Chief Mahant may offer to a brahman or an invalid, clothes or cash for visiting places of pilgrimage, but the details of all such offerings shall be maintained in writing.

8) If Dharam Dhuja Akhara Guru Gobind Singh wants to have a bhandara (free distribution of food), it shall be done in consultation with and approval of Chief Mahant. If at any time this is not possible, food may be offered but Chief Mahant must be informed of it as early as possible.

9) If the need arises to appoint a new priest, it must be obligatory for him to swear before Guru Granth Sahib that he shall observe the code of conduct and deposit all income from all sources with the Akhara.

10) It shall be essential for Chief Mahant and his colleagues to ensure that if any Sikh fiefholder or chief wants to organise a free meal (bhandara), he shall be allowed to do so according to his own faith and belief, and the mahants shall not interfere in any way and shall be considerate so as to respect the donor's sense of honour.

11) Similarly,if any other Sikh follower of the sect desires to conduct a free meal, the foregoing clause shall be observed. If it is found that though a person of means wilfully shows inability to do so, a report can be lodged with the respective state and his money confiscated and deposited with the Akhara.

12) If during a journey there is a gurdwara, the Akhara must not bypass it. An offering is to be paid according to the status of the gurdwara concerned.

13) Seating arrangements should be in this order: Guru Granth Sahib in the centre, on the right of it Chief Mahant followed by other mahants and saintly Sikhs respectively, on the left the gyani, the interpreter of sacred text, and behind him other holy Sikhs. Other persons, however holy, shall sit at their respective places. In this, rank and not scholarship shall be the criteria .If a mahant of some other sect comes, he shall be seated on the left of the gyani. A seat on the right side, if given, should be behind (Nirmala) mahants of the concerned Akhara.

14) No other holy man shall stay in Chief Mahant's house, though a few holy men detailed to serve him may do so. Similarly no one is allowed to sleep in the room reserved for keeping Guru Granth Sahib, because to do so amounts to disrespect.

15) Any Sikh, ascetic or householder, who comes to pay obeisance, may do so. There is no restriction. He should be seated according to his respective status.

16) It is obligatory for Shri Mahant and other mahants not go to the house of any state official. If need be, they may send a worker, store-holder, some orderly or any other mahant of the dera. If invited for a meal however, they may go.

17) It is obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara that if a mahant asks them for any service, they should not avoid rendering it on one pretext or the other; if they avoid doing so, they shall be liable to a fine as decided by

a mahant of the Akhara.

18) If any ascetical Sikh wants to stay in the dera, he shall first have to declare with his hand on Guru Granth Sahib that he shall return to the gurdwara everything offered and shall not retain anything with him, and that he shall remain loyal to the Sangat (congregation). Without such a pledge, he shall not be admitted.

19) The mahant must take parsad prepared and served only by the baptised Sikhs. Even water used in the kitchen must be such as is drawn (from the well) by the Sikhs.

20) There is no restriction on serving meals to other Sikh holy men; food must be served to all, care be taken that those observing rahit sit in a separate row.

21) Women shall never be allowed to enter the Akhara. This restriction also applies to liquor but not to opium and cannabis.

22) If anyone not observing rahit or belonging to a non-Sikh community, wants to offer parsad or a meal, he should not be refused, provided he gives uncooked ration for cooking by those in the Akhara.

23) The income accruing to the amount which has been put to the credit of the Akhara in the beginning, from lending or through other investments, shall be used for maintaining the community kitchen and for conducting other repairs; the initial grant must remain intact.

24) Financial management of the Akhara will be entrusted to three mahants, one belonging to each contributing state. They shall try to increase income by lending money on interest and investing in commerce, and shall spend it in accordance with rule 23. They shall inspect the accounts at least once in a year, and forward them to Shri Mahant for further inspection.

25) If he wants to appoint anyone in his own place, during his life, Chief Mahant shall be allowed to do so in consultation with the Akharas of the three states.

26) If Chief Mahant has already appointed his replacement during his tenure, or if he has not performed satisfactory work during his tenure, the three states through mutual consultation may remove him from the post.

27) If any mahant violates the code of conduct, the three governments, through mutual deliberation, shall have the right to remove him.

28) Prior commitment will be taken from each of the five mahants that they shall not do anything against the Dasturulamal.

Whenever the three states write anything to the mahants, its copies in Gurmukhi script shall be provided for safe keeping and also duly stamped and sealed with date to be kept in the office files.

29) It shall be obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara to keep in reserve one turban of vermillion colour and the rest of white colour. This is a traditional custom, symbolising the renunciation of family life.

30) Instead of a tūbi (mendicant's bowls of hollowed guard shell) and cɪppi (oval begging bowls) the mahants shall keep steel kərmāḍəl (mendicant's bowl with the top handle) or metallic vessel (container for keeping drinking water), because tūbi and cɪppi are unclean and cannot be cleaned with earth (or sand).

ਅਖਿ [əkhɪ] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਿ *n* an eye.

ਅਖਿਉ [əkhɪʊ], **ਅਖਿਓ** [əkhɪo] See ਅਖਣ. 2 said, uttered, "əkhər nanək əkhɪo apɪ."–*var majh m 1*.

ਅਖਿਆਨ [əkhɪan] See ਆਖ੍ਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਿਇਉ [əkhɪɪʊ], **ਅਖਿਇਓ** [əkhɪɪo] See ਅਖਣ

and ਅਖਇਓ.

ਅਖਿਜ [əkhɪj], **ਅਖਿਝ** [əkhɪjh] *adj* (one) who does not fret; not peevish, forbearing, sober. "əkhɪjje əbhɪjje."–*japu.* **2** See ਅਖਿਦ.

ਅਖਿਟ [əkhɪṭ] short form for ਆਖੇਟ, prey, hunting. "nrɪp əkhɪṭ sɪdhayo."–*cəritr 111.*

ਅਖਿਦ [əkhɪd] See ਅਖੇਦ. 2 *Skt* ਅਖਿਦੁ *adj* untiring.

ਅਖਿਦਾਣੀ [əkhɪdaṇi] ਅਖੇਦ-ਦਾਣੀ comforting, pleasure-giving, comfort-providing.

ਅਖਿਲ [əkhɪl] See ਅਖਲ.

ਅਖਿਲੇਸ [əkhɪles] See ਅਖਲੇਸ.

ਅਖੀ [əkhi] an eye. See ਅਖਿ. "əkhi kaḍhɪ dhəri cərṇa təlɪ."–*suhi ə m 4.* **2** said, uttered. "bətiā hərɪ ke sə̃g hɛ̃ əkhɪā."–*krɪsən.* **3** with or through the eyes. "əkhi kudrətɪ kə̃ni baṇi."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* **4** to or for the eyes. "əkhi sutəku vekhṇa pərtrɪy."–*var asa.*

ਅਖ਼ੀਰ [əxir] *A* آخِر *n* an end, a closure, an ending.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhuṭ], **ਅਖੁਟਿ** [əkhuṭɪ] *Skt* ਅਤ੍ਰੁਟਿ *n* continuity, uninterruptedness. **2** without decrease or loss. **3** *adj* unending. "ɪhu dhən əkhuṭ nə nɪkhuṭɛ nə jaɪ."–*dhəna m 3.*

ਅਖੁਟੀ [əkhuṭi] *Skt* अखट्टि *n* a bad custom, wrong practice. **2** the idea of childhood. "hĩdu mule bhule əkhuṭi jahi."–*var bɪha m 1.*

ਅਖ਼ੂੰਦ [əxũd] *P* آخوند *n* a teacher. **2** a chief.

ਅਖੁਹਣਿ [əkhuhəṇɪ] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖੂਟ [əkhuṭ] See ਅਖੁਟ. "bhəre bhə̃ḍar əkhuṭ ətol."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਖੁਨ [əkhun] *P* آخون *n* a fine speaker, teacher. "ɪhi həkikət jo kəhɛ soi bəḍa əkhun."–*məgo.* **2** *A* اخون a companion, friend. **3** plural of ਅਖ, brother.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkheṭ], **ਅਖੇਟਕ** [əkheṭək] See ਆਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਦ [əkhed] *n* happiness, pleasure. **2** *adj* free from suffering.

ਅਖੇਰ [əkher] See ਆਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਲ [əkhel] *adj* without play. **2** ਅਖਿਲ all. "khel khel əkhel khelən ə̃t ko phɪr ek."–*japu.* 'Human beings having been busy playing games of all sorts, come to realize the oneness of the Divine.'

ਅਖੇੜ [əkheṛ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* hunting, chase.

ਅਖੇੜਬਿਰਤਿ [əkhe bɪrətɪ] *Skt* आखेटवृत्ति. See ਆਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ.

ਅਖੈ [əkhɛ] See ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਯ.

ਅਖੈਤੀਜ [əkhɛtij] ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਯ ਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯਾ the third of the bright half of Baisakh month. According to the Hindu belief, Satyug (the epoch of truth) commences with it.

ਅਖੈਬਟ [əkhebəṭ] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਯਵਟ *n* According to Purans that banyan tree which does not die even on the doomsday, and God Vishnu, assuming the form of an infant, sucks the big toe of his foot on it. Per the Hindu belief this tree used to be at Prayag; death as a result of fall from it was believed to lead to result in the liberation of numerous travellers. Jahangir had got this əkṣəyvəṭ tree cut but now the Hindu priests point to an indestructible tree in the fort of Prayag to collect offerings. "jyõ bəṭ əkhɛ rup ləghu chaje."–*NP.* See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. Another əkṣəyvəṭ is believed to be in Gaya too.

ਅਖੋਟ [əkhoṭ] *adj* without adulteration, real. "lal pədarəth sac əkhoṭ."–*ɔə̃kar.* **2** pure, endless.

ਅਖੋਭ [əkhobh] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ੋਭ *adj* sans excitement. **2** without confusion. **3** *n* quietude, serenity.

ਅਖੰਡ [əkhə̃ḍ] *adj* unbroken. **2** endless, continuous. "əkhə̃ḍ kirtənu tɪnɪ bhojən."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਅਖੰਡਸੁਰਹੀ [əkhə̃ḍsurhi] See ਸੁਰਹੀ.

ਅਖੰਡਕਲ [əkhə̃ḍkəl] *n* the full moon. **2** *adj* complete in all respects.

ਅਖੰਡਤ [əkhə̃ḍət] See ਅਖੰਡਿਤ.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [əkhə̃ḍ paṭh] *n* a continuous recitation. **2** a continuous recitation of Guru Granth Sahib which is completed in 39 hours. Four or five granthis, devote themselves to it one after the other continuously without any break. This custom was initiated by the Buddha Dal. Akhand path was not held during the time of

the Gurus. Many people keep an earthern lamp burning day and night, and place a pitcher full of water and coconut, etc. But this practice was not in vogue in the beginning. **3** See ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ.

ਅਖੰਡਲ [əkhə̃ḍəl] See ਅਖੰਡ ਕਲ. **2** *Skt* आखण्डल *n* Indar, the king of the gods. "thap əkhə̃ḍəl ko surmə̃ḍəl."–*cərɪtr 1.*

ਅਖੰਡਲੀ [əkhə̃ḍli] *adj* unbroken, complete. **2** *n* the rank or status of Indar. See ਅਖੰਡਲ.

ਅਖੰਡਿਤ [əkhə̃ḍɪt] *adj* unbroken, complete, whole. **2** *adv* continuous, incessant, ceaseless.

ਅੱਖਰ [əkkhər] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅੱਖਲ [əkkhəl] *Skt* a sound of joy, joyful tune.

ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮੁੰਦਣੀਆਂ [əkkhã mũdṇiã] to ignore the wrong committed by another. **2** to be overbearingly arrogant. **3** to die, to pass away.

bhukhən bəsən bas rətən ənek jatɪ
choḍe pil palki ənup chəbɪ dham ki,
kəhã nərnah kəhã bhəe badṣah kəhã
ṣahən ke ṣah jɔn dehẽ pərnam ki,
beni kəvɪ kəhɛ khal phal me bɪtavɛ dɪn
palɛ khəl khalẽ ke pəkhalẽ jəs cam ki,
mən hi ki mən rəhɪ jati əbhɪlakhẽ jəb
mũd gəi ãkhẽ təb lakhẽ kɪhɪ kam ki.

ਅਖਯਉ [əkhyəu] ਅਖ੍ਯ eternal. "pura guru əkhyəu jã ka mə̃tr."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਖਯਾਨ [əkhyan] See ਆਖਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਯਾਲ [əkhyal] *adj* beyond thinking, unthinkable. "əkhyal əkhə̃ḍ rup hɛ."–*əkal.*

ਅਖ਼ੁੰਦ [əxvə̃d] *P* آخوند a teacher, tutor.

ਅਗ [əg] *Skt* अग् *vr* to go, enter. **2** *Skt* short form for ਅਗਨਿ. **3** *Skt* अज्ञ *adj* ignoramus. "jyõ təg age əg ərgai."–*NP.* 'just as an ignorant man gets dumb before a spiritually awakened person.' **4** *Skt* अग *adj* motionless, immobile. **5** *n* a mountain. **6** a tree. **7** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰ front, the front side. **8** *adj* first, primary. **9** a leader, head. **10** *adv* before, in front. "əg təb cala."–*dətt.* 'Then he proceeded forward.'

ਅਗਸਤ [əgəsət], ਅਗਸ੍ਤ [əgəst] *Skt* ਅਗਸ੍ਤਿ and ਅਗਸਤ੍ਯ. a celebrated sage who lived in the Vindaya mountain. He composed several hymns of Rig Ved wherein it is held that Agastya was the son of Mitravarun[1] At the sight of Urvashi he ejaculated his semen, a part of which fell in a pot from which Agastya was born; from the portion that fell outside the pot was born Vashishth. That is why Sayan has held that Agast came out of a pot like an elegant male fish, So he was called Kalshisut (son of a pitcher), Kumbh Sambhav and Ghatodbhav, etc. Due to such a birth, he is also called Maitravaruni or Aurvashey as well. At the time of birth, he was of the size of an extended hand.

Once Kalkey demons spread terror in the world, killing holy saints and spoiling religious oblations. When the gods went to kill them, they hid themselves in the ocean. Paying heed to the request of the gods, Agastya drank the entire sea in one draught and the gods succeeded in destroying the demons. For this reason Agastya came to be known as Pitabadhi and Samuderchuluk as well.

In the Purans it is recorded that Agastya was the son of Pulasaty. There is a story in the Ramayan that when Agastya saw his ancestors hanging upside down in a pit, they told him that they could be liberated only if he produced a son. Gathering parts of several animals, Agastya formed a girl whom he sent to the ruler of Vidarbh where she was brought up like a princess. When she grew up, Agastya married her. She was named Lopamudra. The Ramayan gives further account of Agastya that for a long time he observed austerities at Kunjar Hill south of Vindhayachal. The

[1]Mitar and Varun are twin gods. But their names figure together. They are twins like Ashvini Kumars.

demons were frightened of him. Ram, Lakhshman and Sita stayed with him there. To Ram he gave a sword, Vishnu's bow and a quiver of arrows with which he killed Ravan.

Agastya was present in Ayodhya at the time of Ram's coronation. The Dravids of the south worship Agastya Muni. "əgəst adɪ je bəḍe təpəstpi vɪsekhɪɛ."–*əkal.*

2 There is a star by this name which rises from the south on 17th of Bhadon. (August-September) "udəy əgəst pə̃th jəl sokha."–*tulsi.*

ਅਗਹ [əgəh] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ੍ਯ *adj* who cannot be seized. "mere ṭhakur əgəh ətole."–*gəu m 5.* **2** ਅਗਾਧ deep, bottomless. "rəsna əgəh agəh gun rati."–*bila m 5.* **3** *n* life-breath which is difficult to hold back. "əgəh gəhɛ gəhɪ gəgən rəhai."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **4** mind, which is difficult to control.

ਅਗਹ ਗਹਣ [əgəh gəhəṇ] *sen* seizing the unseizable; understanding what is beyond the mind's grasp. "əgəh gəhəṇ bhrəm bhratɪ dəhəṇ."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **2** mental poise.

ਅਗਹਨ [əgəhən] *Skt n* ਆਗ੍ਰਹਾਯਣ beginning of the year, month of Magghar; per the old custom the year commenced from the month of Magghar. That is why it was given the name of Agarhayaṇ. **2** ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਅਯਨ commencement of the year, first month of the year. "katək bɪtyo su əgəhən ava."–*GPS.*

ਅਗਹਿ [əgəhɪ] See ਅਗਹ.

ਅਗਹੁ [əgəhu] See ਅਗਹ. **2** *adv* in or from the front. "əgəhu dekhɛ pɪch-hu dekhɛ tujh te kəhā chəpavɛ."–*gəu m 1.* **3** *n* future. "əg-hu neṛa aɪa pɪcha rəhɪa durɪ."–*s fərid.*

ਅਗਹੁਚਾ [əg-huca] *adj* unfathomable, bottomless. **2** ਅਗਹ (bottomless) and ਊਚਾ. "thah nəhi əg-huca."–*dev m 5.*

ਅਗਹੇਊ [əg-heu] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ੍ਯ. which cannot be grasped; not a subject for the mind and the senses.

ਅਗਛਮੀ [əgəchmi] *Skt* ਅਗਮਨਸ਼ੀਲ *adv* which does not move, motionless, still, eternal. "sərbe joɪ əgəchmi, dukh ghənero athɪ."–*var maru 1 m 1.* 'At the sight of the eternal Creator, the senses get widely perturbed.' See ਆਥ and ਆਥਿ.

ਅਗਜ [əgəj] *n* born from ਅਗ (mountain), a jewel. **2** a metal. **3** a fruit. **4** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ Brahman. **5** a headman, leader. **6** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ੍ਯ. *adj* beyond grasp; what the mind and senses cannot grasp.

ਅਗਡ [əgəḍ] *adj* not fixed, planted or studded. "su dhān jɪno mən hɛ əgəde."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਗਣ [əgəṇ] *n* according to the rules of poetics, inauspicious character combination, that is: ਜਗਣ, ਸਗਣ, ਰਗਣ and ਤਗਣ. **2** *adj* uncountable.

ਅਗਣਤ [əgəṇət], **ਅਗਣਿਤ** [əgəṇɪt] *adj* beyond calculation. "əgəṇət uc əpar ṭhakur."–*bɪha cə̃t m 5.*

ਅਗਤ [əgət] *adj* unmoving, not fallen. **2** unended. **3** unattained. **4** See ਅਗਤਿ.

ਅਗਤਿ [əgətɪ], **ਅਗਤੀ** [əgəti] *n* miserable condition, poor plight. **2** *adj* being in bad shape. **3** not entitled to salvation. "pərhɪ nərək mərkɛ agətɪ."–*GPS.*

ਅਗਥ [əgəth], **ਅਗਥਾ** [əgətha] *adj* of which the story is beyond narration; indescribable. "səmrəth əgəth əpar nɪrməl."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* "pəle nam əgətha."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਗਦ [əgəd], **ਅਗਦੁ** [əgədu] *Skt adv* without ਗਦ (disease); healthy. "kal krɪpa kər bhəe agəd səbh."–*səloh.* **2** *n* medicine, cure for a disease. **3** *A* عقد[1] a vow, promise. **4** marriage, wedlock. "əgədu pəṛɛ sɛtan ve lalo."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.* 'The devil instead of a qazi performs the marriage ceremony.' See ਸ਼ੈਤਾਨ.

ਅਗਧ [əgədh], **ਅਗਧਾ** [əgədha] *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "hərɪ əgəm əgədha."–*gəu var 2, m 5.*

ਅਗਨ [əgən] See ਅਗਣ 1. "gən əgən nəvo hi rəs."–*NP.* **2** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਨਿ *n* fire, flame. **3** one of the

[1]See footnote to ਗਲਾਨ 4.

five elements, symbolizing heat. 4 *adj* countless, innumerable. "ɪt kop məlech cəṛhe əgne."–*krɪsən.* "aɪ əgən rachəs yut ravən." –*GPS.* 5 a bird of the lark family, smaller than a lark; while flying it gives out a sweet chirp. It is very common in the Punjab; its colour is brown and head is without a plume; it makes its nest on the ground and lays eggs there; some call it həzar dastan (a thousand tales). Some ignorant poets describe the nightingale also as həzar dastan.

ਅਗਨਅਰਿ [əgənarɪ] *n* enemy of fire, water. 2 In Sastarnammala, wind is described as enemy of fire. If fuel is there, the wind helps it burn, but without it, the wind puts out the ambers. "prɪthəm əgən ke nam lɛ ə̃t səbəd ərɪ dehu, tənuj ənuj suterɪ ucər nam baṇ ləkhlehu." –*sənama 150.* 'fire's enemy (wind), his son and younger brother (Bhimsen and Arjun) the latter's charioteer (Krishan) and his enemy, the arrow.'

ਅਗਨ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਤਨੁਜ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੁਤਰਿ [əgən ərɪ ərɪ tənuj ənuj sutərɪ] *n* arrow–*sənama.* literally meaning enemy of fire, water; enemy of water, air;[1] son of air, Bhim; his younger brother, Arjun, with Lord Krishna as charioteer who was killed by an arrow.

ਅਗਨਈ [əgnəi] *n* river of fire, maya (wealth) 2 desire. "nəhɪ pohɛ əgənəi."–*var ram 2 m 5.* 3 heat, torment.

ਅਗਨਸਖਾ [əgənsəkha] *n* friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਸਾਗਰ [əgənsagər] See ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ.

ਅਗਨਤ [əgənət], **ਅਗਨਤੁ** [əgənətu] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. "əgənət sahu əpni de rasɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਗਨਬਾਣ [əgənbaṇ] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. "əgənban rəṇ chuṭṭde."–*jə̃gnama.*

ਅਗਨਭਾਵ [əgənbhav] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਭਾਵ. 2 torment of separation. 3 feeling of anger.

[1]air dries up water.

ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ [əgənvayu] *Skt* ਆਗਨੇਯ ਵਿਸਰਪ. a kind of fever accompanied with pimples on the body; its basic cause is disorder of heat in the stomach caused by excessive salt, sour, raw or overripe fruits, chillies, condiments, liquor and other intoxicants. The patient's appetite decreases, nausea sets in, body aches, more thirst follows and burning sensation is caused in the forehead. If not cured early, many ailments such as spruce, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic pain, flatulence, etc., come to seize the patient.

To cure it, a mild purgative be given and vomiting induced, but such medicines as cause burning sensation in the stomach had better be avoided.

A mixture of ophelia charitta, adhatoda vasica, bitter, patol patra (trichosauthess cucumerina), haritaki (myrobalan), balela (torminalia belerica), aula (emblic myrobalan), talchandan (red santalum album), bark of nimm (melia azadirachta) each taken in equal quantity, thoroughly boiled and sieved, when given in small measure to the patient proves beneficial, See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ.

ਅਗਨਾਖ [əgnakh] *n* Shiv's third eye, which is in his forehead. According to the Purans fire is stored in it. 2 Shiv, who keeps fire in the eye.

ਅਗਨਾਂਤਕਰ [əgnãtkər] *n* the eradicator of fire, water.–*sənama.*

ਅਗਨਾਯੁਧ [əgnayudh] *n* ਆਗ੍ਨੇਯਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ, ਅਗਨਿ-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ, ਅਗ੍ਯਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ. In the Purans there goes a story that a missile fired with the recitation of Agni mantar (a spell of fire) reduces foes to ashes, See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 a musket, gun, fire-arms.

ਅਗਨਾਰ [əgnar], **ਅਗਨਾਰਿ** [əgnarɪ] *n* the fire of hell. 2 the fire of the womb. "nəhɪ pohɛ əgnarɪ."–*asa m 5.* See ਨਾਰ. 3 ਅਗਨਾਰਚਿ, the flame of fire. 4 ਅਗਨਿ (fire) and ਨਾਰ (water).

ਅਗਨਿ [əgənɪ] See ਅਗਨ. **2** fire. (See *L* Ignis). In Nirukt it is defined as əgərni, i.e. what is first put there in oblation is əgənɪ. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. **3** desire. "kəlɪjug rəthu əgənɪ ka kuṛ əgɛ rəthvahu."–*var asa m 1.*

ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [əgənɪ əstrə] Those who believe in Tantarshastar or the book of magic, hold that if a weapon is shot after the recital of a spell involving the god of fire, it burns the foe to ashes and brings about rain of fire. **2** fire-arms and bombs like guns and muskets. Many people think that in the ancient times, in wars as of the Mahabharat such weapons were used, but researchers in history have established that explosives were not invented till 1326 AD and firearms were manufactured between 1344 and 1354 AD.

ਅਗਨਿਸਖਾ [əgənɪsəkha] *n* the friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਿਸਟੋਮ [əgənɪsəṭom] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਨਿਸ੍ਟੋਮ *n* a form of religious sacrifice consummated in five days with the burning of Somras.[1] This is done for attaining entry into the heaven. "əgnihotr səṭom."–*GPS.*

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ [əgənɪsagər] *n* an ocean-like world which is full of sufferings and torments. "əgənɪ sagər jəpɪ utərhɪ par."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [əgənɪhotr] *n* a rite of sacrifice performed by dropping ghee in fire in the course of reciting the Vedic spell. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əgənɪhotri] *Skt* अग्निहोत्रिन् *n* a person who performs oblation with fire. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. **2** See ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ [əgənɪkũṭ] *n* ਅਗਨਿ ਕੂਟ an intermediate direction between the east and the south, southeast. **2** *Skt n* अग्निकुण्ड a firepit formed with special specifications for performing a sacrifice and oblation. See ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. **3** belly's pit where resides; the fire of the womb. "əgənɪkũṭ məhɪ urədh lɪv laga."–*bɛra m 4.*

ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ [əgənɪkũḍ] See ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ 2 and ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁਮਾਰ [əgənɪkumar] Son of Shiv, Khranan. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ. **2** per Ayurveda (Hindu system of medicine), a juice which dispels diseases like phlegm, cholera, indigestion or dyspepsia, fever and diarrhoea and constipation. The formula to prepare it is: take mercury and sulphur in equal measures and grind them for three hours; then take sweet aconytincal and borax, as much as mercury, and eight times black pepper; mix it with mercury; then grind this mixture in lemon juice for seven days; when it gets thin and dry like antimony, put it in a bottle. For a fully grown up person a dose of one to two rattis is enough.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁਲ [əgənɪkul] See ਰਾਜਪੂਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹਵ [əgənɪjɪhəv], **ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹ੍ਵ** [əgənɪjɪhv] *Skt* अग्नि जिह्व *n* one whose tongue is fire; a god. In the Veds, the god of fire is regarded as the tongue of gods. The juice of things oblated in it is taken by them. That is why sacrifice is so highly rated in the Veds.

ਅਗਨਿਤ [əgənɪt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਿ ਤਲਾਉ [əgənɪ təlau] *n* the world, a pond of pains; a pond of torments troubling the mind. **2** a womb. "agɛ əgənɪ təlau."–*səva m 1.*

ਅਗਨਿ ਪਰਾਹਨ [əgənɪ prahən] *adj* a robe of fire, fiery attire, malignant dress.

ਅਗਨਿਪਰੀਖਯਾ [əgənɪprikhya] See ਦਿਵ੍ਯ.

ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ [əgənɪpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ [əgənɪbaɪ] See ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ. "kete əgənɪbaɪ te jəre."–*cərɪtr 405.* **2** 'wind hot like fire.'

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ [əgənɪbaṇ] *n* In the magical treatises and the Purans, it is mentioned as an arrow shot with the recitation of the fire mantar which burns the army and equipment of the foe. See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. **2** a bomb or missile of the sort. **3** According to Bernier rotating fire reels were

[1] See ਸੋਮਰਸ.

fired to frighten the elephants.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣੀ [əgənɪbaṇi] *adj* bittter speech that scalds the tongue. **2** *n* the text of Yajur Ved in which procedure for fire-oblation is described.

ਅਗਨੀ [əgni] See ਅਗਨਿ. **2** *n* malignant nature. "mənmukh bole ə̃dhule tɪsu məhɪ əgni ka vasu."–*səva m 3.*

ਅਗਨੀਅ [əgniə], **ਅਗਨੇਯ** [əgney] *Skt* ਆਗ੍ਨੇਯ *adj* concerning fire, of fire. **2** *n* gold. **3** a volcanic mountain. **4** ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ. **5** southeast direction. **6** *Skt* ਅਗਣਨੀਯ *adj* countless. "məhā bir əgniə." –*GPS.*

ਅਗਨੇਤ [əgnɛt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. **2** a leader; one who gives the lead.

ਅਗਨੌਗੁਨ [əgnãgun] *sen* guilty of countless faults. **2** avarice; evil wealth. "əgnãgun ko hərhõ."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਗਨੌਤ [əgnə̃t] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਯਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ [əgnyastrə] See ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਮ [əgəm] *adj* inaccessible, unapproachable. "əgəm əgocəru ənathu əjoni."–*sar ə m 1.* **2** *n* a tree. **3** a mountain. **4** *Skt* ਅਗਮਯ *adj* unapproachable. "əgəm tir nəh lãghənəh." –*səhəs m 5.* **5** beyond the reach of intellect. **6** See ਆਗਮ. **7** future. "jən nanək əgəm vicarɪa." –*var gəu 1 m 4.* **8** a sacred text; a Shastar. "əgəm nɪgəm sətɪguru dɪkhaɪa."–*maru ə m 3.* "hərɪ əgəm əgocər gurɪ əgəm dɪkhali." –*bhɛr m 4.* 'The supreme Shastar has revealed it.' **9** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਅਗਮ for 'arduous'. "səb bɪdhɪ sugəm əgəm kəchu nahi."–*NP.*

ਅਗਮਈ [əgməi] *adj* unapproachable one. **2** ਅਗਮਯਤਰ "əgəm əgəm əgməi."–*asa m 5.* **3** firelike.

ਅਗਮਨ [əgmən] See ਆਗਮਨ. **2** not moving; firm position.

ਅਗਮਨੇ [əgməne], **ਅਗਮਨੈ** [əgmənɛ] *adv* before time, earlier. "ɪk dɪn kũvərɪ əgməne gəi." –*cəritr 266.* **2** ahead of, in front. "bhej əgmənɛ din."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਗਮਪੁਰ [əgəmpur] *adj* a place where there is no grief or anxiety. **2** *n* highest spiritual stage, salvation. "tɪtu əgəmpure kəhu kɪtubɪdhɪ jaiɛ?"–*asa chə̃t m 1.* **3** one of the five forts of Anandpur where in Sammat 1761 Bhai Uday Singh and Ishar Singh fought against the Turk army. **4** See ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ.

ਅਗਮਰੂਪ [əgəmrup] *n* God, the eternal one; indivisible appearance. "əgəmrup ka mən məhɪ thana."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਅਗਮਾ [əgma] *adj* unapproachable. See ਅਗਮ. "pɪta mero bəḍo dhəni əgma."–*guj ə m 5.* **2** See ਅਗਮਯਾ.

ਅਗਮਾ ਅਗਮ [əgma əgəm] utterly beyond approach, absolutely unapproachable. "hərɪ əgma əgəm əpara."–*sopurəkhu.*

ਅਗਮੁ [əgəmu] See ਅਗਮ.

ਅਗਮਗੁਰੁ [əgəmguru] See ਗੋਰਖ 2.

ਅਗਮ੍ਯਾ [əgmya] *Skt n* a woman with whom mating is a heinous sin; another's wife especially of the teacher or the king.

ਅਗ਼ਯਾਰ [əɣyar] *A* اغیار plural of ਗ਼ੈਰ strangers, aliens.

ਅਗਰ [əgər] *Skt* ਅਗਰੁ *n* an odorous tree found aplenty in Assam. There is juice in its roots which is extracted and mixed in incense, as also used in preparing perfumes. Its Latin name is Amyris Agalocha.[1] Its effect is warm and moist. "kəsturɪ kõgu əgər cə̃dən lipɪ avɛ cau."–*sri m 1.* **2** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰ front. **3** *adj* foremost. **4** noble, virtuous. **5** *P* اگر *part* if.

ਅਗਰਕ [əgrək] *adj* a chief; leader with an attendant walking in front. "əgrək us ke bəḍe ṭhəgau."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਗਰਚਿ [əgərcɪ], **ਅਗਰਚੇ** [əgərce] *P* اگرچه *part* though, even if. **2** although.

ਅਗਰਵਾਲ [əgərval] a sub-caste of the Vaish caste. Its origin is traced to Agroha village in Hisar

[1] *E* Eagle-wood.

district. 2 a Khatri sub-caste arising from Sarins.

ਅਗਰਾਜ [əgraj] *A* اغراض plural of ਗਰਜ. needs.

ਅਗਰਿ [əgərɪ], **ਅਗਰੁ** [əgəru] See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਲਬ [əGləb] *A* اغلب *adv* predominantly, probably, surely.

ਅਗਲਾ [əgla] *adv* first, prime. "tu bəkhsisi əgla."–*var asa m 1.* **2** old, former. **3** front, fore. **4** very much, plenty. "ɪkna aṭa əgla ɪkna nāhi loṇ."–*s farid.* **5** *n* hereafter; the next world.

ਅਗਲਾਈ [əglai] *adv* forward, to the next. "suɪna ruppa pə̃ḍ bānh ɔglai əṛɪa."–*BG.* **2** *S* in the manner of a low caste; indecently.

ਅਗਲਿਤ [əgəlɪt] *Skt* ਨਿਗੱਲਿਤ *adj* swallowed. "pẽjhu dɪssən rə̃gule məriɛ əgəlɪtɛ."–*GPS.* 'Disgorging causes death.' **2** vomited, disgorged.

ਅਗਲੀ [əgli] *adj* plentiful, much. "kheti jə̃mi əgli."–*sri m 3.* "hurmətɪ tɪs nõ əgli."–*var asa.* **2** of the future, of the next world. "əgli gəl nə jaṇia."–*maru m 5 ə̃julia.* **3** See ਅਗਲਾ.

ਅਗਵਨ [əgvən] See ਅਗਮਨ and ਆਗਮਨ. "ap əgvən hoɪ tɪs des."–*GPS.* 'May you reach that country.'

ਅਗਵਾਈ [əgvai] See ਅਗਵਾਨੀ.

ਅਗਵਾਨ [əgvan] *n* one who leads; a receiver. **2** *adj* a headman, leader. **3** *adv* in front, opposite. "nəhɪ kur kəhõ tumre əgvan."–*NP.*

ਅਗਵਾਨੀ [əgvani] *n* welcome, lead, going forward to receive. **2** headship, leadership. **3** future. "ɪs ko phəl dekho əgvani."–*GPS.* **4** *adv* in front, in the presence of, "bhəyo lop dekhət əgvani."–*GPS.*

ਅਗਵਾੜੀ [əgvaṛi] *n* an act during which limbs stretch in drowsiness; yawning.

ਅਗਾਊਲ [əgaul] See ਅਗੌਲ.

ਅਗਾਊ [əgau] *adj* advance (payment). **2** *adv* before hand, in advance.

ਅਗਾਸ [əgas] *n* the sky. **2** firmament, heavenly sphere. "jɪnɪ dhare bəhu dhərəṇɪ əgas."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਗਾਹ [əgah], **ਅਗਾਹਿ** [əgahɪ], **ਅਗਾਹੁ** [əgahu] *adj* ਅਗਾਧ bottomless, boundless. "məhā agah əgənɪ ka sagər."–*asa m 5.* "guru səbəd suṇae mətɪ əgahɪ."–*bəsə̃t ə m 1.* **2** ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. "hərɪ əgəm əgahu."–*var bɪha m 4.* "gəhyo jo ne jaɪ so əgah kɛkɛ gahiət."–*gyan.* **3** See ਆਗਾਹ.

ਅਗਾਜ [əgaj], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [əgaja], **ਅਗਾਜਿ** [əgajɪ] *P* آغاز *n* beginning, creation, genesis. *M* ਅਗਾਜਣੇ. **2** an echo, resonance. "təhɪ ənhəd səbəd əgaja."–*sor m 5.* **3** which cannot be grasped by the the mind and the senses. "sur nərɪ gəṇ munɪ bohəy əgajɪ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* See ਬੋਹਯ. **4** *S* countless, innumerable.

ਅਗਾਤ [əgat] *n* one without body. eros. "upma əgat."–*gyan.* **2** *Skt* ਆਗਤ a guest. "jəhī əgat diney."–*NP.* **3** *adj* unknown. "nahɪ nə tum te əb-hɪ əgat."–*NP.* **4** incorporeal, beyond the body. "əgat ənə̃da."–*NP.*

ਅਗਾਤੀ [əgati] See ਅਗਾਤ 1. **2** income, receipt. "aj nəhī ko dam əgati."–*GPS.*

ਅਗਾਤ੍ਰ [əgatr] See ਅਗਾਤ 1.

ਅਗਾਥ [əgath] *adj* whose story cannot be told; indescribable.

ਅਗਾਧ [əgadh] *adj* bottomless, unknowable, very grim, serious. "əgəm əgadh parbrəhəmu soɪ."–*sukhməni.* **2** *n* the Creator, God, whose limits none can know; whose expanse cannot be grasped by the mind or intellect.

ਅਗਾਧਬੋਧ [əgadhbodh] *adj* whose knowledge is limitless; having endless knowledge. "əgadhbodh səmrəth suami."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਗਾਧਿ [əgadhɪ], **ਅਗਾਧੁ** [əgadhu] See ਅਗਾਧ.

ਅਗਾਮ [əgam], **ਅਗਾਮਾ** [ɔgama] *Skt* ਅਗਮਜ *adj* impassable, out of reach. **2** difficult to trace, scarce. "həth cərɪo lal əgama."–*sar m 5.* See ਅਗਾਮੀ.

ਅਗਾਮੀ [əgami] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* expected to come; awaited.

ਅਗਾਰ [əgar] *n* frontside or the front part. **2** *adv* forward, in front. "ɪtɛ guru əgar ko sɪdhar pāu ḍarkɛ."–*GPS.* **3** *Skt* ਆਗਾਰ *n* a house, residence. "gun əgar səbh sukh datar."–*GPS.*

ਅਗਾਰਿ [əgarɪ], **ਅਗਾਰੀ** [əgari], **ਅਗਾੜੀ** [əgaṛi] *adv* in front, forward. **2** in former times, in the past. **3** in future. **4** *n* the front halters or fetters of a horse; the front rope of a horse.

ਅਗਾੜੀ ਪਿਛਾੜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əgaṛi pɪchaṛi sahɪb] See ਜੀਓ ਵਾਲਾ.

ਅਗਿ [əgɪ] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਨਿ *n* fire. "ghərɪ ghərɪ eha əgɪ."–*s fərid.* **2** See ਅਗਜ.

ਅਗਿਆਤ [əgɪat] See ਅਗਜਾਤ.

ਅਗਿਆਨ [əgɪan] *Skt* अज्ञान *n* ignorance, stupidity. uneducatedness, illiteracy. "gɪan ə̃jən guru dia əgɪan ə̃dher bɪnas."–*sukhməni.* See ਗਜਾਨ.

ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ [əgɪanta] *Skt* अज्ञानता *n* ignorance, idiocy, stupidity. "guru kaṭi əgɪanta."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਗਿਆਨਥ [əgɪanəth] because of ignorance, for lack of education. "tum kahe bɪsarɪo əgɪanəth."–*maru m 5.* **2** *n* ignorance, illiteracy.

ਅਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [əgɪanmətɪ] *n* an ignorant mind, a head devoid of knowledge. "əgɪanməti ə̃dher hɛ."–*sri m 3.* **2** *adj* whose mind is devoid of knowledge.

ਅਗਿਆਨਿ [əgɪanɪ], **ਅਗਿਆਨੀ** [əgɪani] *Skt* अज्ञानिन् *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant, foolish. "əgɪani ə̃dha məgu na jaṇe."–*majh ə m 1.* **2** *adv* suddenly, without knowing. "bɪnsɛ kaci deh əgɪani."–*sor m 5.*

ਅਗਿਨਤ [əgɪnt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

ਅਗੀ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿ *n* fire. **2** fires. "dukh kia əgi mariəhɪ."–*var sar m 1.* **3** to the fire. "əgi pala kɪ kəre?"–*var majh m 2.*

ਅਗੁਣ [əguṇ], **ਅਗੁਨ** [əgun] *adj* without merit, without skill or art. **2** without worldly desire, passion and quality of goodness. **3** demerit, vice. "gun sɪkhraɪ əgun pərharkɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਗੁਰੁ [əguru] See ਅਗਰ. **2** *adj* not great or weighty.

ਅਗੂਆ [əgua] *n* front, front side. **2** one who welcomes. "əgua len əgau ae."–*cəritr 247.* **3** a leader.

ਅਗੂਢ [əguḍh], **ਅਗੂੜ** [əguṛ] *adj* which does not remain hidden, manifest, well known. "re mən muṛ, əguṛ ɪso prəbhu tɛ kɪh kaj kəho bɪsrayo."–*səvɛye 33.*

ਅਗੇ [əge] *adv* in front, face to face. **2** after this. **3** formerly. **4** in the next world. **5** manifest. "bhəgət jəna ki pətɪ rakhɛ vɪcɪ kəlɪjug əge."–*sar m 4.* **6** See ਅਗੇਅ.

ਅਗੇਉ [əgeu], **ਅਗੇਅ** [əgeə] *Skt* अज्ञेय *adj* which cannot be understood, incomprehensible.

ਅਗੇਹ [əgeh] *adj* without a house, homeless.

ਅਗੇਤਾ [əgeta] *adv* before time, premature. **2** *adj* early, early fruit.

ਅਗੇਰਾ [əgera], **ਅਗੇਰੇ** [əgere] *adv* before now, already. "tən upjən te hute əgere."–*GPS.*

ਅਗੈ [əgɛ] *adv* in front, opposite. **2** in the next world. "əgɛ jatɪ na jor hɛ."–*var asa.*

ਅਗੋਂ [əgõ] *adv* in the first instance, in the first place, before death. "əgo de je cetic, ta kaɪtu mɪlɛ səjaɪ."–*asa ə m 1.* **2** from the opposite side, from the front. "tā uh əgõ aũda mɪlɪa."–*JSBB.*

ਅਗੋਚਰ [əgocər] *adj* which does not concern the senses. "əgəm əgocər əlakh əpara."–*bɪla m 1.* **2** not manifest or veritable. **3** hidden, concealed. "kəb-hu nə hovhu drɪsəṭɪ əgocər."–*bɪla m 5.* **4** Just as ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ is used for ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ, ਅਗੋਚਰ is used for ਗੋਚਰ. "jo kəchu drɪsəṭɪ əgocər avət, tā kəhu mən maya ṭhəhɪravət."–*cɔbis.*

ਅਗੋਚਰ ਬਸਤੁ [əgocər bəsətu] *n* the Creator, God. **2** spiritual knowledge.

ਅਗੋਤ [əgot] *n* disappearance of caste; complete wiping out. This term is used for annihilation of the enemy, meaning that not a single person of the rival side is left alive. "sətru mar kino əgot."–*GPS.* **2** a low caste. **3** without any lineage, casteless.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [əgoti] *adj* not of the same sub-caste.

ਅਗੋਦੇ [əgode] *adv* in the beginning, during the earliest time. "əgode sətbhau nə dɪcɛ, pɪchode akhɪa kãmɪ nə avɛ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਅਗੌਤੀ [əgɔti] *adv* firstly, formerly, from the beginning.

ਅਗੌਲ [əgɔl] a village in Amloh sub-division, police station Bhadson of Nabha state; about three furlong northeast of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Formerly there was no gurdwara building; only an old pipal tree was there under which, according to tradition, the Guru had rested. The construction of a building commenced in Sammat 1976. Bhai Natha Singh of Agaul donated 10 bighas of land to the gurdwara which he himself is looking after with dedication and devotion.

This village is to the northeast of Nabha railway station, 6 miles by unmetalled and 8 miles by metalled road.

ਅਗੰਜ [əgə̃j] *adj* indestructible, everlasting, See ਗੰਜ.

ਅਗੰਜਾਣ ਅਗੰਜਣ [əgə̃jaṇ əgə̃jəṇ] *adj* destroyer of what is not destructible, annihilator of the unannihilated.

ਅਗੰਜੁਲਗਨੀਮੇ [əgə̃julgənime] –*japu adj* not subject to destruction by the enemies.

ਅਗੰਡ [əgə̃ḍ] *adj* not having temples etc. "nəməstua əgə̃ḍə̃."–*gyan.*

ਅਗੰਤ [əgə̃t] See ਅਗੰਤੁਕ.

ਅਗੰਤੀ [əgə̃ti] *adj* countless, numberless, innumerable. **2** futuristic. **3** of the future.

ਅਗੰਤੁਕ [əgə̃tuk] *Skt* आगन्तुक *adj* (one) who comes; new comer. **2** cattle grazing on green plants. **3** *n* a guest. **4** next world, hereafter.

ਅਗੰਥ [əgə̃th] the next world. See ਅਗੰਤ and ਅੰਗਤੁਕ. " ihã jəs pavo, vəḍ sukh hve əgə̃th me."–*PP.*

ਅਗੰਭ [əgə̃bh] *Skt* अगम्भन् *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "əgə̃bh hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਗੰਮ [əgə̃m] See ਅਗਮ. "əgə̃m əgə̃m əsə̃kh loə."–*japu.* **2** See ਅਗਮਜ.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ [əgə̃mpur] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. **2** a village in police station Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur, 25 miles east of Garh Shankar and Navanshahar Doaba railway station.

There are two gurdwaras in this village:

(a) Holgar, where Guru Gobind Singh, coming from Anandpur, used to hold congregation at the time of Hola; the gurdwara has no land attached and the priest is a Singh.

(b) Dehra Mata Jito Ji. She was cremated in the land of this village in Sammat 1757. There is a shrine at the cremation site near an old pipal tree. It is about 1.5 miles west of Anandpur. The gurdwara gets monetary grant of Rs. 100 annually assigned by Bhai Uday Singh of Kaithal which is received from village Chiparchiri, district Ambala. Another grant of an equal amount since the Sikh rule comes from village Khumerha police station Anandpur. Twelve ghumaons of land assigned by the ancestors of Mian Pradyumen Singh zaildar is also in the name of the shrine. Its priests are Singhs. See map of Anandpur.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰਾ [əgə̃mpura] There is a village named Balachaur in district Ambala, tehsil and police station Jagadhari. Half a mile northwest of this village is Gurdwara Agampura where the Guru had stayed on his way from Kapalmochan. It consists of a small building looked after by Akali Singhs. It has 50-60 bighas of land donated by the villagers. It is connectd with Jagadhari railway station to the northeast by a seven-mile long metalled road.

ਅੱਗਾ [əgga] *n* front side. **2** the next world, the hereafter.

ਅਗਜ [əgy] *Skt* अज्ञ an ignorant person. **2** uneducated, illiterate. **3** knowing little, semi

literate.

ਅਗਜਾਤ [əgyat] *Skt* अज्ञात *adj* unknown.

ਅਗਜਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ [əgyatjobna], ਅਗਜਾਤਯੋਵਨਾ [əgyatyɔvna] In poetics, a type of naive heroine, unaware of her youth.

ਅਗਜਾਨ [əgyan] See ਅਗਿਆਨ. In Punjabi it is mostly written as ਅਗਿਆਨ but, in poetry, in order to keep correct the number of matras ਅਗਜਾਨ is written.

ਅਗਜਾਨਣੋ [əgyanṇo] *Pkt* ਅਗਜਾਨੀ, ignorant, ignoramus. "gərbeṇ ɔgyanṇo."–*gatha.* **2** because of ignorance.

ਅਗਜਾਨੀ [əgyani] See ਅਗਿਆਨੀ. in Punjabi verse it is better to write ਅਗਜਾਨੀ. See ਅਗਜਾਨ.

ਅਗ੍ਰ [əgr] *n* a facade, front part. **2** *adj* first, topmost, foremost. **3** best. **4** chief, headman.

ਅਗ੍ਰਹਾਯਣ [əgrhayəṇ] See ਅਗਹਨ.

ਅਗ੍ਰਜ [əgrəj] *n* the first born, elder brother. **2** *adv* in the presence of, in front of, before. "jɪm luṭe te əgrəj cɔdhəri ke."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **3** already. "əgrəj ɪh balək məstana."–*NP.*

ਅਗ੍ਰਜਾ [əgrəja] *n* the elder sister. **2** the river Ganga which is the elder sister of all the rivers. See sənama 160.

ਅਗ੍ਰਣੀ [əgrəṇi], ਅਗ੍ਰਣੀਵ [əgrəṇiv] *Skt* अग्रणी *adj* leader, headman, chief. "pachə̃kərotɪ əgrṇivəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਗ੍ਰਭਾਗ [əgrbhag] *n* front part, the front. **2** end, corner. **3** According to the Hindu scriptures, it is a part of food reserved beforehand for gods during feasts for the dead ancestors.

ਅਘ [əgh] *Skt* अघ् *vr* to commit a sin or crime. **2** *n* sin. See ਅਘਨਾਸਨ. **3** pain, sorrow. **4** irreligion. **5** affliction, evil. "bitət əudh kərət əghəna."–*səvɛye ṣri mukhvak m 5.* **6** a demon named Agh. See ਅਘਾਸੁਰ.

ਅਘਓਘਦਲੀ [əghoghdəli] *adj* (one) who destroys all sins, or eradicates pain and suffering. "sac kəhō əgh ogh dəli səʊ."–*dətt.* See ਸਉ.

ਅਘਅੰਤਕ [əghə̃tək] *adj* who eradicates sins and pain. "əgə̃tək bədɛn."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* '...say the destroyers of sins.'

ਅਘਕੰਟ [əghkəṭ], ਅਘਕੰਟਕ [əghkə̃ṭək] *n* a thorn for (rooting out) sin; river Ganga as a thorn to uproot sins.–*sənama 265.* **2** (one) who destroys sins.

ਅਘਖੰਡ [əghkhə̃ḍ], ਅਘਖੰਡਕ [əghkhə̃ḍək], ਅਘਖੰਡਨ [əghkhə̃ḍən] *adj* who negates or revokes sins. **2** who destroys suffering. "sukh sagər əghkhə̃ḍ."–*sri m 5.* **3** who eradicates irreligion.

ਅਘਟ [əghəṭ] *adj* not likely to be. **2** unfit, unworthy. **3** not likely to decrease; irreducible. **4** without body, formless. "ghəṭ məhɪ khelɛ əghəṭ əpar."–*gəu kəbir bavən.*

ਅਘਟਨ ਘਟਨਾ [əgəṭən ghəṭna] *n* one who turns the impossible into the possible; maker of what cannot be made; maya. "hɛ əghəṭən ghəṭna so ghəneri."–*GPS.*

ਅਘਟਿਤ [əghəṭɪt] *adj* what has not happened; what has not been made. **2** impossible. **3** unfit.

ਅਘਨਾ [əghəna] ਅਘਗਨ. See ਅਘ. **2** ਅ-ਘਨ not dense, sparse.

ਅਘਨਾਸ [əghnas], ਅਘਨਾਸਕ [əghnasək], ਅਘਨਾਸਨ [əghnasən] *adj* who destroys sin, who eradicates suffering. "əbɪnasi əghnas."–*bavən.* "əghnasən jəgədisurəh."–*var jɛt.*

ਅਘਵਾ [əghva] *n* embodiment or aggregate of sins. "nam ke let hərɛ əghva."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਘੜ [əghəṛ] *adj* unhewn, unmade, unformed. **2** uninstructed, untrained. "gurumukhɪ baṇi əghəṛ ghəṛave."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* 'Gurmukh forms speech in the taksal of sangat'. **3** See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਘੜ ਸਿੰਘ [əghəṛ sɪ̃gh] a Sikh warrior, nephew of Bhai Mani Singh. He killed Momin Khan, a Pathan of Kasur, who, on the orders of Murad Begum, headed an army, roaming about in the country, to eliminate the Sikhs. Aghar Singh severed the head of Momin Khan and presented it in a congregation of the Khalsa in 1757 AD. He fought many battles

during the invasions of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and continued to serve the Khalsa with full dedication.

ਅਘਾ [əgha] *n* plural of ਅਘ. sins. "koṭɪ əgha səbh nas hohɪ."–*var jɛt.* **2** *adv* forward, beyond. "əgha sɪdhaṇi sĩga dhəul dɪã."–*cāḍi 3.* 'Sword cutting through the underworld went beyond the horns of the bull'.

ਅਘਾਉਣਾ [əghauṇa], **ਅਘਾਇਣ** [əghaɪṇ] *v* to eat one's fill; to overeat; to be satiated. "gobĩd jəpət əghaɪṇ."–*asa chõt m 5.*

ਅਘਾਸੁਰ [əghasur] *n* a demon named Agh, younger brother of Vakasur, and Raja Kans's army commander. Under Kans's orders, he transformed himself into a python. All the associates of Lord Krishan entered its mouth mistaking it for a cave. Krishan after entering it, expanded his own body so much that the python exploded. "jivənmurɪ huti həmri əb sou əghasur cabgəyo hɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਘਾਨਾ [əghana] *v* to eat one's fill, See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. **2** *adj* satiated. "bəhut dərəb kərɪ mən nə əghana."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਘਾਰਿ [əgharɪ] *adj* ਅਘ-ਅਰਿ, enemy of sins; goodness. **2** Lord Krishan, enemy of demon Agh.

ਅਘਾਵਨ [əghavən], **ਅਘਾਵਨਾ** [əghavna] *v* to eat one's fill, overeat. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. "ãmrɪt nam prɪə pritɪ mənohər ɪhɛ əghavən pan kəu."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਘੀ [əghi] *adj* who sins. **2** an irreligious person. **3** a libertine. "həm se jo əghi tɪn ko gətɪ devən."–*NP.*

ਅਘੀਆ [əghija] *adj* satiated, surfeit. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਘੁਟ [əghuṭ] *adj* drinking a sip of which is rare. "əghuṭ ãmrɪt səm."–*paras.*

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* free, unbound. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲਨਾ [əghulna] *v* to get release, achieve liberation."tɪn ki dhuṛɪ əghuliɛ."–*oākar.* **2** to be different, get separate. "ko guru pərsadɪ əghulɛ."–*prəbha ə m 1.* See ਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁ [əghu] *S adj* weak. **2** sick.

ਅਘੁਮਨ [əghumən] *Skt* ਆਘੂਰ੍ਣਨ *n* a feeling of dizziness; giddiness; falling in a whirl. "gɪryo bhumɪ jhumyo əghumyo."–*ramav.*

ਅਘੁਰ [əghur] *adj* sans stare, snarl or scowl. "əghur netr ghumhi."–*gyan.* 'The stable ones go about serenely.' **2** without ill-temper, serene, steady.

ਅਘੁਰਣ [əghurəṇ] See ਅਘੁਮਨ and ਘੁੰਮਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* without dizziness. "kərət pan pəyukh nɪs dɪn ram rəsɪk əghul he."–*səloh.* '...does not feel dizzy like drunkards.' **2** See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੋਰ [əghor] *adj* who is not formidable; lovely, beautiful. **2** *n* Shiv.

ਅਘੋਰਿ [əghorɪ], **ਅਘੋਰੀ** [əghori] *adj* who worships Shiv. "jugia əghori mohɪ jhori me dhərət he."–*hənu.* **2** *n* Shiv's attendants. "əghorɪ aɪ agghəe kəṭe pəre su prasənã."–*ramav.* 'Shiv came and were satiated feasting on warriors cut into pieces'. **3** a sect founded by Kinanram, the deviant, who not only advocates the consumption of wine and meat but also of excreta as part of religious practice. Aghoris consider eating in skulls of the dead as sacred. They are also called Kinaramie.

ਅਘੌਨ [əghõn] short form for ਅਘਗਨ; heap of sins. "dekh cərõn əghõn həryəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਅਚ [əc] *Skt* अच् *vr* to go, walk, respect, beg.

ਅਚਕੜਾ [əckəṛa] a gəṇɪk metre also called srəgvɪṇi, kamɪnimohna and ləkṣmidhəra. It has four lines, each line (having four rəgəns) organised as SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS :

Example :

ãbɪka totla sitla sakɪni,
sĩdhuri suprəbha subhrəma ḍakɪni,
savja sãbhri sĩdhula dukkhri,
sãmɪla sãbhla suprəbha duddhri.[1]–*paras.*

[1] These are all Durga's names.

ਅਚਨ [əcən] *v* to eat; to dine, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਨਚੇਤ [əcəncet] *adv* suddenly, without prior notice, abruptly.

ਅਚਨਾ [əcna] *v* to eat, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਰ [əcər] *adj* which does not move, inert. **2** ਅਭੱਖ inedible, not fit for grazing. **3** *n* the Creator, who is ever still and stable. **4** lack of knowledge. "əcər carɛ ta sɪdhɪ hoi."–*sor m 4.*

ਅਚਰ ਚਰਨਾ [əcər cərna] *v* to eat the uneatable. **2** to consume the unconsumable; sins. "əcər carɛ tā nɪrməl hoi."–*dhəna m 3.* **3** to move the immovable.

ਅਚਰਜ [əcərəj] *Skt* आश्चर्य *n* wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise. "əcərəjrup nɪrə̃jəno." –*sri m 5.*

ਅਚਰਣ [əcərəṇ] *Skt* ਆਚਰਣ *n* behaviour, conduct, action. "kəhiət an, əcariət ən kəchu."–*sor rəvɪdas.* 'One thing is said, but another is done.' **2** a carriage such as the chariot, etc.

ਅਚਰੀਅਤ [əcəriət] behaviourism. See ਅਚਰਣ 1.

ਅਚਲ [əcəl] *adj* immobile, immovable, fixed. "əcəl əmər nɪrbhɛ pəd paɪo."–*bɪla m 9.* **2** *n* a mountain. **3** Pole Star. **4** the Creator. **5** a village in Gurdaspur district. See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əcəl sahɪb] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲ ਥਪਿਆ [əcəl cəl thəpɪa] See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਚਲ ਠਾਟ [əcəl ṭhaṭ] In music, a scale in which all tunes can be played without moving the equippage positionally; it contains pure notes: ṣəṛəj, rɪṣəbh, gādhar, mədhyəm, pōcəm, dhɛvət and nɪṣad ṣudh; rɪṣəbh, gādhar, dhɛvət and nɪṣad koməl; and mədhyəm tivər (slow-fast). They are thirteen notes in all; depending on the volume they can be multiplied to 26 and 39. See ਠਾਟ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਚਲਠਾਣ [əcəl ṭhaṇ] immovable place, fixed position. **2** four stages of spiritual knowledge; fourth state of the soul ਪਦ. "jaki drɪsəṭɪ əcəlṭhaṇ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* **3**. God, Creator.

ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲਾ [əcəl bəṭala] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [əcəlmətɪ] *n* lasting or unwavering intellect. **2** *adj* possessing firm intellect. "sətɪguru purəkh əcəl əclamətɪ."–*sar m 4.*

ਅਚਲਵਟਾਲਾ [əcəl vəṭala] Two kos to the south of Vatala in Gurdaspur district, there is Achal temple dedicated to Mahadev; The name of the village has also come to be known as Achal, after this temple. Together with Vatala, it is called Achal Vatala. Here in Sammat 1586 a discourse took place between Guru Nanak Dev and the Gorakhpanthis described as Sidhgost in Guru Granth Sahib. "mela suṇ sɪvratɪ da baba əcəlvəṭale ai."–*BG.*

Shivratri fair is held on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Phagun. A gurdwara was raised where the Guru stayed is named Achal Sahib. A ber tree from the time of the Guru is still there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh allotted 150 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara besides sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 50. The priests are Singhs.

ਅਚਲਾ [əcla] *n* the earth.[1] **2** *adj* still.

ਅਚਲਾਮਤਿ [əclamətɪ] See ਅਚਲਮਤਿ.

ਅਚਲੇਸ [əcles], **ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ** [əclesur] ਅਚਲ-ਈਸ਼, ਅਚਲੇਸ਼੍ਵਰ. *adj* the mountain-king. **2** *n* Mahadev, Shiv, master of Kailash mountain. **3** Shivling installed in village Achal. See ਅਚਲ and ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਵਨ [əcvən] *Skt n* munching, chewing, eating food. "əcvən ləge sərəv mɪl təb-hi."–*GPS.* **2** See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਾਹ [əcah] *adj* sans desire; without want; satisfied, patient.

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[1] Sanskrit scholars of ancient times have called the earth Achal (static) and the stars of the firmament as moving. Guru Gobind Singh interprets Achla as the earth. It does not end with kings who call themselves bhupati (husband of earth). "sãg cali ablɔ nəhĩ kahū ke sac kəhɔ̃ əgh əgh dəli səū. cet re cet əcet məha pəsu. kahū ke sãg cali na hali haū."–*datt.*

ਅਚਾਚੱਲ [əcacəll] *adj* without playfulness, not sprightly, immobile, See ਚਾਚੱਲ.

ਅਚਾਚੇਤ [əcacet], **ਅਚਾਣਕ** [əcaṇək], **ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ** [əcaṇcəkk] *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly, without prior inkling or warning.

ਅਚਾਣੈਂ [əcaṇẽ] *adj* who eats. "əcaṇẽ juaṇẽ." –*kəlki.* **2** See ਅਚਾਣਕ.

ਅਚਾਨ [əcan], **ਅਚਾਨਕ** [əcanək] See ਅਚਾਣਕ. "ban əcan hənyõ."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਚਾਰ [əcar] *P* اچار pickle; an edible preparation of salt, chilli, mustard, oil, vinegar, jaggery, etc. "ənɪk əcarən lɪavən ṭhana."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt* ਆਚਾਰ established rules of conduct, character, social behaviour. "guru mɪlɪ cəju əcaru sɪkhu."–*sri m 5.*

ਅਚਾਰਜ [əcarəj] See ਆਚਾਰਯ.

ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤ [əcarvə̃t] **ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤਿ** [əcarvə̃tɪ] *adj* whose conduct and manners are good; of noble character. "əcarvə̃tɪ sai pərdhane."–*majh m 5.*

ਅਚਾਰੀ [əcari] See ਆਚਾਰੀ.

ਅਚਾਰੁ [əcaru] See ਅਚਾਰ 2.

ਅਚਿਤ [əcɪt] *adj* insentient, senseless. "həm əcɪt əcet nə janhɪ gətɪ mɪtɪ."–*kan m 4.* **2** ate, tasted. **3** *Skt* ਅਚਿੱਤ. neither overtly known nor sincerely learnt.

ਅਚਿੰਤ [əcĩt] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. "əcĩt həsət bɛragi."–*sar m 5.* **2** ਅਚਿੰਤਯ, which cannot be thought of. "əcĩt həmare karəj pure."–*bhɛr ə m 5.* **3** beyond thinking, forgotten. "cĩtaməṇi əcĩt kərae."–*BG.* 'With a touch of the Guru's feet, worries caused by thinking drop from the mind.' **4** *adv* suddenly, without prior thinking. "əcĩt kə̃m kərhɪ prəbhu tɪn ke jɪnɪ hərɪ ka nam pɪara."–*sor ə m 3.*

ਅਚਿੰਤਦਾਨ [əcĩtdan] *n* a gift bestowed without asking for it; an unsolicited gift.

ਅਚਿੰਤਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ [əcĩtənɪmɪtta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸੋਕ੍ਤਿ (d).

ਅਚਿੰਤਾ [əcĩta] *n* thoughtlessness, lassitude, lack of impulse to exert oneself. "cĩt əcĩta səgli gəi."–*bhɛr ə m 5.* **2**. state of being carefree.

ਅਚਿੰਤੁ [əcĩtu] See ਅਚਿੰਤ. **2** *n* carelessness, indifference. **3** state of being carefree. "cĩta bhɪ apɪ kəraɪsi, əcĩtu bhi ape deɪ."–*s kəbir.*

ਅਚਿਤ੍ਰ [əcɪtr] *adj* who cannot be depicted. **2** without shape; formless. "su bhute bhəvɪkkhe bhəvane əcɪtre."–*əkal.*

ਅਚਿਰ [əcɪr] *adv* without delay, soon, at once.

ਅਚੁਤ [əcut] *Skt* ਅਚ੍ਯੁਤ *adj* not fallen, unpolluted. **2** undripped, not leaking. **3** unmoved, ever steady. **4** *n* God, the Creator. "guṇ gavət əcut əbɪnasi."–*sor m 5.*

ਅਚੁਤਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əcutgotri] *adj* of infallible descent, of God's lineage. **2** a saint who discards pride of caste and considers himself God's offspring.

ਅਚੁਤਤਨਹ [əcut-tənəh] son of the infallible One, son of God, saint. "bhəgvan sɪmrəṇ nanək ləbdhyə̃ əcut-tənəh."–*səhəs m 5.* **2** infallible form, indestructible form.

ਅਚੁਤਪੂਜਾ [əcutpuja] *adj* unbroken (uninterrupted) worship. "əcutpuja jog gopal."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਅਚੁਕ [əcuk] *adj* unerring, unfailing, sure.

ਅਚੇਤ [əcet] *adj* lacking in consciousness; insensible. **2** foolish, idiotic. "nər əcet ! pap te ḍər re."–*gəu m 9.* **3** unconscious, senseless.

ਅਚੇਤਨ [əcetən] *adj* unconscious. **2** entranced, swooned. **3** imbecile.

ਅਚੇਤਪਿੰਡੀ [əcetpĩḍi] *adj* having senseless body; slothful; lacking in zeal or watchfulness. "əcetpĩḍi əgɪan ə̃dhar."–*bɪla m 3 var 7.*

ਅਚੇਤਬਿਵਸਥਾ [əcetbɪvəstha] *n* condition of being senseless; torpor. "əcetbɪvəstha məhɪ ləpṭane."–*suhi m 5.*

ਅਚੇਤਬੁਧਿ [əcetbudhɪ] *n* mental inertia; a dull person; fool.

ਅਚੈਨ [əcɛn] *adj* restless, perturbed, uneasy.

ਅਚੋਰੀ [əcori] *n* absence of theft. **2** *adv* not secretly; openly. "javhĩge məm praṇ əcori." –*NP.* 'Breathing will stop at the sight of it'.

ਅਚੰਗ [əcə̃g] *adj* without a parallel, the best.

"əcãg bhog bhugaɪa."–*BG.*

ਅਚੰਚਲ [əcãcəl] *adj* earnest, not playful. **2** sober, earnest.

ਅਚੰਭਉ [əcãbhəʊ], **ਅਚੰਭਵ** [əcãbhəv], **ਅਚੰਭਾ** [əcãbha], **ਅਚੰਭਿਓ** [əcãbhɪo] *n* an impossible happening, astonishing event; a surprising matter usually considered impossible. "kəhɪo nə jai ehʊ əcãbhəʊ."–*gəʊ mala m 5.* "ek əcãbhəʊ dekhɪo."–*s kəbir.* "səgri srɪsəṭɪ dɪkhay əcãbhəv."–*cɔpəi.* "məhã əcãbha səbh mən ləhyo."–*GPS.*

ਅੱਚਵੀ [əccvi] *n* uneasiness, restlessness (as of a fish out of water.

ਅਚ੍ਯੁਤ [əcyʊt] See **ਅਚੁਤ**.

ਅਛ [əch] See **ਅਖ** and **ਅੱਛ**. **2** *S* ocean, sea.

ਅਛਜ [əchəj] *adj* inglorious, inelegant. "ələp əjog əchəj."–*kəlki.* **2** *n* mucous formed in the eyes.

ਅਛਤ [əchət] *H adv* in the presence of, face to face. **2** despite the existence of, in the presence of. "ɔchətraj bɪchʊrət dʊkh paɪa."–*sor rəvɪdas.* **3** *Skt* **ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਤ** *adj* without a wound, unhurt. **4** undivided, uncut. **5** *n* whole unbroken grains of rice used in religious ceremonies. "əchət dhup dip ərpət hɛn."–*həjare 10.* **6** (per Katyayan) unhusked barley grains.

ਅਛਮਾਲ [əchmal], **ਅਛਮਾਲਾ** [əchmala] See **ਅਖਮਾਲਾ**.

ਅਛਯ [əchəy] See **ਅਖਯ**.

ਅਛਰ [əchər] *adj* innocent. guileless. "əcchɛ əchan əcchər əchər."–*gyan.* **2** See **ਅਖਰ** and **ਅਖਰ**. "bavən əchər lok trɛ."–*gəʊ bavən kəbir.*

ਅਛਰਾ [əchra] See **ਅੱਛਰਾ**.

ਅਛਰਾਂਕ [əchrãk], **ਅਛਰਾਂਗ** [əchrãg] **ਅਖਰ-ਅੰਕ** *n* a seal or stamp with letters inscribed. "dʊr khəre əchrãk ləvae."–*NP.* 'From a distance (the navab) got (the shop) sealed'.

ਅਛਲ [əchəl] *adj* without deception or duplicity, guileless. **2** who cannot be deceived. "əchəl əched əpar prəbhʊ."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਅਛਲ ਛਲਾ [əchəl chəla] *adj* not susceptible to deception, i.e., God. "mʊnɪ jən gavhɪ əchəl chəla."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.* **2** Lachhmi, goddess of wealth that is not suspectible to guile. **3** wealth which deceives the undeceiving worshippers.

ਅਛਲੀ [əchli] See **ਅਛਲ**. "əchli prəbhʊ pəhɪcanɪa."–*asa dhəna.*

ਅਛਾ [əcha] See **ਅੱਛਾ**.

ਅਛਾਈ [əchai] *n* goodness, virtue, cleanliness. **2** kindness, gentleness.

ਅਛਾਣ [əchaṇ] *S* whiteness, brightness.

ਅਛਾਦਨ [əchadən] See **ਆਛਾਦਨ**.

ਅਛਾਦਿਓ [əchadɪo], **ਅਛਾਦਿਆ** [əchhadɪa] covered, wrapped, See **ਆਛਾਦਨ**. "ɛse gʊnəh əchadɪo prani."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਛਾਨ [əchan], **ਅਛਾਨਾ** [əchana] *Skt* अछन्न *adj* not concealed, evident, apparent, famous. See **ਅਛਰ**. **2** See **ਅਛਾਣ**.

ਅਛਾਪ [əchap] *adj* without imprint or impression; who does not have identification marks like conch, shell or quoit, on his body. **2** without a sign or symbol.

ਅਛਿਅ [əchɪə] **ਅਖਯ**. *adj* indestructible, imperishable. "əched əchɪã."–*əkal.*

ਅਛਿੱਜ [əchɪjj] *adj* not subject to wearing out, unbroken. "əchɪjj rup ənbhɛ."–*gyan.*

ਅਛਿਤ [əchɪt] See **ਅਛਤ** 2. "səgəl dhərəm əchɪta."–*gɔ̃ḍ namdev.* 'while performing all religious acts.' **2** *Skt* **ਅਖਿਤ** *adj* unbroken, integral, uniform. "əcchʊ əchɪt."–*gyan.*

ਅਛਿਤਾ [əchɪta] See **ਅਛਤ** 2. "səgəl dhərəm əchɪta."–*gɔ̃ḍ namdev.* 'performing all religious rites.'

ਅਛੁੱਤ [əchʊtt], **ਅਛੁੱਥ** [əchʊtth] *adj* untouched. **2** which cannot be caught. "gəe vir əchʊtthã."–*ramav.*

ਅਛੂਪ [əchup], **ਅਛੂਪਾ** [əchupa] *Skt* **ਅਛੂਪ** *adj* naked, undressed. "rãg sʊrãg kʊrãg əchupa."–*BG.* **2** unworthy of touch. See **ਛੂਪ**.

ਅਛੂ [əchu] *adj* untouched, untouchable. "əchhu tuhi."–*əkal.*

ਅਛੂਹਣੀ [əchuhṇi], **ਅਛੂਹਨਿ** [əchuhnɪ] See ਖੂਹਣਿ.

ਅਛੂਤ [əchut] *adj* untouchable "əchut."–*japu.* 2 low born; untouchable, whom to touch is regarded sinful.

ਅਛੇਉ [əcheu] *adj* impregnable, which cannot be pierced. 2 unseverable.

ਅਛੇਹ [əcheh], **ਅਛੇਹੁ** [əchehu] *adj* without a hole, unpunctured. 2 uncut, undivided. "pəd ərbĩdən prem əchehu."–*GPS.* 3 boundless, much. "bhəyo səneh əcheh duhən mən."–*GPS.*

ਅਛੇਦ [əched] *Skt* ਅਛੇਦ੍ਯ *adj* impregnable, indivisible. "əched hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਛੇਪ [əchep] See ਆਖੇਪ.

ਅਛੇਪਕ [əchepək] *adj* who slanders. 2 who throws. 3 who inserts additional matter in a book; who interpolates.

ਅਛੇਮ [əchem] *n* lack of ਛੇਮ (auspiciousness), inauspiciousness. 2 disquietude.

ਅਛੇਵ [əchev] *adj* faultless. 2 ਅਛੇਦ੍ਯ. impregnable. "əchev həri."–*əkal.*

ਅਛੈ [əchɛ] *adj* indestructible.

ਅਛੋਤ [əchot], **ਅਛੋਤਾ** [əchota] *adj* involved, unengrossed, untouched. "kəvəl əchota."–*BG* 2 See ਅਛੂਤ.

ਅਛੋਪ [əchop] See ਅਛੂਪ and ਆਛੇਪ. 2 of no consequence, trivial, small. 3 naked.

ਅਛੋਭ [əchobh] *adj* without ਛੋਭ (fluster); calm, quiet, patient, without playfulness.

ਅੱਛ [əcch] Ravan's son Aksh, See ਅਕ੍ਸ਼. "pur jar əcch kumar che bən ṭarkɛ phɪr aɪyo."–*ramav.* 2 birds such as blue jay, etc. "kete nəbh bic əcch pəcch ko kərẽge bhəcch."–*əkal.* 3 *Skt* अच्छ *n* crystal. 4 clean water. 5 *adj* clean, clear. 6 sacred. 7 sectarian scholars define it is mean an egg.

ਅੱਛ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əcch kumar] Ravan's son, Aksh, who was killed by Hanuman. See ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ and ਅੱਛ 1.

ਅੱਛਰ [əcchər] See ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰ and ਅਖਰ. "əcchər adɪ ənil ənahət."–*səvɛye 33.*

ਅੱਛਰਾ [əcchra] *Skt* अप्सरा *n* a female denizen of the land of gods; a fairy, nymph, See ਅਪਸਰਾ. 2 *adj* having beautiful eyes, fawn-eyed. "vɪlok əcchran ko əpəcchra ləjavhi."–*ramav.* See ਮੱਛਰਾ. 3 *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰਾ *n* utterance, narration, speech.

ਅੱਛਰਾ ਪੱਛਰਾ ਮੱਛਰਾ [əcchra pəcchra macchra] See ਅਛ੍ਰਾ 2 and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਅੱਛਰੀ [əcchri] *adj* of ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਰ, of a character, or a letter. 2 *n* a fairy, nymph. 3 See ਅੱਛਰਾ 2.

ਅੱਛਾ [əccha] *Skt* अच्छ *adj* clean water. 2 a crystal. 3 a bear. See ਰਛ.

ਅੱਛੇਕ [əcchek] ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਿ-ਏਕ. one eye. "əcchek kupā."–*parəs.* 'One eye is like a well'.

ਅਛ੍ਰ [əchr] a character, letter (of alphabet). "su kəbo! təhɪ əchr bəna kəhɪyo."–*ramav.* 2 an eye. "mətəs səbəd prɪthme ucərɪ əchr səbəd pun dehu."–*sənama.* milter's eye.

ਅਛ੍ਰ ਪਛ੍ਰ [əchr pəchr] अक्षर प्रच्छ desire to know letters (of alphabet); questions about grammar. "əchr ke pəchr ke sɪddh sadhe."–*əkal.* 2 sectarian scholars interpret it as this and the next world; here and there.

ਅਛ੍ਰਾ [əchra], **ਅਛ੍ਰੀ** [əchri] a fairy, celestial damsel. "ghumāt geṇ əchri uchah."–*kəlki.* 2 When ਅਛ੍ਰਾ, ਪਛ੍ਰਾ and ਮਛ੍ਰਾ occur together, the sectarian scholars interpret them as a woman of this world, a fairy of paradise and a female of the underworld respectively. See ਅਛ੍ਰ.

ਅਜ [əj] *Skt* ਅਦ੍ਯ *adv* today. "cələṇ əj kɪ kəl." –*s fərid.* 2 *Skt* अज् *vr* to throw, drive, go, run. 3 *Skt* अज *adj* who does not take birth. "əj əbɪnasi jotɪ prəkasi."–*səloh.* 4 *n* Brahma. "əj ṣɪv ɪndr rəmapətɪ ṭhaḍe."–*səloh.* 5 a billy goat. "əj kɛ vəsɪ guru kino kehərɪ."–*asa m 5.* '...put pride in subjection to humility.' 6 the moon. 7 son of king Raghu of the solar clan and ruler of Ayodhya, who was the husband of Indumati and father of Dashrath. "tāte putr hot bhəyo əj bər."–*VN.* 8 Cupid.

9 the Creator. **10** *P* از *part* from. "dɔlte əz mah ta mahi turast."–*zĩdgi.*

ਅਜਸ [əjəs] *n* infamy, ignominy. "ɪs lok əjəs nəhɪ ḍərɛ kur."–*GPS.*

ਅਜਸੈਨ [əjsɛn] son of Janmejay who is also known as Ajay Singh.

ਅਜਹਤਿ ਲੱਛਣਾ [əjhətɪ ləcchṇa] *Skt* अजहत्स्वार्था *n* a distinction of the figurative sort in which the predicate has a meaning other than its literal sense. In 'Thieves slipped away as soon as they saw black uniform.' black uniform signifies policemen in addition to the dress.

ਅਜਹੁ [əjəhu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhu], **ਅਜਹੂੰ** [əjhũ] *adv* even now, still, despite this. "əj-hu bɪkar nə choḍəi."–*bɪla kəbir.* "əjhu kəchu bɪgrɪo nəhĩ" –*tilãg m 9.*

ਅਜਕਲ [əjkəl] *Skt* ਅਦ੍ਯ ਕਲ੍ਯ today and tomorrow. **2** dilly dallying. "əjkəl kərdɪa kal bɪapɛ."–*vəḍ əlahṇi m 1.* **3** a little time, brief duration.

ਅਜ਼ਖ਼ੁਦ [əzxud] *P* از خود *part* by oneself, personally.

ਅਜਗਰ [əjgər] *n* a swallower of goat; a large snake, python. "əjgər bhar ləde ətɪ bhari." –*mala m 1.* **2** *adj* very heavy, weighty. **3** painful. **4** difficult. "əjgər kəpəṭ kəh-hu kɪu khulɛ."–*maru solhe m 1.* **5** See ਉਨਮਾਨੁ.

ਅਜਗਰੁ [əjgəru] See ਅਜਗਰ.

ਅਜ਼ਗੈਬ [əjgɛb] *P* از غیب *adv* from an unseen place, i.e. from the other world.

ਅਜ਼ਗੈਬੀ ਫੌਜ [əjgɛbi phɔj] *n* an army of martyrs, army coming from some invisible place. See ਅਜਗੈਬ.

ਅਜੱਗ [əjəgg] *adj* without a religious sacrifice. **2** supernatural, not of this world. "sukhəggə̃ ədəggə̃ əjəggə̃."–*kəlki.* 'the sword, unblemished and exceptional.'

ਅਜਦਹ [əjdəh], **ਅਜਦਹਾ** [əjdəha] *P* اژدہا a python. **2** a snake. "cũ tũd əjdəh."–*ramav.*

ਅਜਨ [əjən] *adj* without any human being; desolate. **2** without birth. **3** See ਅਜਿਨ.

ਅਜਨਬੀ [əjnəbi] *A* اجنبی *adj* marginal, unknown. **2** foreign.

ਅਜਨਮ [əjənəm], **ਅਜਨਮਾ** [əjənma] *Skt* अजन्मा *adj* who does not take birth, beyond birth.

ਅਜਨਾਸ [əjnas] *A* اجناس plural of ਜਿਨਸ things, samples.

ਅਜਨੇ [əjne] *adv* without knowing, unknowingly, by mistake. "bhrɪttən mo əjne tum tat ənyo." –*krɪsən.*

ਅਜਨੰਦਨ [əjnə̃dən] *n* son of ਅਜ, Dashrath.

ਅਜਪ [əjəp], **ਅਜਪਾ** [ajəpa] *adj* which cannot be recited constantly. **2** who rears goats. **3** *Skt* अजपा *n* per yog, recitation of God's name in silence; mental recitation while thinking of characters 'ਹੰ' and 'ਸ' ('ਹੰਸ' known as gayatri mantar) with each inhalation and exhalation, respectively.

ਅਜਪਾਜਾਪ [əjəpajəp] *n* mental recitation without the help of the tongue. "əjəpa jap nə visrɛ." –*var mala m 1.* "atəm updes bhes sə̃jəm ko jap su əjəpa japɛ."–*həjare 10.* **2** *adj* recitation of the transcendent Creator. **3** recitation without the aid of a rosary. **4** See ਅਜਪਾ 3.

ਅਜਪੈ [əjəpɛ] *P* ازپے *adv* for, for the sake of. **2** therefore.

ਅਜਬ [əjəb] *A* عجب *adj* surprising, strange, novel. "əjəb kãm kərte hərɪ kere."–*majh ə m 3.* **2** a resident of Daroli and brother of Umar Shah, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. Appointed as a masand (Sikh preacher-cum-collector), he served the congregation at Amritsar. See ਡਰੋਲੀ and ਨੰਦ ਚੰਦ.

ਅਜਬ ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjəb əjaba] *adj* stranger than the strange, strangest. "pətɪt udhərəṇ əjəb əjaba."–*BG*

ਅਜਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjəb sɪ̃gh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਬਾ [əjba] a vərṇɪk metre also called əkva, kənya and tirṇa. It is a stanza of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, S.

Example:

ləggɛ̃ tirə̃, bhəgɛ̃ bhirə̃.
rosə̃ rujjhe, əstə̃ jujjhe.–*ramav.*

ਅਜਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [əjbakrɪtɪ] ਅਜਬ-ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ a strange form, quaint shape. "əjbakrɪtɪ hɛ̃."–*japu.*

ਅ਼ਜਮ [əjəm] *A* عجم *adj* mute, dumb. **2** *n* The Arabs call Iran and Turan əjəm because they regard it as a country of dumb people. As compared with them they do not consider the latter as good speakers. "həkayət ṣunidem ṣahe əjəm."–*hakayat 8.*

ਅਜਮਤ [əjmət] *A* عظمت glory, greatness. **2** grandeur, veneration. **3** a miracle. "ṣəra man kɛ əzmət dɛn."–*GPS.*

ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ [əjmauṇa] *v* to test, try, put on trial, experiment with.

ਅਜ਼ ਮਾਹ ਤਾ ਮਾਹੀ [əz mah ta mahi] *P* از ماہ تا ماہی from the moon to the fish, or from the sky to the underworld. See ਅਜ 10.

ਅਜਮਾਨਾ [əjmana] See ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਜਮਾਯਸ਼ [əjmayəṣ] *P* آزمایش *n* a test, trial, an examination. See ਆਜ਼ਮੂਦਨ.

ਅਜਮੀਢ [əjmidh] See ਹਸ੍ਤਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਅਜਮੁਖ [əjmukh] *n* one whose face is like that of a goat, son of Brahma. See ਦਕ੍ਸ਼ 2.

ਅਜਮੇਧ [əjmedh] *n* an oblation accompanied by the killing of a goat. "gəvalə̃bh əjmedh əneka."–*ramav.*

ਅਜਮੇਰ [əjmer] अजमेरु *n* a town founded by Raja Ajaypal of the Chauhan dynasty in Sammat 202, which is now an important city in Rajputana. Here is the mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti[1] who died in 1235 AD. It is called Khwaja Sahib di Dargah. In history books a wonderful story is related about it. In the course of an expedition, attendants of the Dargah used to unstring the bows of the commanders and keep them in the mausoleum for the night. The folllowing morning he, whose bow was found duly strung, was considered one chosen by God to lead the expedition and become the ruler. Per the custom, when Darashakoh's bow was found strung, Aurangzeb after being enthroned, got the whole matter examined and discovered that there was a tunnel connecting the room where bows were placed with the house of the priest who used to string one of the bows during the night. "nɪj ghər te surə̃g ke rahu. jaɪ mujavər mə̃dɪr mahu. ə̃dər dehɪ kəman cəḍhaɪ. ɪs bɪdhɪ rakhi bənət bənaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əjmer sĩgh] See ਬਹਮੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਚੰਦ [əjmer cə̃d] son of Raja Bhim Chand who without any reason but like his father, was an opponent of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਾਣ ਚੜ੍ਹਨੀ [əjmer vɪc kəmaṇ cəṛhni] See ਅਜਮੇਰ.

ਅਜਯ [əjəy] *adj* unconquerable, invincible

ਅਜਯਾ [əjya] *Skt n* hemp, cannabis. **2** Bhai Gurdas has used this word in place of a nanny goat. "əjya ədhin tə̃te pərəm pəvɪtr bhəi."–*BGK.*

ਅਜਰ [əjər] *adj* intolerable. "sadhu kɛ sə̃gɪ əjər səhɛ."–*sukhməni.* **2** *Skt* sans ਜਰਾ (old age), ever young, new. **3** *A* اجر *n* reaction, consequence. **4** See ਅਜਿਰ 2. **5** who never gets old; ideas. "əjər gəhu jarɪlɛ əmər gəhu marɪlɛ."–*maru m 1.*

ਅਜਰਸੁਖ [əjərsukh] *adj* ever new happiness, permanent comfort.

ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ [əjər jərṇa] *v* to tolerate the intolerable, digest the indigestible. "əjər pəd kɛse jərəu."–kəlɪ m 5.

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[1] This Muslim saint was born in central Asia in 1142 AD. He visited Samarkand, Baghdad, Jilan, Hamdaan and Mecca in pursuit of religious knowledge. He was greatly influenced by the Sufi Saint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani.

He reached Ajmer in 1166 AD and preached Islam till the age of seventy. After converting a Hindu saint of Ajmer into a Muslim, he married a Rajput woman. His daughter, Bibi Hafiza Jamal, also preached Islam far and wide. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims visit his mausoleum from far off places.

ਅਜਰਪਦ [əjər pəd] See ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ.

ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [əjrail], ਅਜਰਾਈਲੁ [əjrailu] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ. "əjrailu phərəsta tɪlu pire ghaṇi."–*gəu var 1 m 5.*

ਅਜਰਾਨਾ ਕਲਾਂ [əjrana kəlā] a village in tehsil Thanesar of Karnal district. It has a gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਅਜਰਾਮਰ [əjramər], ਅਜਰਾਵਰ [əjravər] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. **2** better than gods, i.e. lord of gods. "tū əjravər əmər tū." –*maru ə m 1.* **3** *Skt* अजरावृत्. spread on the way, scattered on the road. "ləttā heṭh lətaṛie əjravər ghahu."–*BG.*

ਅਜਲ [əjəl] *adj* without water. **2** *A* اجل *n* time to die. **3** death. **4** appointed time. **5** old, venerable (person). **6** *A* ازل beginning. **7** time past that cannot be determined.

ਅਜਵ [əjəv] without movement. **2** weak. **3** See ਅਜਬ. **4** *A* عضو a limb.

ਅਜਵਾਇਨ [əjvaɪn], ਅਜਵਾਯਨ [əjvayən] *Skt* ਯਵਾਨਿਕਾ and ਯਵਾਨੀ *n* parsley seed or plant resembling aniseed; a kind of medicine beneficial for digestion. "yāko ənupan əjvayən."–*NP.* See ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ and ਜਵਾਯਨ.

ਅਜਾ [əja] *n* a nanny goat. "əja bhogāt kād mulə̄."–*səhas m 5.* **2** wealth. **3** nature. "jɪ̄h sətta ke əja ələ̄ba."–*NP.* **4** *adj* unborn, free of birth. "əjɛ hɛ, əja hɛ."–*japu.* **5** a vərṇɪk metre, also called əjān. It has four lines, each being organised as ISS, SIS, I, S :

Example:

əjite jit jitkɛ,
əbhiri bhaj bhiru hvɛ,
sɪdhare cinraj pɛ,
səthoi sərb sath kɛ.–*kəlki.*

6 *A* اعضا limbs, collectively so regarded.

ਅਜਾਂ [əzā] *P* ازاں *part* from that, with or by means of that. **2** for him.

ਅਜਾਆ [əja-a], ਅਜਾਇ [əjaɪ], ਅਜਾਂਇ [əjāɪ] *S* ਅਜਾਯੇ *A* ضائع *adj* useless, for nothing. "mūḍa mūḍ əjaɪ."–*s kəbir.* "so dɪn jat əjae."–*gəu m 5.* **2** unborn, eternal. "əjaɪ jərabɪn."–*səvɛye 33.* **3** who has no place; not living at any particular place. "nəmə̄stə̄ əjae."–*japu.*

ਅਜਾਇਬ [əjaɪb] *P* عجائب plural of ਅਜੀਬ and ਅਜੀਬਹ, strange, quaint, majestic. "əjaɪb bɪbhute." –*japu.* **2** brother of Umar Shah and Ajab and a loving disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਅਜਬ.

ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjaɪb sɪ̄gh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਾਈ [əjai] in vain, useless. See ਅਜਾਇ. "mənmukh kərəm kərɛ əjai."–*prəbha ə m 5.* **2** a wrong place. "bhula phirɛ əjai."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਅਜਾਏ [əjae] See ਅਜਾਇ.

ਅਜਾਹ [əjah] without a specific place. "əjah hɛ."–*japu.* **2** *A* اجاح *n* a curtain, screen. **3** a cover for the pillow, quilt, etc.

ਅਜਾਚੀ [əjaci] *adj* unestimated, inestimable, beyond estimation. "əmər əjaci hərɪ mɪle." –*oə̄nkar.* "toləu nam əjaci."–*maru m 1.* "sətɪguru te magəu nam əjaci."–*maru solhe m 4.* **2** *adv* without asking for, without begging. **3** *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* (one) who does not beg or ask for.

ਅਜਾਣ [əjaṇ], ਅਜਾਣੰਤਾ [əjaṇə̄ta] *adj* devoid of knowledge, unknowing, ignorant. "soi əjaṇ, kəhɛ mɛ jana."–*asa m 5.* "pukarə̄ta əjaṇə̄ta." –*var sar m 1.* 'reads the scripture but understands it not.' *S* ਅਜਾਣਿੰਦੇ.

ਅਜਾਤ [əjat] *Skt* अजात *adj* who is not born. "əjat hɛ."–*japu.* **2** *Skt* अज्ञात untraced, unknown, without trace. "krɪpaṇ baṇ bah-hĩ, əjat ə̄g lah-hĩ."–*VN.* 'With alacrity they strike with swords and arrows and unknowingly cut off the limbs'. **3** See ਅਜਾਤਿ 2 and 3.

ਅਜਾਤ ਸ਼ਤ੍ਰੁ [əjat ṣətru] *adj* whose enemy is not born; without any enemy. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. **3** King Yudhishthir. **4** a scholarly king of Kashi who imparted spiritual instruction to a Brahman.[1] **5** Bimbsar's son and king of

[1] See Koshitaki Upnishad, Ch. 4.

Rajgrih who killed his father but later repented a lot and became a Buddhist. He ascended the throne around 554 BC and died in 527 BC. Darshak was the son of Ajatshatru and Uday was his grandson.

ਅਜਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ [əjat sagər] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ [əjat pə̃thi] members of an Udasi sect founded by Bhagat Bhagvan. Surjan Das belonged to this sect. His seat was at Ajneval in Gujranwala district. He described himself as free from any sham or sect, for which his followers came to be known as Ajat Panthi. Surjan Das compiled a granth named "Ajat Sagar".

ਅਜਾਤਿ [əjatɪ] *adj* without caste. "jatɪ me nə avɛ so əjatɪ kɛ kɛ jan jɪy."–*gyan.* **2** of a low caste. "jatɪ əjatɪ namu jɪnɪ dhɪaɪa, tɪnɪ pərəm pədarəth paɪa."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 4.* **3** *P* آزاد free, unbound, without shackles. "jo ləuḍa prəbhɪ kia əjatɪ."–*asa m 5.* 'The disciple whom the master has set free.'

ਅਜਾਤੁ [əjatu] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "suansətr əjatu səbh te."–*keda rəvɪdas.* 'A dog-eater belongs to the lowest caste.' See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਜਾਦ [əjad] See ਆਜ਼ਾਦ. "əjad hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਜਾਦਿ [əjadɪ] ਅਜ – ਆਦਿ Brahma, etc.

ਅਜਾਦੀ [əjadi] See ਅਜਾਦਿ and ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ.

ਅਜਾਨ [əjan] *adj* without knowledge, ignorant. "janɛ kəhā əjan."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt* ਆਜਾਨੁ *adj* upto the knee. "bhuj bər əjan."–*ramav.* **3** *A* اذان *n* advertisement. **4** a call from the mosque or its minar for Muslim prayer, also called bāg. The practice of əzan commenced from the time of prophet Muhammad. According to rules, əzan call is given with face towards Mecca and ears plugged with fingers. Foul men, drunkards and women do not have the right to give this call.

ਅਜਾਨੰਦ [əjanə̃d] *n* a nanny goat's offspring, a billy goat. **2** son of King Aj, Dashrath. "əjanə̃d juko sətō lok janɛ."–*cərɪtr 102.*

ਅਜਾਪ [əjap] *adj* which cannot be recited, which has no recitation. "jap ke kɪye te jɔpɛ payət əjap dev."–*əkal.*

ਅਜਾਪ ਜਾਪ [əjap jap] *adj* reciting the name of One (God) who cannot be contained in repetition. **2** See ਅਜਪਾ ਜਾਪ. "əjap jap jap-hī."–*surəj.*

ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [əjapal sɪ̃gh baba] The antecedents of Baba Ajapal Singh are not known to any one. In which town or family he took birth, of this nothing is known. He was a teacher of weaponry, a reciter of the divine Nam and was the embodiment of meditation. Reference to his aiding some Rajput noble of Bhadra town in Rajputana in Sammat 1812, and to his stay in a jungle of Jind near Patiala have come down but their full details are not available. During Sammat 1830 this revered person stayed in a grove near Nabha and continued to live there till his death.[1] Here he preached the Sikh faith and imparted weapon-training with full zeal and fervour. His weapons are still displayed in the gurdwara here. His great devotee, Baba Sarup Singh, was among my (the author's) elders. After the death of Baba Ajapal Singh, he was appointed chief priest of the gurdwara. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਅਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੂਨ [əja prəsun] a billy lamb, a goatling. –*GV 10.*

ਅਜਾਬ [əjab] *A* عذاب *n* pain, suffering. **2** calamity, adversity. **3** admonition about hell. "toba pukarɛ jo pavɛ əjab."–*nəsihət.* **4** See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜਾਬਾ. "pɪkh ṣah əjab."–*GPS.* "ṣəbəd rəbabi rag əjab."–*GPS.*

ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjaba] *A* عجاب *adj* strange, wonderful, surprising. "əvɪlokət hɛ nɪj rup əjaba."–*NP.* See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

[1] Baba ji passed away on Jeth Sudi Sammat 1869.

ਅਜਾਮਰ [əjamər], **ਅਜਾਮਲ** [əjaməl], **ਅਜਾਮਲੁ** [əjaməlʊ], **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ** [əjamɪl] ਅਜ (birthless) ਅਮਰ (deathless) *n* a wicked brahman of Kanauj who married a prostitute. Ten sons were born to her. In Bhagatmal and Bhagvat it is mentioned that the youngest son was named Narayaṇ. So Ajamal got liberated, found salvation because he would repeat the name Narayaṇ.[1] "bɪadh əjaməlʊ tariəle."–*gəʊ namdev.*

ਅਜਾਮੇਧ [əjamedh] See ਅਜਮੇਧ.

ਅਜਾਮੇਲ [əjamel] See ਅਜਾਮਿਲ.

ਅਜਾਯ [əjay] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth. **2** without ਜਾਯ (any particular place).

ਅਜਾਯਬ [əjayəb] See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

ਅਜਾਰ [əjar] *P* آزار *n* torment, suffering, distress. "deɪ əjar gərib nū."–*məgo.* **2** See ਇਜਾਰ.

ਅਜਾਰਾ [əjara] a contract. See ਇਜਾਰਾ. "səbh desən pər bādh əjare."–*GPS.*

ਅਜਾਲੀ [əjali] *n* a goatherd, shepherd. "tɪs chɪn ek əjali ayo."–*GPS.*

ਅਜਿਤ [əjɪt] *adj* invincible.

ਅਜਿਤੇਂਦ੍ਰੀ [əjɪtẽdri] *Skt* अजितेन्द्रिय *adj* who has no control over his senses.

ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ [əjɪt gɪll] a village in tehsil and police station of Kot Kapura in Faridkot state. About one furlong south of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed here and adorned his turban. There is no building except only a platform of the shrine. The place is also called Gurusar.

It is about two miles east of the railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

ਅਜਿੱਤਾ [əjɪtta] a Randhava jatt, headman of village Pakkho in Gurdaspur district who attained salvation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. His conversation with the Guru figures in detail in the Janam Sakhis.

ਅਜਿਨ [əjɪn] *Skt n* a skin, hide. **2** a goat's hide. **3** a deer skin.

[1]See Bhagwat Sakandh 6. Ch. 1. 2 and 3.

ਅਜਿਰ [əjɪr] *Skt n* a courtyard, compound within the house. **2** air, wind. **3** body. **4** a frog.

ਅਜੀ [əji] *part* a form of polite address.

ਅਜੀਂ [əjĩ] *P* ازیں *part* from this, from this place.

ਅਜੀ ਅਮਰੀ [əji amri] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. "əji amri nɪvəlka kərəm vare."–*dətt.*

ਅਜੀਹ [əjih] *adj* who has no tongue; sans taste. **2** dumb, mute. **3** which cannot be described in speech; inexpressible, ineffable.

ਅਜੀਜ [əjij] *A* عزیز *adj* dear, lovable, beloved. **2** *n* a friend. "əjijʊl nɪvaj hɛ."–*japu.* **3** God, the Creator.

ਅਜੀਜੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਜ [əjijʊl nɪvaj] *adj* (one) who bestows comfort on his devotees. See ਅਜੀਜ.

ਅਜੀਟਨ [əjiṭən] *E* Adjutant, an army assistant, who is a subordinate rank-holder and helps his army commander.

ਅਜੀਤ [əjit] See ਅਜਿਤ. "hɛ̃ jʊg bir əjit bəḍe ɪk kal dʊti mən sur kərare."–*səloh.*

ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ [əjit sĩgh] the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, born to Mata Sundari on 23 Magh Sammat 1743. He laid down his life fighting bravely in the battle at Chamkaur on 8 Poh Sammat 1761.

2 a son of a goldsmith adopted by Mata Sundari for his resemblance with her late son. Once when he put on weapons given by the tenth Guru to Mata Sahib Kaur, and also trimmed his hair, Mata Sundari disowned him. Emperor Farrukhsiyar got him killed on the charge of murdering a poor beggar in Sammat 1775. His mausoleum is near Sabzi Mandi in Delhi where a sect named after him holds the annual fair. See ਹਠੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 according to Bandai Sikhs, son of Baba Banda Bahadur born in Sammat 1777.

4 son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur born in Sammat 1736 who died in Sammat 1781. King Farrukhsiyar is supposed to have

married his daughter.

5 son of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala born to Rani Anand Kaur on Bhadon Sudi 6 Sammat 1866 (1 August 1809 AD). He was the younger brother of Maharaja Karam Singh. **6** Ajit Singh Sandhavalia who killed Maharaja Sher Singh, king of Lahore with his gun before he was put to death. See ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. **7** See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ 4 and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਅਜੀਤ ਗੜ੍ਹ [əjit gəṛh] There is a gurdwara to the north of Bandar village, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh who came here from Bhagta. It has 14 ghumanon of land donated by the village.

The gurdwara was first raised by Sant Sampuran Singh. A fair is held here on 1st of Baisakh and on Lohri.

This village is in police station Baghevala, tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, 9 miles east of the nearest railway station Jaito.

ਅਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ [əjito mata] See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਅਜੀਬ [əjib] *A* عجیب *adj* strange, uncommon, supernatural.

ਅਜੀਮ [əjim] *A* عظیم *adj* great, eminent. "həriphul əjime."–*japu.* 'stronger than the competitors, that is strongest of all.'

ਅਜੀਮਾਬਾਦ [əjimabad] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਅਜੀਮੁੱਸ਼ਾਨ [əjimuṣṣan] *A* عظیم الشان *adj* exercising great influence; claiming majesty.

ਅਜੀਰਣ [əjirəṇ] *Skt* अजीर्ण *adj* which does not become old. **2** *n* dyspepsia, تخمہ in Arabic/ Persian, indigestion, also called əjirən or mādagənɪ. It is caused by overeating, exertion with filled stomach, untimely sleep, grief, swimming immediately after eating, etc. Fasting is good for a dyspeptic patient. Black cumin, corriander seed, pepper longum, black pepper, ginger, pətrəj (pollen of flowers), aniseed kernel, root of long pepper, cɪtra, curcuma reclinata, myrobalan, ābəlbed, cardamom, common salt, black salt, all in equal measure should be mixed to make curəṇ. This should be taken in dozes of one and a half to two masas with water twice a day into a ground to cure dyspepsia.

ਅਜੀਵ [əjiv] *adj* inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. **2** inorganic matter.

ਅਜੁ [əjʊ] *adv* today. "əjʊ nə sʊti kāt sɪʊ." –*s fərid.* that is, 'in this human body.'

ਅਜੁਗਤ [əjʊgət] *Skt* ਅਯੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* which is not united, separate. **2** unworthy, improper. "sakhi vɪcc əjʊgtā paɪke."–*JSBM.*

ਅਜੁਟ [əjʊṭ] *adj* not united, separate. **2** unmatched, unique.

ਅਜੁਧਿਆ [əjʊdhɪa], **ਅਜੁਧਯਾ** [əjʊdhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [əjʊrda] *P* آزردہ *adj* distressed, unhappy, grieved, distressed. **2** over-wrought, perplexed, its root is azʊrdən. (causing pain, aggrieving)

ਅਜੂ [əju] *adj* sans birth, unborn. **2** immovable, motionless. "əju hɛ."–*japu.* See ਜੂ. **3** *part* a vocative, 'yes sir.'

ਅਜੂਨੀ [əjuni] *Skt* ਅਯੋਨਿ *adj* without origin. **2** unborn.

ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ [əjuni sɛbhā], **ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ** [əjuni sābhəʊ], **ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੰਭਵ** [əjuni sābhəv] *Skt* अयोनिसम्भव *adj* who is not born through the vagina. **2** whose existence is not on account of another entity; self perpetuating. **3** sans birth and self existing. **4** *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਅਜੂਪ [əjup] *Skt* ਅਯੂਪ *adj* without restriction or check, unbound. "nəmastā əjupe."–*japu.* **2** *Skt* guileness, innocent.

ਅਜੂਬਾ [əjuba] a four line matrɪk stanza, each line having eight matras with pauses at the end of each set of four matras, the last matra being gurʊ. It is also known as jivən.

Example:

krʊdhyo bhai. sər jhər lai.
əs sər chore. jənu nəbh ore.–*GV 6.*

2 *A* عجوبہ *adj* strange, wonderful, supernatural.

ਅਜੇ [əje] *adv* now, yet. **2** even now, till now. **3** *Skt* ਅਜੇਯ *adj* not worthy of conquest.

ਅਜੇਅ [əjeə] See ਅਜੇਯ.

ਅਜੇਹਾ [əjeha] *adj* like this, similar, of this sort.

ਅਜੇਯ [əjey] *Skt* which is not worth conquering. "əjeyə̃ əbheyə̃."–*VN.*

ਅਜੇਵ [əjev] See ਅਜੇਯ. "əjev həri."–*əkal.* **2** See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜੀਬ. "rudravtar sũdər əjev."–*datt.* **3** ਅਜ-ਏਵ like Brahma.

ਅਜੇਵੀ [əjevi] See ਅਜੇਵ. "ələkh əbhevi adɪ əjevi."–*kəlki.*

ਅਜੈ [əjɛ] till now, See ਅਜੇ 1. "əjɛ su rəbu nə bəhuṛɪo."–*s fərid.* **2** ਅਜਯ. *n* defeat, rout, reversal. **3** *adj* whom it is difficult to conquer; invincible. "əjɛ əlɛ."–*japu.* **4** *n* the Creator, God. "əjɛ gə̃g jəl ətəl sɪkh sə̃gətɪ səbh navɛ." –*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **5** Raja Aj, grandfather of Ram Chandar. "əjɛ su rovɛ bhikhɪa khaɪ."–*ram var 1 m 1.* 'Raja Aj wept after abdicating the throne while begging alms in separation from queen Indumati.' See ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ.

ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ [əjɛ sɪ̃gh] son of king Janmejay born to a slave girl. "əjɛ sɪ̃gh rakhyo rəjiputr surə̃."–*janmejəy.*

ਅਜੈ ਜੈ [əjɛ jɛ] *adj* who conquered the unconquerable.

ਅਜੈਮਲ [əjɛməl] See ਅਜਾਮਿਲ. "əjɛməl kio bɛkũṭh-hɪ than."–*gõḍ namdev.*

ਅਜ਼ੋ [əzo] *P* ازو *part* from him, from that.

ਅਜੋਹ [əjoh] *adj* invisible. **2** beyond estimation. "əjoni əchɛ adɪ ədvɛ əjohə̃."–*əkal.*

ਅਜੋਗ [əjog] *Skt* ਅਯੋਗਜ *adj* improper, inappropriate. **2** incapable. **3** without proper relation.

ਅਜੋਧ [əjodh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧਯ *adj* who cannot be fought against. "əjodhəsc."–*gyan.*

ਅਜੋਧਨ [əjodhən] See ਪਾਕਪਟਨ. **2** See ਅਯੋਧਨ.

ਅਜੋਨ [əjon], ਅਜੋਨਿ [əjonɪ], ਅਜੋਨੀ [əjoni] *Skt* ਅਯੋਨਿ *adj* who does not come through the vagina; beyond birth.

ਅਜੋਨੀਸੰਭਉ [əjonisə̃bhəu] See ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ "əjoni sə̃bhəu na tɪsu bhau nə bhərma."–*sor m 1.* "əbɪnasi əcəl əjonisə̃bhəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਅਜੌ [əjɔ], ਅਜੌਂ [əjɔ̃] *adj* even now, uptil now. "əjɔ nə pətɪaɪ nɪgəm bhəe sakhi."–*jɛt rəvdas.*

ਅਜੰਗਮ [əjə̃gəm] See ਛੰਦਪ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. **2** *adj* who does not walk around; stationary.

ਅਜੰਨ [əjə̃n] See ਅਜਾ. **2** ਅਜਨਜ. See ਜਨਜ .

ਅਜੰਭ [əjə̃bh] *Skt adj* toothless. **2** *n* a frog.

ਅਜੰਮ [əjə̃m] ਅਜਨਮ. "əjə̃m hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅੱਜੜ [əjjəṛ] *n* a flock, herd (of goats or sheep)

ਅਝਰ [əjhər] *adj* which does not drop or fall off. **2** without dropping

ਅਝਾਤ [əjhat] *adj* which cannot be glanced at or peeped into, invisible. "kɪ əjhatəs."–*gyan.*

ਅਝਾਪ [əjhap] *adj* without a cover or screen, uncovered. **2** without sloth or lassitude; active. See ਝਾਪ.

ਅਝੂ [əjhu] *n* a tear.

ਅਝੂਝ [əjhujh] *adj* who cannot be fought against. "əjhujh hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਝੰਝ [əjhə̃jh] *adj* not trembling, steady. See ਝੰਝਾ . "əjhə̃jh hɛ."–*japu.*

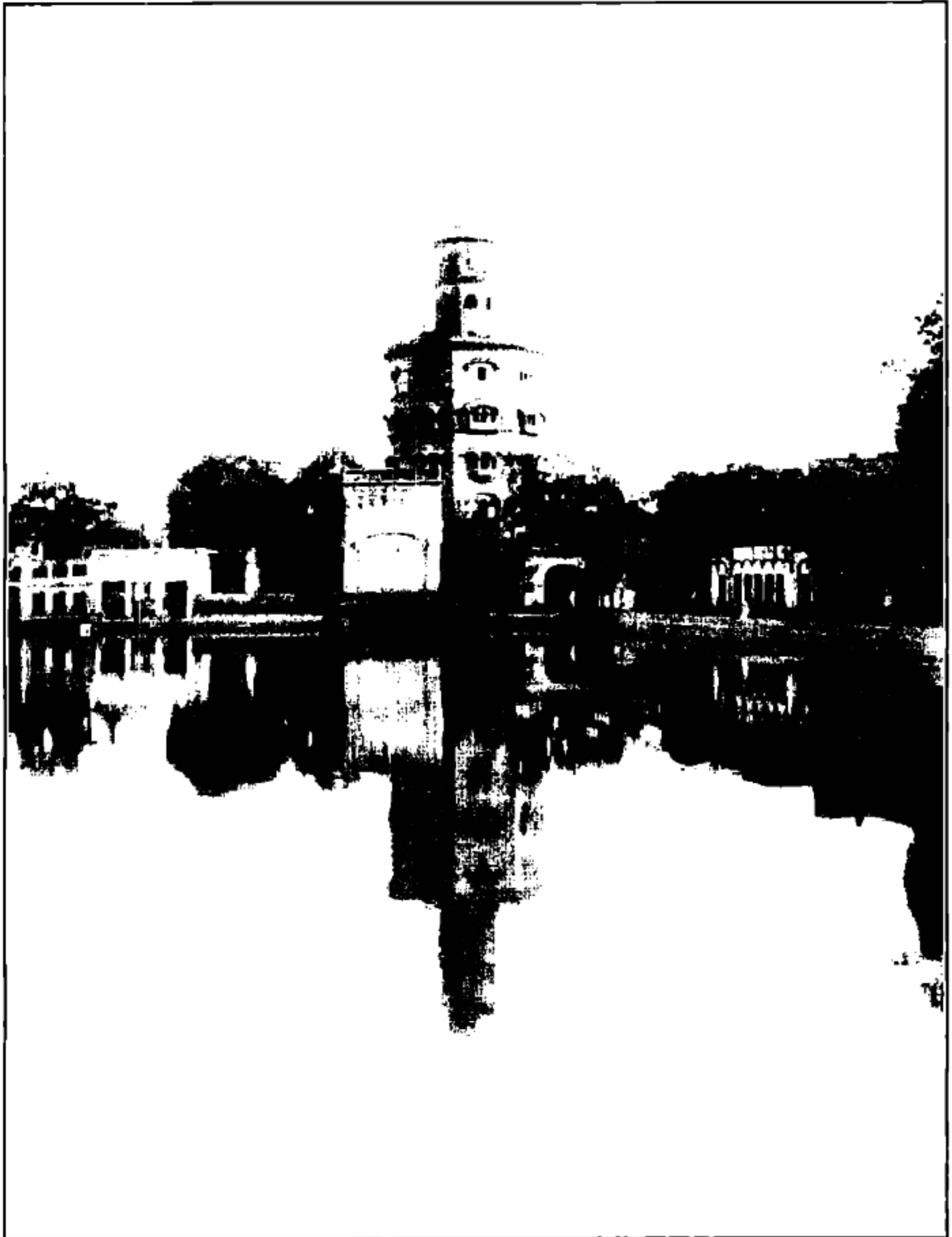
ਅਞਾਣ [əɲaṇ] *adj* without gyan (knowledge), ignorant, naive. **2** a child. **3** ignorance, naivety.

ਅਟ [əṭ] *Skt* अट् *vr* to go about, loiter, wander. **2** *n* pricking, planting, driving into. "pəg me əṭ kə̃ṭək jɛse."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਟਕ [əṭək] *n* an obstacle, obstruction. **2** an impediment. **3** River Atak (Indus). **4** a town[1] on the bank of river Atak; a district of this name in Rawalpindi division also named Campbellpur.

ਅਟਕਣਾ [əṭəkṇa], ਅਟਕਨਾ [əṭəkna] *v* to stop, stay (temporarily). **2** to fall in love. "əṭkɪo sut bənɪta sə̃g."–*kan m 5.* "əṭək rəhi ləkh raj kumara."–*cəritr 312.*

[1]Fort of Atak was built on emperor Akbar's order in 1583 AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh further fortified it and stationed a large army there.



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ਅਟਕਰ [əṭkər] See ਅਟਕਲ "tā̃ki naṣ ghat aṭkərɪo."–*caritr 124.* 'thought of a trick to destroy him'.

ਅਟਕਲ [əṭkəl] *n* a guess. **2** a thought. **3** an estimate. **4** a know-how; plan.

ਅਟਕਲਨਾ [əṭkəlna] *v* to guess, evaluate. **2** to consider. **3** to appraise, estimate. "pəraɪa chɪdr əṭkəlɛ."–*asa m 4.*

ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ [əṭkauṇa], ਅਟਕਾਵਨ [əṭkavən] *v* to stop, hinder. "bəhurɪ bəhurɪ əṭkavsɪ re."–*maru m 5.* 'gets involved again and again in vices'.

ਅਟਨ [əṭən] See ਔਟਣ and ਔਟਣਾ. **2** *Skt* अटन *n* a stroll, walk, travel.

ਅਟਪਟਾ [əṭpəṭa] *adj* topsy turvy. "gɪnət gɪni əṭɪ əṭpəṭi."–*NP.* 'high and low.' **2** hard, difficult. **3** tangled. **4** gone astray, stumbled.

ਅਟਲ [əṭəl] *adj* unmoving, firmly settled; inevitable. "əṭəl bəcən sadhujəna."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** *Skt* अट्टाल a tower, fort. "bhɛ nɪrbhəʊ hərɪ əṭəl."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* 'Free of fear is God's fort'. **3** See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲ ਬਾਬਾ [əṭəl baba] See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲ [əṭəlmā̃ḍəl] *n* a true and holy congregation. **2** a stage of spiritual knowledge. **3** a region of the Pole Star.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲਵੈ [əṭəlmā̃ḍəlvɛ] *n* the Pole Star with its fixed position. "gavhɪ guṇ dhomu əṭəlmā̃ḍəlvɛ."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਅਟਲਰਾਇ ਜੀ [əṭəlraɪ ji] son of Guru Hargobind and Mata Mahadevi (Mata Nanki ji, according to Suraj Prakash) was born at Amritsar in Sammat 1676 and died at the same place on Savan Badi 10 (Assu Badi 10 as per GPS) Sammat 1685. His memorial is a nine-storey building.[1] Its foundation was laid in Sammat 1835 by Sikh devotees; then Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia got some storeys added; verandahs of some storeys are yet to be completed. Here cooked food is always kept ready for visitors by the city-dwellers. No wonder, there goes the saying –

"baba əṭəll, pəkki pəkai ghəll."

ਅਟਲਾਧਾ [əṭladha] *adj* unavoidable, sure, inevitable. "ɪk sadhubəcən əṭladha."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਟਵਿ [əṭəvɪ], ਅਟਵੀ [əṭvi] *Skt* अटवी *n* a forest, wood, jungle. "məhā̃ udɪan əṭvi te kaḍhe."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਟਾ [əṭa] *Skt* अट्ट *n* a windy upper storey of a building. See *E* Attic.

ਅਟਾਕ [əṭak] *n* a shield; a cover against the blow of a weapon. "əṭak otɛ."–*ramav.*

ਅਟਾਟ [əṭaṭ] *adj* without caste or sub-caste, See ਟਾਟ. "əṭaṭəsc."–*gyan.*

ਅਟਾਰ [əṭar] *adj* stable, constant. "hərɪ sɪmrət əmər əṭare."–*maru m 5.*

ਅਟਾਰੀ [əṭari] an attic See ਅਟਾ. **2** a town in Amritsar district; jats of Siddhu sub-caste live here. Most renowned of them was the hero of Sikh faith Sardar Sham Singh, the supreme patriot and the Sikh general who attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle of Sabhraon on 10 February 1846.

His daughter Nanki was married with great pomp and show on March 1837 to Naunihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਟਾਲ [əṭal] *adj* unflinching, sure, certain. "tohɪ bhag me lɪkhyo əṭal."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt* अट्टाल *n* dome. **3** a heap, pile.

ਅਟਿਆ [əṭɪa] See ਔਟਣਾ. **2** See ਅਟਨ.

ਅਟੀ [əṭi] short form for ਅਟਵੀ. a hazardous jungle. "əṭi bɪkṭi."–*ramav.* **2** See ਅਟਨ and ਔਟਣਾ.

ਅਟੁਟ [əṭuṭ], ਅਟੂਟ [əṭuṭ] *adj* flawless, unbreakable, inviolable, firm. **2** inexhaustible, whole.

ਅਟੇਟ [əṭeṭ] *adj* without deficiency, integral. **2** See ਟੇਟਾ.

ਅਟੇਰਨ [əṭerən] *n* a reel or frame for making hank of yarn; a tabor-like appliance to roll yarn on it. "punhɪ əṭerən ki bɪdhɪ prerən."

[1] His memorial is a nine storey building, corresponding to his death at the age of nine.

-*GPS.* **2** a kind of spider also called kahṇa. See ਅਟੇਰੂ. **3** the process of making hank of yarn. "səhɪt pritɪ ke kərhɪ əṭerən."–*GPS.*

ਅਟੇਰਨਾ [əṭerna] *v* to rotate, revolve. **2** to make hank of yarn around a reel. **3** to deceive; to entangle in some problem.

ਅਟੇਰੂ [əṭeru] *n* an insect which can move around; a long-legged spider; a kahṇa. "əṭeru ko kənhɛya nam."–*əkal.* **2** an implement for making hank of yarn. **3** one who makes a hank of yarn.

ਅੱਟ [əṭṭ] *Skt* अट्ट् *vr* to exacerbate; to cause pain; to insult; to be subtle.

ਅੱਟਹਾਸ [əṭṭ-has] *Skt* अट्टहास *n* a loud laughter, a guffaw.

ਅੱਟਣ [əṭṭəṇ] *n* a corn on the skin (caused by friction), stiffness of the skin. "əṭṭəṇ pəre ə̃guṣṭ ə̃guri, ɛ̃cət pənəc oj ko dhar."–*GPS.* **2** See ਅੱਟਣਾ.

ਅੱਟਣਾ [əṭṭṇa] *v* to fill up, complete. "gərəb əṭia trɪsna jəlhɪ."–*sri m 3.* "sara dɪnu laləcɪ əṭɪa."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **2** See ਅਟਨ.

ਅੱਟਾ [əṭṭa] *n* a skin of yarn wound around a reel. **2** an estimate, a guess.

ਅੱਟੀ [əṭṭi] *n* feminine of ਅੱਟਾ 1. **2** completely filled up like a ditch or a trench. **3** *Po* untwisted multi-strand yarn used on ceremonial occasions.

ਅਠ [əṭh] *Skt* अठ् *vr* to go. **2** *Skt* अष्ट *adj* eight.

ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əṭh əṭharhɪ barhɪ bis]–*ratanmala.* eight prominent demigods, eighteen castes, twelve signs of Zodiac, twenty years reign of each of the three gods.[1] **2** eight parts of yog, eighteen accomplishments, twelve virtues as listed in Bhagvat, (acquistion of wealth, nobility of descent, beauty, penance, learning, faultlessness, lustre, dignity, effort, strength, philisophy and acumen); twenty means of salvation mentioned in yog rahasya (truth, hatred of theft, celibacy, abnegation, non-violence, ablution, contentment, penance, education, exertion, meditation, saintly company, charity, benefaction, meekness, mental happiness, performance of yog, faith, worship and spiritual knowledge).

ਅਠਸਠ [əṭhsəṭh], **ਅਠਸਠਿ** [əṭhsəṭhɪ] *Skt* अष्ट षष्टि. sixty eight. **2** In the Sikh scripture the figure, sixty eight, points to the pilgrimage centres of the Hindus. In the line. "suṇɪɛ əṭhsəṭhɪ ka ɪsnanu."–*japu.* the Guru refers to all places of pilgrimage.

The Hindu scriptures differ from one another as to the exact number of their holy places. Many texts give a much larger number; in the 22nd chapter of Matsya Puran 222 holy places are mentioned; Bhavish Puran's nagar section Ch. 102, has a different number.

In Kapil Tantar the following sixty eight places of pilgrimage are given: Oankar Ayodhya, Avantika, Eravati, Shatdru, Sarasvati, Saryu, Sindhu, Shipra, Shon, Shrishell, Shri Rang, Haridwar, Kapal Mochan, Kapilodak, Kashi, Kanchi, Kalanjar, Kaveri, Kurukshetra, Kedarnath, Koshiki, Gaya, Gokaran, Godavri, Gomati, Govardhan, Ganga Sagar, Gandaka, Gharghara, Charmnvati, Chitarkuṭ, Chandarbhaga, Jaganath, Jawalamukhi, Tapti, Tamraparni Tungbhadra, Dashashvmedh, Drishdavati, Dvarika, Dhara, Narmada, Nagtirath, Naimish, Pushkar, Prayag Triveni Sangam, Prithudak, Badri Narayan, Bhadreshvar, Bhimeshvar, Bhrigutung, Mahakal, Mahabodhi, Mathura, Mansarovar, Mayapuri, Mandakini, Yamuna, Rameshwar, Vitsata, Vindhya, Vipash, Vimleshwar, Vena, Vetarvati, Vaishnavi and Vaidaynath.

ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əṭhsəṭhɪ tirəth] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. **2** a specific place near Dukhbhanjani and Thara

[1] Twenty years were reserved for each god to rule. His turn came after sixty years.

Sahib on the bank of Sri Amritsar tank, where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn "əṭhsəṭhɪ tirəth jəh sadhu pəg dhərhɪ."–*ram m 5.* This spot was also visited by Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das. Located here is a temple with a small golden umbrella; built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਠਸਠੇ [əṭhsəṭhe] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. "dəs əṭha əṭhsəṭhe care khaṇi."–*dhəna rəvdas.* 'eighteen purans, sixty eight pilgrimage centres.'

ਅਠ ਸਾਖੀ [əṭh sakhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ.

ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ [əṭh kaṭha] *Skt* अष्टकाष्टा eight directions. **2** one who has two feet, two knees, two arms, chest and head (skull) all hard like wood; a strong-bodied person.

ਅਠਕਾਠਾ ਮਨ [əṭhkaṭha mən] See ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ. the mind running in eight directions; volatile mind.

ਅਠਕੁਲ [əṭhkul] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ.

ਅਠਖੇਲੀ [əṭhkheli] *adj* clever, smart; who plays many games. **2** He who has learnt several miracles by wandering in all directions.

ਅਠਖੰਡ [əṭhkhə̃ḍ] eight parts. **2** rejection of eight evils. "əṭhi pəhɪri əṭhkhə̃ḍ."–*var majh m 2.* 'eight parts of the human character including five senses, that is, sex, anger, greed, love and pride as also three qualities of maya'. **3** four castes and four stages of life. **4** four castes and four religions. "əṭh khə̃ḍ pakhə̃ḍ məhɪ gurmət ɪkmən ɪkk dhɪaya."–*BG.*

ਅਠ ਜੋਗਣੀਆਂ [əṭh jogṇiã] See ਜੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਅਠਟ [əṭhəṭ], **ਅਠੱਟ** [əṭhəṭṭ] *adj* not established for or by some one, existing by or itself. **2** See ਥੱਟ.

ਅਠਤਰ [əṭhətər] *adj* seventy-eight.

ਅਠਤਰਾ [əṭhətra] *adj* seventy-eighth. See ਆਵਨ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਅਠਦਸ [əṭhdəs] eighteen. **2** eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. **3** eighteen spiritual attainments. "jəu gurdeu əṭhdəs bɪuhar."–*bhɛr namdev.* **4** eighteen castes. See ਦਸਆਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਅਠਦਸ ਗੰਠੀ ਖੋਲੈ ਜੋਇ [əṭhdəs gə̃ṭhi kholɛ joɪ] –*rətənmala.* whoever unties the eighteen knots; whoever forsakes the fallacy of caste distinctions.

ਅਠਦਸ ਵਰਨ [əṭhdəs vərən] See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ [əṭhpəhɪri] *n* parsley seed that is kept soaked in water for twenty four hours in a brand new earthen pot and is then ground and drunk in the morning as a cure for indigestion and fever.

ਅਠ ਪਹਿਰੀਆ [əṭh pəhɪria] *adj* (one) who takes only one meal in twenty four hours.

ਅਠਪੁਰੀਆਂ [əṭhpuriã] in the Purans eight imagined cities of eight gods : Indar's Devadhani, Agini's Agneyi, Yam's Sanyamni, Nairiti of Nairit; Varuni of Varun; Paun's Vayavi; moon's Vibhavari and Shiv's Aishani.

ਅਠਰਾਹਾ [əṭhraha] *Skt* ਮ੍ਰਿਤਵਤਸਾ ਬੰਧਜਾ ਦੋਸ. the death of a child on the eighteenth day after birth or after eighteen months. Believers in mysticism hold that this disease is caused by yoginis (female attendants of the goddess Durga) but it is not true that death occurs at the count of eight alone. Scholars have mentioned three types of barren women:

(a) kak bə̃dhya – who bears one child but none there after.

(b) gərəbhsravi – who conceives but aborts.

(c) mrɪtvətsa – whose children die young.

This type is said to suffer from əṭhraha. This is caused by some defect in the mother's mensural outflow or father's semen, and its commonest cause is syphilis. When a foetus is not fed to proper nourishment, its blood gets polluted and death becomes inevitable.

The best treatment is for parents to keep their bodies free from disease, stop coition after pregnancy. the mother should observe

moderation in eating and drinking, consuming less salt and eating light food of milk, rice, etc. She should spend more time in fresh air and wear clean clothes.

A mixture of physodis flexussa, turmeric, chitra curcuma, ceder, myrobalan, cardamon, warmwood, curcuma reclinate, coral ast parsley, kernel of the seed of water lily, sunflower, extract of root of barberry, red sandalwood, emblica ribes, all in equal measure should be ground and kept in a duly corked bottle. If the expectant mother takes this mixture with water for six months during conception but discontinues it in the beginning of the seventh, athraha gets ineffective.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara], **ਅਠਵਾੜਾ** [əṭhvaṛa] *n* a period of eight days; the term is used for the week.

ਅਠਵਾੜਾ ਤਾਪ [əṭhvaṛa tap] See ਤਾਪ (b).

ਅਠਾਮ [əṭham] *adj* sans space; who has no place. "nəmastā əṭhame."–*japu.*

ਅਠਾਰਹ [əṭharəh] eighteen. **2** eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. **3** eighteen races of snakes. "tɪn kərɪ jəg əṭharəh ghae."–*prəbha ə m 1.* Eight plus ten additional races of snakes are mentioned in books i.e. subuddhɪ, nādsarɪ, prɪthuṣrəva, təkṣək, əṣvtər, hem-malɪn, nərēdv, vəjrdrɪṣṭɪ, vrɪṣ and kulir.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿਧੀ [əṭharəh sɪdhi] eighteen miracles; eighteen powers. For eight sɪddhis refer to ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ; the other ten are :

1) ənurəmɪ (not feeling hunger and thirst);

2) dur ṣrəvəṇ (hearing from a distance);

3) dur dərṣən (seeing from afar);

4) mənoveg (proceeding at the speed of mind);

5) kam rup (changing into the desired form);

6) pərkay prəveṣ (entering into other's body);

7) svəchēd mrɪtyu (death at one's own will);

8) surkriṛa (enjoying the company of gods);

9) sākələp sɪddhɪ (coming true of any wish);

10) əprətɪhət gətɪ (absence of hindrance while going somewhere). "nəv nɪdhi əṭharəh sɪdhi pɪchɛ ləgia phɪrhɪ."–*var sor m 3.*

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਦਸ ਬੀਸ [əṭharəh dəs bis] forty-eight. "səbhɛ putr ragān ke əṭharəh dəs bis."–*ma sāg.*

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ [əṭharəh bhar] the entire flora; the idea is that if one leaf is taken from each plant, it will amount to eighteen loads (each load is equal to five raw maunds) See ਭਾਰ. "əṭharəh bhar bənəspəti."–*məla namdev.* "romavəlɪ koṭɪ əṭharəh bhar."–*bhɛr ə kəbir.* **2** Mahabharat with its eighteen chapters. See ਭਾਰ ਅਠਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ [əṭharhɪ] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharhɪ sɪddhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿਧੀ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਗੋਤ [əṭharhɪ got] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਘਾਏ [əṭharhɪ ghae] See ਅਠਾਰਹ 3.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əṭharhɪ tirath] See ਤੀਰਥ 11.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ [əṭharhɪ puraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਰਣ [əṭharhɪ bəraṇ] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰ [əṭharhɪ bhar] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ [əṭharhɪ vɪdhya] knowledge of eighteen things; eighteen sciences or subjects: four Veds, six subordinate branches of Veds, mimāsa (through determination of a point), nyay (rule, equity), puraṇ (mythology), mənu sɪmrɪtɪ (manu's code of Hindu law), etc. əyur ved, dhənur ved, gādhərəv ved and nitɪ ṣastrə. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ, part 3, Ch. 6. **2** See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਠਾਰਾਂ [əṭharā] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਿਓ [əṭhɪo] *adj* an eighth. "əṭhɪo sɪr ḍhorɛ nəvəm nɪhorɛ."–*ramav.*

ਅਠੂਹਾਂ [əṭhuhā] *n* eight-legged insect, scorpion. "mātri hoɪ əṭhuhɪa, nagi ləgɛ jaɪ."–*var majh m 2.*

ਅਠੋਤਰ [əṭhotər] *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਟੋੱਤਰ *adj* eight added to any sum. "jɪu səu tɪvē əṭhotər laya."–*BG.* See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ and ਤਸਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਠੋਤਰੀ ਮਾਲਾ [əṭhotri mala] *n* a rosary of 108 beads. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਅੱਠ [əṭṭh] See ਅਠ.

ਅੱਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əṭṭh əṭharhɪ barhɪ bis] See ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ.

ਅਡ [əḍ] *Skt* अड् *vr* to exert, spread, bring under control.

ਅਡਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [əḍən ṣah], **ਅਡਨ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [əḍən ṣahi] Bhai Ghanaiya, a khatri of Dhamman sub-caste belonging to village Sodora in Gujranwala district became a disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur as water carrier for the community kitchen. In the time of Guru Gobind Singh he served water to the injured Sikhs and Muslims at Anandpur without any discrimination. With this philanthropic act and also by giving first aid to the wounded, he earned the pleasure of the Guru. The Guru appointed him to a missionary seat and gave him his handkerchief as a symbol of benediction. After Bhai Ghanaiya, his seat was occupied by Bhai Ṣahaj Ram, Rana Ram, Lachhman Ram, Narayan Ram, Sahib Ram, Bhadar Ram, Santokh Ram, Aḍan Shah and Seva Ram, etc. Aḍan Shah and Seva Ram became great celebrities because of their services. Thus the name of Bhai Ghanaiya's sect became Aḍanshahi and Sevapanthi. The famous Sevapanthi centre is at Thal in Sindh Sagar Doab.

Adanshahi Sikhs and saints live on their earnings, earned through hard and honest labour. Earlier writers used ink of black hue prepared by them that came to be known as Aḍanshahi ink.

ਅਡਰ [əḍər] *adj* without fear, fearless, intrepid.

ਅਡਾਟ [əḍaṭ] *adj* without reproof, not reproved or rebuked. "əḍaṭəsc."–*gyan.*

ਅਡਾਣ [əḍaṇ] See ਆਡਾਣ.

ਅਡੀਠ [əḍiṭh], **ਅਡੀਠੁ** [əḍiṭhu] *adj* unseen, invisible. "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ ḍiṭhu əḍiṭhu."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਅਡੋਲ [əḍol] *adj* not wobbling, not unsteady; firm, established.

ਅਡੰਗ [əḍə̃g] *adj* without a sting or barb, without getting stung. See ਡੰਗ.

ਅਡੰਡ [əḍə̃ḍ] *Skt* अदण्ड्य *adj* not punishable, unpunished.

ਅਡੰਬਰ [əḍə̃bər] *Skt* आडम्बर *n* outer show, display, ostentation. **2** affectation. **3** a tent. **4** a casing or cover, for pillow and quilt. **5** the sound of an elephant's cry or a trumpet. **6** ornamentation, ostentation. "nanək həbh əḍə̃bər kuṛɪa."–*var jɛt.*

ਅੱਡ [əḍḍ] *adj* separate, different. **2** *Skt* अड्ड् *vr* to unite, encircle, attack, endeavour.

ਅੱਡਣਾ [əḍḍṇa] *v* to straighten, spread, dilate, open out, broaden.

ਅੱਡਾ [əḍḍa] *n* a sojourn, halting place. **2** a frame of steel, wood, etc. for knitting. **3** See ਆਡਾ.

ਅੱਡੀ [əḍḍi] *n* a heel. In Sanskrit, ਏਡੂਕ is a wall in which bones etc. are set; the structure of the heel resembles it.

ਅਢ [əḍh] *adj* half. **2** *n* half a dəmṛi (= one eighth of paisa). See ਅਢੁ.

ਅਢ ਆਢ [əḍh aḍh] *n* half of a half dəmṛi.

ਅਢਾਈ [əḍhai] *adj* two and a half. "pacənu ser əḍhai."–*gəu kəbir.* See ਗਜ ਨਵ.

ਅਢਾਈ ਘਰ [əḍhai ghər] See ਢਾਈ ਘਰ.

ਅਢੁ [əḍhu] See ਅਢ. "əḍhu nə ləhdəro mulu."–*var jɛt.*

ਅਢੁਕ [əḍhuk], **ਅਢੂਕ** [əḍhuk] *adj* unapproachable, unreachable, difficult to reach.

ਅਢੂਣਾ [əḍhuṇa] *adj* two and a half times, "ləhɛ əḍhuṇe dãm."–*məgo.*

ਅਣ [əṇ] *Skt* अण् *vr* to articulate; to utter sound; to keep alive; to be strong. **2** *Skt* अन् *adv* without. "bãdhən səuda əṇbicari."–*asa ə m 1.* **3** See ਅਨ.

ਅਣਹੂੰਦਾ [əṇhũda] *adj* without any material. **2** without money or education, etc. **3** poor, penurious.

ਅਣਹੋਣੀ [əṇhoṇi] *n* an impossibility. **2** *adj* impossible.

ਅਣਹੋਂਦਾ [əṇhõda] See ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ. "əṇhoda nau dharɪo padha."--*asa paṭi m 3.*

ਅਣਹੋਂਦੀ [əṇhodi] *adj* without existence, imaginary, illusionary. **2** *n* unreality. "hodi kəu əṇhodi hɪrɛ."–*ram m 5.* 'Immersion in material objects is offset by detachment and belief in truth.'

ਅਣਕਾ [əṇka] a gəṇɪk metre also known as əkra, ənhəd, ənubhəv, ṣəṣɪvədna, cə̃drəsa and mədhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line observing III, ISS arrangement.

Example:

jəb sər lage, təb səbh bhage.
dəlpətɪ mare, bhəṭ bhəṭkare.–*ramav.*

ਅਣਖ [əṇəkh] *n* ਅਨ੍ਯ-ਅੱਖ the other eye; an act that makes the eye turn. **2** desire for bravery. **3** desire for self-respect.

ਅਣਖੀ [əṇkhi], **ਅਣਖੋਆ** [əṇkhoa] *adj* possessing sense of honour; angry. **2** self-respecting; with a sense of honour.

ਅਣਗਣਤ [əṇgəṇət], **ਅਣਗਣਿਤ** [əṇgəṇɪt], **ਅਣਗਤਾ** [əṇgəta] *Skt* ਅਗਣਿਤ. innumerable, endless, countless. "sɪkh sə̃gət avɛ əṇgəta."–*BG.*

ਅਣਚਾਰੀ [əṇcari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* of a bad character; wicked, immoral. "əṇcari ka dhanu."–*səvɛye m 3.*

ਅਣਜਾਣਤ [əṇjaṇət] without knowing the purpose. "əṇjəṇət namu vəkhaṇiɛ."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* **2** innocently, unknowingly.

ਅਣਡਿਠ [əṇḍɪṭh], **ਅਣਡੀਠ** [əṇḍiṭh], **ਅਣਡੀਠਾ** [əṇḍiṭha] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* unseen. "əṇḍiṭha kɪchu kəhɪṇ na jaɪ."–*məla m 1.*

ਅਣਦ [əṇəd] a khatri sub-caste, which is one of the high castes of Khukhranas.[1] "əṇəd murari məhā purəkh."–*BG.* **2** *Dg* pleasure, joy.

ਅਣਦਾਗੇ ਗੋਲੇ [əṇdage gole] bombs not needing explosive or fire; martyrs and celestial bombs. "əṇdage gole chuṭəṇge."–*jə̃gnama.*

ਅਣਦੂਤ [əṇdut] *adj* without brilliance, non-iridescent, not miraculous. **2** *Skt* ਅਣੁਦ੍ਯੁਤਿ *n* lightning. "əṇdut khaṇā̃ tən sohi."–*ramav.*

ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹ [əṇpəṛh], **ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ** [əṇpəṛhɪa] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਅਣਬਿੱਧ [əṇbɪddh] See ਅਨਬਿੱਧ.

ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ [əṇməṛɪa mə̃dəl bajɛ] This is Namdev's hymn in sorəṭh rag:

1 "əṇməṛia mə̃dəlu bajɛ.
2 bɪnu savən ghanhəru gajɛ.
3 badəl bɪnu bərkha hoi.
4 jəu tətu bɪcarɛ koi. ...
5 jəl bhitərɪ kũbh səmania." (3)

This means :

1 Unstruck word sounds like unstrung instrument.

2 The cloud thunders though it is not the rainy season.

3 The blessing of ambrosia rains without a cloud.

4 So it seems if one has spiritual knowledge to grasp it.

5 Water in the pitcher has mingled with that in the ocean, meaning thereby thàt human soul has merged with the Divine.

ਅਣਮੰਗਿਆ [əṇmə̃gɪa] *adj* without asking; bestowed free. "əṇmə̃gɪa dan devṇa."–*sri m 1 jogi ə̃dərɪ.*

ਅਣਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əṇvicari] *adj* without thinking; bereft of power to think. **2** *adv* without considering. "bə̃dhən səuda əṇvicari."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਅਣਾਉਣਾ [əṇauṇa] *Skt* ਆਨਯਨ *n* the act of bringing; fetching. **2** sending for. "cəukərɪ mulɪ əṇaɪa."–*var asa.*

ਅਣਾਪ [əṇap] *adj* unmeasurable; without measuring.

ਅਣਿ [əṇɪ] *Skt n* the sharp point of a weapon like a lance. **2** *Skt* army.

[1] They are ṣuri, kohli, chəḍḍhe, əṇəd, sahṇi, sethi, bhəsiṇ, səbharval.

ਅਣਿਆਲਾ [əṇɪala], **ਅਣਿਆਲੀ** [əṇɪali] *Skt adj* having a sharp point. **2** *n* a lance, javelin, spear. **3** a dagger. **4** a weapon like an arrow.

ਅਣਿਏਸ਼ [əṇɪeṣ] *n* the master of an army, a military officer, an army commander. "əṇɪes duhū dɪs ḍhuk-hĩge."–*kəlki.*

ਅਣਿਮਾ [əṇɪma] one of the sɪddhis (spiritual performances). See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਣੀ [əṇi] See ਅਣਿ 1 and ਅਣੀਆਲਾ. **2** See ਅਣਿ 2. "əṇiā juṭiā."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* 'Armies clashed'.

ਅਣੀਆਰਾ [əṇiara], **ਅਣੀਆਲਾ** [əṇiala] *n* something having a sharp point. See ਅਣਿ. **2** a javelin, spear. **3** an arrow. "prem baṇi mən marɪa əṇiale əṇia."–*asa chə̃t m 4.*

ਅਣੀਮਾਂਡਵ [əṇimāḍəvy] See ਵਿਦੁਰ.

ਅਣੀਰਾਇ [əṇiraɪ] *n* Chief of an army, a Chief. **2** son of Guru Hargobind born to Mata Damodari (Mata Nanki according to GPS) in Amritsar on 26 Magh Sammat 1675. He did not marry and always remained in a state of spiritual bliss. He breathed his last at Kiratpur where his shrine exists.

ਅਣੀਰੋ ਧਣੀ [əṇiro dhəṇi] *n* a commander or chief of the army. **2** a king. **3** a commander-in-chief, general. "kəhā chɛ əṇiro dhəṇi nɛ nɪhare."–*ramav.* 'Where is the commander of the army?'

ਅਣੁ [əṇu] *Skt n* a speck, mote, particle. "əṇu səman hvɛjan pəhar səman ko."–*NP.* **2** *adj* very small. **3** of no consequence, trivial.

ਅਣੁਕੀਟ [əṇukiṭ] a germ invisible to the naked eye. Germs exist in blood, water, etc.

ਅਣੁਵਾਦ [əṇuvad] *Skt n* Vaishashik philosophy according to which atoms are ever existing and through their concord they constitute the material world. **2** philosophy of logic.

ਅਣੇ [əṇe] of the army. See ਅਣਿ **2**. "ṭhəṭ saj əṇe."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਣੋਖਾ [əṇokha] *adj* unseen by the eye; supernatural. **2** rare, uncommon. **3** surprising, wonderful.

ਅਣੋਖੀ ਬੀਬੀ [əṇokhi bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev born in Sammat 1591.

ਅਣੰਗ [əṇə̃g] See ਅਨੰਗ.

ਅਤ [ət] *Skt* अत् *vr* to go, tie, receive. **2** *Skt* अत *n* bondage. **3** arrival. **4** continuous travel. **5** *Skt* ਅਤਿ *adj* excessive; too much. **6** *n* profusion, abundance.

ਅਤਏਵ [ət-ev] *adv* for this reason only; due to this.

ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ [ətsəhɪta] *Skt* ਅਸਹਜਤਾ *n* intolerance; want of tolerance. **2** inability to tolerate/appreciate others' greatness or glory; jealousy. See ਅਤਿਸਿਤਾ. "ətsəhɪta dukh sukh məhɪ hoi."–*NP.*

ਅਤਸੁਹੀਆ [ətsuhia] *adj* gorgeous, very beautiful, winsome.

ਅਤਤਾਈ [ət-tai] *Skt* आततायिन् *n* one who has drawn his bow to kill; a killer or tormentor, torturer. In Sanskrit texts six kinds of wicked men have been noted: a setter of fire, a giver of poison, a snatcher of wealth, a snatcher of woman or land;[1] a denigrador of a pious person. "sə̃t ka nĩdək məhā ət-tai."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਤੱਤ [ətətt] *adj* lacking reality; sapless, worthless. **2** without the five physical elements. **3** *n* illusory world (though its real essence is not different from the supreme reality) "nəmo pərəm təttə̃ ətəttə̃ sərupe."–*japu.* **4** one who is not mentioned as tət (He). **5** without ਤਤ (He) and ਤੂੰ (you).

ਅਤਦਗੁਣ [ətədguṇ] *Skt* अतद्गुण *n* Where the context is immaterial, a literary figure of speech wherein a description retains its original quality or meaning unscathed. "jəhĩ sə̃gətɪ te ɔr ko guṇ kəchuk nəhĩ let."–*ṣɪvraj bhuṣən.*

Example:

jɛse pahən jəl məhɪ rakhɪo bhedɛ nəhɪ tɪh

[1]Apstambh and Manu, etc. write that to kill an at-tayɪ is no sin even if he is a brahmin, etc. See manu, ɔ 8, ṣ 350.

pani,
tɛse hi tʊm tahɪ pəchano bhəgətɪhin jo prani.
-*bɪla m 9.*

pathər kəʊ bəhʊ nir pəvaɪa,
nəhɪ bhigɛ ədhɪk sukaɪa,
khəṭ sastrə mʊrkhɛ sʊnaɪa,
jɛse dəh dɪs pəvən jhʊlaɪa.
–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਅਤਨੁ [ətənʊ] *Skt n* one without a body; Cupid.

ਅ਼ਤਫ਼ [ətəf] *P* عطف *n* a favour, grace, compassion. **2** attention, consideration.

ਅਤਭੁਜ [ətbhʊj] See ਅਤਿਭੁਜ.

ਅਤਭੁਤ [ətbhʊt] See ਅਦਭੁਤ.

ਅਤਰ [ətər] *adj* which one cannot swim across, unswimmable. "ətər tərɪo nəhɪ jai."–*gəʊ kabir.* **2** *A* عطر *n* a perfume, scent, oil of sandal-wood, extract of rose wood.

ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ətər sĩgh] son of sardar Amir Singh Sandhavalia and brother of Lahina Singh. After the death of Kanwar Naunihal Singh, he wanted to instal Maharani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh, on the thrown, while the Dogras were planning to make Sher Singh the king. Sher Singh succeeded and Sandhavalias felt extremely slighted. They wanted to put an end to Sher Singh. The Dogras also joined them in their plan. When Ajit Singh shot Sher Singh dead at Shah Balaval, a great calamity befell the entire family. Atar Singh ran away and took refuge with Bhai Vir Singh of Narranagabad. The Lahore army under orders from Hira Singh Dogra encircled him there. In May 1844 (27 Baisakh Sammat 1901, Sardar Gulab Singh shot Atar Singh dead with his rifle. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

2 son of Sardar Kharak Singh, an aristocrat of Bhadaur was born in 1833 AD. He was a very shrewd and erudite person. Sardar Sir Atar Singh Mahamahopadhayay set up an excellent library at Ludhiana. He died in 1896 AD.

3 Sant Atar Singh, a devotee of the Almighty and preacher of the Sikh scripture. He was born at village Chima in tehsil Sunam of Patiala state on the first of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet Sammat 1923. At the age of 18 years, he joined the Burmese Platoon No. 4, but left it after some time to devote himself to the preaching of the Sikh religion. He administered amrit to thousands of persons. Sant Ji was a perfect recluse and practitioner of Karam Yog (the path of action) and labour (work). His institution Gur Sagar at Mastuana and beautiful buildings at Damdama Sahib are a permanent memorial to him. Sant Atar Singh breathed his last at Sangrur on 19 Magh Sammat 1983 and was cremated at Mastuana.

ਅਤਰਕ [ətərək], **ਅਤਰਕ੍ਯ** [ətərkyə] *Skt* अतर्क्य *adj* which cannot be debated, non-debatable. "tor ətərək gɪra rəs bhini."–*NP.*

ਅਤਰਦਾਨ [ətərdan] *n* a perfume-vial.

ਅਤ਼ਰਾਫ਼ [ətraf] *A* اطراف plural of ਤ਼ਰਫ਼ direction. **2** tax collected from several sides. **3** duty on goods exported.

ਅਤਲ [ətəl] *n* the first and uppermost part of the nether world.

ਅਤ਼ਲਸ [ətləs] *A* اطلس *n* a kind of glistening silken cloth. "soe rumi təle lal ḍarkɛ ətləsẽ."–*krɪsən.* In the ancient times red coloured Roman silken cloth was very famous.

ਅ਼ਤਾ [əta] *A* عطا *n* a largesse, bounty. **2** See ਅੰਤਾ. "əja hɛ, əta hɛ."–*ramav.*

ਅ਼ਤਾਉੱਲਾ [ətaʊlla] *A* عطاالله *adj* gifted by God.

ਅਤਾਉੱਲਾ ਖ਼ਾਂ [ətaʊlla xan] See ਗੁਲ ਖ਼ਾਨ. **2** a Rajput of Taravri who sided with the Muslim religious zealots assembled under Haidri flag to fight for the destruction of Banda Bahadur and the Khalsa force.



SARDAR SIR ATAR SINGH BHADAUR



SANT ATAR SINGH JI MASTUANA

ਅਤਾਈ [ətai] *A* عطائی *adj* one whom the Creator has blessed or gifted with knowldege. **2** This word meaning 'mighty or dominating' is derived from عطو. "eh fəkir bəḍa ətai."–*BG.* "nə̃d cə̃d kɪrpal das ɪh bəde ətai."–*jə̃gnama.* **3** half-literate, partially educated. "bajigər ləkh bhə̃ḍ ətai."–*BG* **4** *S* a beggar; a supplicant.

ਅਤਾਕ [ətak] *A* عتاق *adj* independent, free from bondage. "punitə̃ ətakə̃."–*əkal.*

ਅਤਾਤ [ətat] *adj* without a ਤਾਤ (son). **2** fatherless. **3** without rancour. **4** *A* اطاعت *n* obedience, allegiance.

ਅਤਾਨ [ətan] *adj* without defence; who has no protector. "ətanəsc."–*gyan.* See ਤਾਨ.

ਅਤਾਪ [ətap] *adj* not attainable through austerities/penance. "tap ke kɪye te jɔpe paie ətap nath."–*əkal.* **2** free from sorrow; calm.

ਅਤਾਰ [ətar] *A* عطار *n* a maker or seller of perfumes. **2** a seller of distilled drugs.

ਅਤਾਲੀਕ਼ [ətalik] *A* اتالیق a teacher, an instructor, a preceptor, an educator.

ਅਤਿ [ətɪ] *Skt adj* very much, excessive. "ətɪ sura je kou kəhave."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [ətɪ əkhə̃ḍ paṭh] an uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib by one reciter in a single sitting without eating anything. It usually takes twenty seven hours to complete. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਅਤਿਸਹਿਤਾ [ətɪ səhɪta] See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ [ətɪṣəy] *Skt adj* very much.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕ੍ਤਿ [ətɪṣəyoktɪ] See ਅਤਯੁਕ੍ਤਿ.

ਅਤਿਸਾਰ [ətɪsar] *n* essence. **2** اسہال diarrhoea. It is caused by disorder in the digestive system that is in turn caused by overeating or eating of foul food, raw or over ripe fruit, or viscous glutinous things, sleeping on wet ground, drinking unclean water; in this state food is not well digested causing frequent loose motions.

Before preventing loose motions, stomach should be cleansed by administering castor oil or some other waxen stuff. Then prepare a compound of bamboo manna, cardamom, verdigrass, gum of acacia, fine gum (məstəgi), lump sugar, and opium into pills of one tola each. Taking one to three pills a day, according to the patient's age, with aniseed extract or fresh water for three days, would cure diarrhoea. Alternatively, Indian baekl kern and aniseed boiled in water like tea or curd of cow's milk with black pepper, ginger and salt may be taken. Or powder of myrobalan, patis aconitum heterophylum asafoetide, black pepper, ginger and salt be taken two to four masas daily with warm water.

The patient suffering from diarrhoea should not eat thick loaves of wheat flour or other heavy things. Light items like sago, white of the egg, rice, milk etc. should be taken. "tɪs ko ləgɛ ədhɪk ətɪsar."–*GPS.*

ਅਤਿਸੈ [ətisɛ] See ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ.

ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ [ətɪseta] *Skt* ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ *n* excess and deficiency, profit or loss. "ətɪseta mohɪ jɪn cɪt layo."–*GPS.* **2** See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ੍ਵਾਪ [ətɪsvap] *Skt n* eternal sleep; death. See ਸ੍ਵੈ.

ਅਤਿਕਾਯ [ətɪkay] *adj* having a large body, big-bodied, hefty. **2** son of Ravan born to Dhanyamalini. Lachhman killed him in a battle. His name was also Mahakay. "məhakay nama məha bir evə̃."–*ramav.*

ਅਤਿ ਕੁੰਭੀ [ətɪ kũbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

ਅਤਿਕ੍ਰਮਣ [ətɪkrəməṇ] *Skt n* walking over. **2** exceeding the limit. **3** overstepping the rules.

ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ [ətɪgita] a matrɪk metre comprising four lines, each line having 32 matras with pauses first at the fifteenth matra and the next at the seventeenth matra after that.

Example:

"jɪnɪ hərɪ hərɪ namu nə cetɪo (meri jĩduṛie)

te mənmukh muṛ ɪaṇe ram."–bɪha m 4.
In these lines, meri jīduṛie is an address, and is not a part of the metre. If there are two guru matras instead of guru and ləghu matras at the end, the metre is known as kəmǝ̃d.

ਅਤਿਥਿ [ətɪthɪ] *Skt n* one whose time of arrival is not fixed; a visitor, guest. **2** son of Kushu and grandson of Ram Chandar. He was born from Kumudvati's womb.

ਅਤਿਪਤ [ətɪpət] *adj* dissatisfied, unsatiated. See ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ.

ਅਤਿਪਤਿ [ətɪpətɪ] *Skt* अतृप्ति *n* lack of satisfaction, absence of satiety. "ətɪpətɪ mən mae."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਤਿਬਲਨਾ [ətɪbəlna] *adj* extremely powerful, very strong.

ਅਤਿਬਲਾ [ətɪbəla] *Skt n* It is stated in Valmik's Ramayan that Vishvamitar taught Ram two techniques of bla and ətɪbla because of which he remained free from fatigue and disease. **2** a herb called gǝ̃gerən or kǝ̃ghi that strengthens semen, pacifies the burning sensation and cholera afflicting the animals. It kills worms in the stomach. Taking it with milk and a lump of sugar cures prəmeh disease (*L* sidonia cordifolia).

ਅਤਿਭੁਜ [ətɪbhuj] *adj* long armed.[1] **2** one whose arms can reach anywhere. "ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla."–*məla namdev.*

ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ [ətɪmanukh] *adj* one who though human in form, possesses greater strength than man; god in human form. **2** beyond human power. **3** one who transcends human strength; an animal.

ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ [ətɪmalti] a four lined matrɪk metre, also called padakulək, comprising four cɔkəls, that is four ḍəgəṇs, with two pauses, each after eight matras, the final two matras being guru.

Example:

kəhũ nə puja, kəhũ nə ərca,
kəhũ nə ʂrutɪdhunɪ, sɪmrətɪ nə cərca,
kəhũ nə homǝ̃, kəhũ nə danǝ̃,
kəhũ nə sǝ̃jəm, kəhũ sənanǝ̃.–*kəlki.*

ਅਤਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਯੁ [ətɪmrɪtyu] *Skt n* salvation; death that does not repeat itself. "ɛse mərhu jɪ bəhur nə mərna."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਅਤਿਰਸ [ətɪrəs] *n* spiritual bliss, of which there is no equal. "ətɪrəs paɪ təje rəs phike."–*səloh* **2** the joy of reciting the name of God.

ਅਤਿਰਥ [ətɪrəth], **ਅਤਿਰਥੀ** [ətɪrəthi] *Skt* अतिरथ *n* a warrior who mounting a chariot alone fights against countless enemies; a great hero. "jətha subhəṭ ətɪrəthi hvɛ lərət nə cəhɪt səhay."–*GPS.*

ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ [ətɪrɪkət] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਿਕ੍ਤ *adv* besides, in addition to.

ਅਤਿਰੋਗ [ətɪrog] *n* ignorance. **2** cough. **3** leprosy. **4** *adj* incurable; mortal.

ਅਤਿਵੰਤ [ətɪvə̃t] *Skt* ਅਤਯੰਤ *adj* very much, abundant, beyond measure. "danɪ bəḍo ətɪvə̃t məhǝ̃ bəlɪ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਅਤਿਵ੍ਯਾਪ੍ਤਿ [ətɪvyaptɪ] *Skt n* a defective characteristic of a particular object; the characteristic which is to be found in other objects as well. Suppose we describe a cow as a horned animal but there are many other animals like buffalo, and goat with horns, so this is a defect in characterisation.

ਅਤੀ [əti] See ਅਤ and ਅਤਿ. **2** *Skt vr* to pass by, go across, trespass.

ਅਤੀਸਾਰ [ətisar] See ਅਤਿਸਾਰ. "tɪn ko ətisar dukh hoi."–*NP.*

ਅਤੀਤ [ətit] *Skt adj* gone by; past. **2** free from worldly attachments; averse, ascetic. "ətit sədae maɪa ka mata."–*suhi m 5.* **3** *adv* away, beyond. "hvɛbo trigun ətit."–*həjare 10.*

ਅਤੀਥ [ətith] See ਅਤਿਥਿ.

ਅਤੀਂਦ੍ਰੇ [əfidre] *Skt* ਅਤੀਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* not comrehensible

[1]It may also be pronounced as ਵਾਹੂ.

through the senses; beyond sensory perception.

ਅਤੀਮ [ətim] *A* يتيم *adj* (one) whose parents are dead. **2** poor, penniless, trivial. "jaɪ sute jiraṇ me thie ətima gəḍ."–*s fərid.*

ਅਤ੍ਰੀਯਹ [ətiyəh] *A* عطيه a reward, an award.

ਅਤੀਵ [ətiv] *Skt adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਤੁਟ [ətuṭ] *adj* undiminished.

ਅਤੁਲ [ətul] *adj* immeasurable, measureless. "ape ətul tulaɪda pɪara."–*sor m 4.* **2** *Skt* ਅਤੁਲ੍ਯ matchless, unequalled, rare. "gun gavət ətul sukh paɪa."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਅਤੁਲਤ [ətulət] *adj* unweighed, unmeasured. "bəl ətulət bahu vɪsala."–*GPS.*

ਅਤੁਲ ਤੋਲ [ətul tol] *n* a spiritual insight; thinking of what is immeasurable.

ਅਤੁਲਿਤ [ətulɪt] See ਅਤੁਲਤ.

ਅਤੁਲ੍ਯ [ətuly] See ਅਤੁਲ 2.

ਅਤੁਲ੍ਯਯੋਗਿਤਾ [ətuly-yogɪta] a figure of meaning with a specific feature "tuly-yogɪta jəhā nə hoi, jan atuly-yogɪta soi.–*jəsvāt jəso bhuṣən.* 'The object to be compared is not equal to the one it is compared with.' It is non-comparability, the obverse of comparability.

Example:

thakɛ nɛn srəvən sunɪ thake,
thaki sũdərɪ kaɪa,
jəra hak di səbh mətɪ thaki,
ek nə thakəsɪ maɪa.–*suhi kəbir.*
gɪrɪ bəsudha jəl pəvən jaɪgo
ɪkɪ sadhbəcən əṭladha,
ə̃ḍ bɪnasi jer bɪnasi
utbhuj set bɪnadha,
carɪ bɪnasi khəṭ-hɪ bɪnasi
ɪk sadhbəcən nɪhcəladha,
dɪsəṭɪman hɛ səgəl bɪnasi,
ɪk sadhbəcən agadha–*sar m 5.*
mɛla brəhma mɛla ɪdu,
rəvɪ mɛla mɛla he cə̃du,
mɛla məlta ɪhu sə̃sar,
ɪk hərɪ nɪrməl jaka ə̃t nə par.
–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਅਤੇ [əte] *part* a conjunction meaning 'and'.

ਅਤੇਜ [ətej] *adj* without lustre, ineffective. **2** *n* darkness. "ətej jɛse tej lin."–*əkal.*

ਅਤੇਵ [ətev] See ਅਤੀਵ. "ətevagnɪ hotri."–*datt.* 'high priest adept in performing rites.'

ਅਤੈ [ətɛ] See ਅਤੇ. "gohe ətɛ ləkṛi ə̃dərɪ kiṛa hoɪ."–*var asa.*

ਅਤੋਕ [ətok] *Skt* अतक् *n* a limb, part. **2** a traveller, wayfarer.

ਅਤੋਲ [ətol] *adj* unweighed, beyond weighing. **2** unequalled, matchless.

ਅਤੋਲਕ [ətolək], **ਅਤੋਲਵਾ** [ətolva], **ਅਤੋਲਵੀ** [ətolvi] *adj* that cannot be weighed, beyond estimation. "hərɪ hərɪ nam ətolək paɪa."–*asa chə̃t m 4.* "oh vepərvahu ətolva."–*sri m 1.* "mɪṭi pəi ətolvi."–*s fərid.*

ਅਤੰਕ [ətə̃k], **ਅਤੰਗ** [ətə̃g] *Skt* आतङ्क *n* terror, fear. "səbh des dukal ətə̃k həryo."–*NP.* "kayər ke ur hot ətə̃ga."–*GPS.* **2** glory. **3** dominance.

ਅੱਤ [ətt] *n* surplus, excess. **2** tyranny.

ਅੱਤਾ [ətta] *Skt* अत्ता *n* mother. **2** elder sister. **3** the Creator holding every one in grasp. **4** *Skt* अत्तृ *adj* gourmand, gluttonous.

ਅੱਤਾਰ [əttar] See ਅਤਾਰ.

ਅਤ੍ਯਾਚਾਰ [ətyacar] *Skt n* transgression of morality, outrage. **2** depravity. **3** atrocity.

ਅਤ੍ਯੁਕ੍ਤਿ [ətyuktɪ] hyperbole, overstatement, a literary figure in which excess is the norm, and to describe with greater emphasis is its function. It is also called ətɪsyoktɪ. "dan ṣurta rup guṇ kəhɪye ətɪ ədhɪkay."

Example:

"təhā sətru ke bhim həsti cəlae,
phɪrẽ məddh geṇā əjõ lɔ nə ae."–*gyan.*
"dhurɪ uḍi khur purən te pəb urədh hvɛ rəvɪmə̃ḍəl chae. manhu pher rəce bɪdhɪ lok dhəra khəṭ aṭh əkas bənae."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਤਯੰਤ [ətyə̃t] *Skt adj* very much, too much, in excess. "ətyə̃t asa athɪtybhəvnə̃."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਤਯੰਤਾਤਿਸਯੋਕ੍ਤਿ [ətyə̃tatɪsyoktɪ] a literary figure of meaning involving excessive imagination. Its characteristic is to describe an action before the cause for it arises. "jəhā̃ hetu te prətham hɪ prəgəṭ hot hɛ kaj."–*sɪvraj bhuṣən.*

Example:

"pəhɪla putu pɪchɛri mai,
bahərɪ bɛlu gon ghərɪ ai."–*asa kəbir.*

"yuddh hetu dəsmeṣ jəb kəsi kəmər kɪrpan,
jəg dukhdaɪk ṣətru gən turət bhəe bɪn praṇ."

ਅਤਯੰਤਾ ਭਾਵ [ətyə̃ta bhav] See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਅਤ੍ਰ [ətr] *n* short form for ਅਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ. a missile, weapon for throwing. "ətr ke cəlɛya chɪtɪ chətr ke dhərɛya."–*əkal.* **2** *adv* here, at this place.

ਅਤ੍ਰਟਾ [ətrəṭa] *adj* without a defect; complete.

ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ [ətrpətr] *Skt* ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ *n* an umbrella, which provides shelter from the sun. **2** a royal canopy. See "ətrpətr kəhɪ sis ḍhurayo."–*VN.*

ਅਤ੍ਰਿ [ətrɪ] *Skt n* Brahma's son in human form, a sage counted among seven eminent sages. His wife was Anusuya and their three sons were Dattatrey, Durvasa and Som. "pun bhəe ətrɪ rɪkhɪ munɪ məhan, dəscarcar vɪdyanidhan."–*dətt.* **2** See ਅਤ੍ਰੀ. **3** *Skt* अतृ *adj* who eats or devours.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਤ [ətrɪsut], ਅਤ੍ਰਿਜ [ətrɪj], ਅਤ੍ਰਿਤਨਯ [ətrɪtənəy] *n* Atri's son, Dattatrey. **2** Durvasa. **3** Som.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ [ətrɪpət] *Skt* अतृप्त *adj* hungry. **2** impatient, greedy.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ [ətrɪpətɪ] lack of satiety. See ਅਤਿਪਤਿ..

ਅਤ੍ਰੀ [ətri] See ਅਤ੍ਰਿ. **2** short form of ਅਸ੍ਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍. an armed person. "yuddhveta ətɪ ətri."–*paras.*

ਅਤ੍ਰੰਗ [ətrə̃g] *adj* without waves or ripples, calm, still. "ətrə̃gəsc."–*gyan.* **2** of the inside, inner one. **3** from the heart.

ਅਥ [əth] *part* now, at the moment. **2** after this, hence. **3** ancient Hindu sages employed this word for expressing a sense of bliss.

"ओङ्कार श्चाथ शब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मण: पुरा।
कण्ठं भित्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन माङ्गलिका वुभौ."

(See Bhamti explication of the Brahamsutars and Sankhyvachan Bhashy) See ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸਿਕ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ-अथातो धर्मं व्याख्यास्याम: and ਵੇਦਾਂਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ-अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा. See ਆਥਿ and ਸੁਅਸਤਿ. **4** See ਅਥਿ 2.

ਅਥਕ [əthək] *adj* tireless. **2** indivisible, continuous. "əhɪnɪs diva bəlɛ əthək."–*ram m 1.*

ਅਥਤੀਸ [əthtis] *Skt* ਅਤਿਥੇਸ਼ *n* God, the master of the newcomers. "so to nə ḍə̃ḍot əsṭā̃g əthtis ko."–*əkal.*

ਅਥਨ [əthən] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤਮਨ *n* sunset, See ਆਥਣ.

ਅਥਰ [əthər] short form for ਅਥਰਵ. "əthər bed paṭhyə̃."–*VN.*

ਅਥਰਬ [əthrəb] *Skt* ਅਥਰ੍ਵ *n* the fourth Ved also named Brahm Ved, See ਵੇਦ. **2** The sage who revealed the fourth Ved. See ਅਥਰਵਨ.

ਅਥਰਬਣ [athərbəṇ] See ਅਥਰਬ and ਅਥਰਬਨ.

ਅਥਰਬਣਿ [əthərbəṇɪ] *Skt* अथर्वणि *n* a scholar of Athrav Ved, panḍit. **2** a priest who conducts a sacrifice etc. according to the provisions of Athrav Ved.

ਅਥਰਬਨ [əthərbən], ਅਥਰਵਣ [əthərvəṇ] *Skt* ਅਥਰ੍ਵੰਨ *n* the fourth Ved, See ਵੇਦ. **2** a sage mentioned in Rig Ved. He is mentioned as the son of Brahma, and his Brahman progeny is known as Athravan, who consider themselves supreme in conducting sacrificial rituals etc. "bhar əthərbən gurumukh tara."–*BG.* 'Devotees of the Guru have taken away the burden of Athravan ritualists.'

ਅਥਵਣ [əthvəṇ] See ਅਥਨ. **2** the west, See ਆਥਵਣ.

ਅਥਵਾ [əthva] *part* or, rather, alternatively.

ਅਥਾਈ [əthai] *n* a place for sitting or settling down. **2** a rest room. "huto əthai ke vɪc bɛṭhyo."–*GPS.*

ਅਥਾਹ [əthah], ਅਥਾਹੁ [əthahu] *adj* measureless,

very deep. "əgəm əthah beāt."–*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਅਥਾਕ [əthak] *adj* tireless, untiring. "kie rəth əthak."–*sri m 5.*

ਅਥਾਮ [əthəm] *adj* without a place of one's own, homeless. **2** without check or hindrance. "ʊkhəryo dhirəj mul əthamu."–*NP.*

ਅਥਿ [əthɪ] short form of ਅਸਿਥ. a bone. **2** *adv* at this. "məja rʊdhɪr durgādha nanək əthɪ gərbeṇ əgyanno."–*gatha.*

ਅਥਿਤ [əthɪt], **ਅਥਿਤਾ** [əthɪta] *adj* what is not set or settled, restless. **2** mortal. **3** at some places this word has been used to mean ਅਤਿਥਿ.

ਅਥਿਤਿ [əthɪtɪ] See ਅਤਿਥਿ. **2** unsteadiness, instability.

ਅਥਿਤਜਭਵਨ [əthɪtybhəvən] See ਆਥਿਤਜਭਵਨ.

ਅਥਿਰ [əthɪr] *Skt* ਅਸਿਥਰ *adj* unstable, unsteady. **2** mortal.

ਅਥੋਨ [əthon] *adv* thereafter, after this. "əthon pursa dəmra."–*dhəna namdev.* 'After this a person should practise breathing.' See ਦਮ.

ਅਥ੍ਰੁ [əthru] *n* ਅਸ਼੍ਰੁ a tear.

ਅਦ [əd] *Skt* अद् *vr* to eat; to cut; to chop; to nibble.

ਅਦਗ [ədəg], **ਅਦੱਗ** [ədəgg] *adj* untainted, stainless. "nəmo khəgg ədəggā."–*VN.* "ɪɛkər khəgg ədəgg məhā."–*cāḍi 1.* **2** unblemished. **3** which cannot be burnt. "ədokh ədag ədəg hɛ."–*əkal.*

ਅਦਦ [ədəd] *A* عدد a number, numeral, figure, sum. **2** a countable object.

ਅਦਨ [ədən] *Skt n* eating, dining. **2** *A* عدن *adj* everlasting. **3** *n* in the Bible and the Quran, a garden i.e. Eden, where God kept Adam. See ਆਦਮ. **4** a town situated on a hill at the sea coast bordering Arabia. Its height from the sea level is 1775 feet. There is a strong military fort which is a part of the Indian empire. Adan was captured by the British in January 1839. It is a harbour for ships going to and from Britain.

ਅਦਨਾ [ədna] *A* ادنیٰ *adj* lowly, inferior, worthless.

ਅਦਬ [ədəb] *A* ادب *n* respect, regard, deference. "hadiye rahe xuda aməd ədəb, be ədəb xalist əz əltafe rəbb."–*jīdgi.* **2** a rule, regulation. **3** literature imparting morality.

ਅਦਭੁਤ [ədbhʊt] *Skt* अद्भुत *adj* wonderful, strange. **2** amazing. **3** in poetics one of the nine literary excellences. See ਰਸ.

ਅਦਭੁਤ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [ədbhʊt ramayəṇ] See ਮਹਰਾਵਣ.

ਅਦਮ [ədəm] *Skt* ਅਦਮਯ *adj* that cannot be subdued, unconquerable, irrepressible. **2** *A* عدم *n* absence, non-existence, state of withdrawal. **3** the next world.

ਅਦਰਸ [ədrəs] See ਆਦਰਸ਼. **2** See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਜ.

ਅਦਰਕ [ədrək] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਦ੍ਰਕ *n* ginger.

ਅਦਰਬ [ədərəb] *adj* without wealth, poor. **2** priceless, invaluable. "sʊ baji ədərbā."–*gyan.*

ਅਦਲ [ədəl] *Skt* ਘੀ purified butter. **2** *A* عدل *n* justice. "ədəl kəre gurʊ gɪan səmana."–*maru solhe m 1.* **3** God, the Creator. **4** equality. **5** a measure.

ਅਦਲੀ [ədli] *adj* (one) who administers justice. **2** *n* a judge. "ədli hoɪ bɛṭha prəbhʊ apɪ."–*gəu m 5.* **3** a resident of village Bhaini (now renamed as Chohla or Cholha). He was a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Ramdas. It was as a result of his teaching that Bhai Bidhi Chand renounced burglary and received spiritual teaching lessons from Guru Arjan Dev. "ədli gurʊ ko sɪkkh təhī jīh sʊmətɪ vɪsekhi."-*GPS.*

ਅਦਲੁ [ədəlʊ] See ਅਦਲ.

ਅਦਵੈ [ədvɛ] See ਅਦ੍ਵੈਜ.

ਅਦਾ [əda], **ਅਦਾਇ** [ədaɪ] *A* ادا *n* grace, gesture, gait. "ədbhʊt ədaɪ tāki."–*ramav.* **2** syntax. **3** settling of accounts. **4** lucid exposition. **5** *A* عدا cancellation, rejection. "tero hukəm kərhīge əda. gurʊ ke sāg rəhēge səda."–*GPS.*

6 *adj* destroyed, perished. "ɪs thəl te tũhi huɪ əda."–*GPS.*

ਅਦਾਇਬ [ədaɪb] *A* آداب plural of ਅਦਬ. "brĩd ədaɪb rakhət hɛ̃."–*GPS.*

ਅਦਾਹਣ [ədahəṇ] *adj* which cannot be burnt, incombustible, inflammable. "prəcə̃ḍ ameṭ ədahəṇ."–*parəs.*

ਅਦਾਗ [ədag] *adj* spotless, clean, unblemished.

ਅਦਾਬ [ədab] See ਅਦਾਇਬ. "kərət ədab ədhɪk səbhkoe."–*GPS.*

ਅ਼ਦਾਲਤ [ədalət] *A* عدالت *n* court. **2** justice.

ਅਦਾਲਤੀ [ədalti] who holds the court. **2** *n* a judge, magistrate.

ਅ਼ਦਾਵਤ [ədavət] *A* عداوت *n* enmity, hostility. "tũ kərẽ ədavət guru nal."–*jə̃gnama.*

ਅਦਿਸਟ [ədɪsəṭ] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* invisible, unseen. **2** *n* the Creator. "səhje ədɪsəṭu pəchaṇiɛ."–*sri ə m 3.* **3** fate. **4** fortune, destiny.

ਅਦਿਸਟਿ [ədɪsəṭɪ] the unseen. "cɪtu ədɪsəṭɪ ləgai."–*ram ə m 3.*

ਅਦਿਸਟੁ [ədɪsəṭu] See ਅਦਿਸਟ.

ਅਦਿਖ [ədɪkh] *adj* without initiation, uninitiated by the Guru. **2** invisible.

ਅਦਿਤ [ədɪt] See ਆਦਿਤ੍ਯ.

ਅਦਿਤਿ [ədɪtɪ] *n* the earth. **2** daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to the gods. "dɪtɪ ədɪtɪ e rɪkhɪ bari bənaɪ."–*VN.* **3** mother. **4** a devourer, i.e. death.

ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [ədɪtɪsut], **ਅਦਿਤਿਕੁਮਾਰ** [ədɪtɪkumar] the sun. **2** Indar. **3** Vaman. **4** god.

ਅਦਿਤੀ [ədɪti] See ਅਦਿਤਿ.

ਅਦੀਸ [ədis], **ਅਦੀਖ** [ədikh] invisible. See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ. "adisɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਦੀਨ [ədin] *adj* lacking in humility. **2** fearless. **3** magnanimous. **4** son of the Pandav, Sahdev.

ਅਦੀਨਾ [ədina] *P* ادینہ *n* Friday. ədina means adornment; the Muslims adorn themselves on Friday, so it gets this name.

ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ [ədina beg] son of Channu Arain, a poor man of Sharakpur, started life as a Patvari, (a recorder of land holdings) and by virtue of his ability rose to be the nawab of Jalandhar, and died as the subedar of Punjab. His real name was Bahram Jang but born on Friday (Adina), he came to be called Adina beg. With the aim of destroying Ahmad Shah's son, Taimur and his deputy Jahan Khan, he allied first with the Sikhs and then with the Marathas. Being dishonest, he could not continue his alliance with either of them. He died of colic during Assu of Sammat 1815 and was buried at Khanpur near Jalandhar. According to Prachin Panth Parkash, he conquered Jalandhar in Sammat 1813 with the help of Sodhi Vadbhag Singh of Kartarpur and the Khalsa Dal. The Khalsa disinterred and burnt the body of Nasir Ali who had earlier consigned to fire the sacred pillar of Kartarpur.

ਅਦੁਤਿਯ [ədutɪy], **ਅਦੁਤੀ** [əduti] See ਅਦ੍ਵਿਤੀਯ.

ਅ਼ਦੂ [ədu] *A* عدو *n* an enemy, a rival.

ਅਦੂਖ [ədukh], **ਅਦੂਖਾ** [ədukha] *adj* without suffering or distress. **2** guiltless, innocent. **3** sinless. "mən rəhyo ədukha."–*GPS.*

ਅਦੂਜ [əduj] *adj* matchless, unique.

ਅਦੂਲ [ədul], **ਅਦੂਲੀ** [əduli] *A* عدول *n* refusal, disobedience, negation. **2** opposition, antagonism. "hukəməduli gunəhɪ vɪcaro."–*GPS.*

ਅਦੇਉ [ədeu] *n* a demon. **2** *adj* unable to give, unfit for giving. "dẽu ədeu vəsətu jo hoi."–*NP.*

ਅਦੇਅ [ədeə] *adj* not fit to be given, See ਅਦੇਯ. **2** *n* one who is not a god, a demon, See ਦੇਅ.

ਅਦੇਸ [ədes] *adj* without a country. "əkal purəkh ədes."–*japu.* **2** ignoble habitation. **3** See ਆਦੇਸ਼.

ਅਦੇਸਾ [ədesa] *P* اندیشہ *n* apprehension, concern, anxiety. **2** envy. **3** misgiving, doubt. "cuke mənhu ədesa."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 5.* **4** fear, panic.

ਅਦੇਖ [ədekh], **ਅਦੇਖਿ** [ədekhɪ] *adj* invisible. "jəs ədekhɪ təs rakhɪ bɪcara."–*gəu bavən kəbir.*

ਅਦੇਯ [ədey] *n* not worthy of being given; what is not given. "nəhɪ ədey kəchu to te."–*NP.*

ਅਦੇਵ [ədev] *n* one who is different from a god; a demon. "mɪl dev ədevən sɪ̃dhu məthyo." –*mohni.* **2** who has no god to worship, who does not worship any deity. "adɪ ədev hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਦੋਖ [ədokh] *adj* faultless, sinless, blameless.

ਅਦੰਗ [ədə̃g], **ਅਦੰਗੀ** [ədə̃gi] *adj* unblemished, untainted. See ਦੰਗ. **2** free from bickering. **3** *P* عريك foolish.

ਅਦੰਡ [ədə̃ḍ], **ਅਦੰਡਯ** [ədə̃ḍy] *Skt* अदण्डय *adj* not punishable, not liable to be punished.

ਅਦੰਭ [ədə̃bh] *adj* free from hypocrisy; unpretentious.

ਅਦਯ [ədy] *Skt adv* today, now.

ਅਦ੍ਰ [ədr] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਸਾਰ [ədrəsar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. **2** iron. **3** steel. "kəhū ədrsarə̃, kəhu bhədr rupə̃."–*əkal.* 'At some places it is iron and gold at other places.' **4** a spring or a stream, rising from Adri mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], **ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ** [ədrman] عبدالرحمان Abdul Rahman, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. He served the Guru at Kartarpur and is counted among devout Sikhs. "ek fəkir jo ədrəhman."–*NP.*

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ [ədrɪ] *Skt n* a mountain. **2** a stone. **3** a tree. **4** a cloud.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ [ədrɪs], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ** [ədrɪsəṭ] See ਅਦਿਸਟ 1 and ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ. "dekhɪ ədrɪsəṭ rəhəu bɪsmadi." –*sor m 1.* "bɪthəryo ədrɪsəṭ jɪh kərəm jar." –*əkal.* **2** See ਅਦਿਸਟ 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾਰ [ədrɪsar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. See ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ. **2** iron. **3** a fountain of water that springs from a mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਤਾ [ədrɪsuta] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. **2** stream. **3** Ganga.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ ਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨੀਆ [ədrɪ sutahu ki jo tənia] goddess Kaushaki, daughter of Parvati.[1] **2** Goddess Kali. According to a story in Markandey Puran, she appeared from the forehead of Durga during the formidable battle of Saronatbij. "nɪkli məttha phoṛke." –*cə̃ḍi 3.*

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [ədrɪṣṭ] See ਅਦਿਸਟ 1 and 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਕੂਟ [ədrɪṣṭkuṭ] a riddle, the resolution of which is beyond grasp; a riddle with an enigmatic clue. In Punjabi it is pronounced as drɪṣṭkuṭ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ [ədrɪṣy] *Skt* अदृश्य *adj* invisible, unseen, missing.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [ədrɪja] *n* daughter of the Himalay, Parvati. **2** a stream.

ਅਦ੍ਰੀ [ədri] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ. **2** *adj* honourable, venerable. **3** a man from the hills.

ਅਦ੍ਰੋਹ [ədroh] *adj* without ill-will, without enmity; amiable.

ਅਦ੍ਵਯ [ədvəy], **ਅਦ੍ਵਿਤੀਯ** [ədvɪtiy], **ਅਦ੍ਵਿਯ** [ədvɪy] *adj* incomparable, unique, matchless. "ədvɪy əmər."–*gyan.*

ਅਦ੍ਵੇਸ [ədves], **ਅਦ੍ਵੇਖ** [ədvekh] *Skt* ਅਦ੍ਵੇਸ *adj* without enmity. **2** without envy.

ਅਦ੍ਵੈ [ədvɛ] *adj* unique. See ਅਦ੍ਵਯ. "adɪ purəkh ədvɛ."–*əkal.*

ਅਦ੍ਵੇਖ [ədvekh] See ਅਦ੍ਵੇਸ਼.

ਅਦ੍ਵੈਤ [ədvɛt] *Skt adj* unrivalled, unique. **2** *n* God who is peerless.

ਅਦ੍ਵੈਤਵਾਦ [ədvɛtvad] *Skt* ਵੇਦਾਂਤਮਤ, the principle holding that there is nothing except God who is the cause as well as the creator of the world.

ਅਧ [ədh] *Skt* अर्द्ध *adj* half. "ədh ser magəu dale."–*sor kəbir.* **2** *Skt* अधस् *part* below, under. **3** See ਔਧ.

ਅਧ ਉਰਧ [ədh urədh] *adv* under and above. **2** *n* the earth and the sky. **3** nether and celestial worlds. **4** heaven and hell. "kɪrət pəɪa ədh urdhi."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਅਧਸੀਲੀ [ədhsili] *adj* semi cultured, partly well behaved. "ədhsili treta aɪa."–*cə̃ḍi 3.*

[1] शरीर कोशाद्यत्तस्या: पार्वत्या नि:सृताम्बिका।
कौशिकीति समस्तेषु ततो लोकेषु गीयते। –*durga sapat sati a 5.*

ਅਧਹ [ədhəh] See ਅਧ 2.

ਅਧਕ [ədhək] See ਅਧਿਕ.

ਅਧਕਾਰ [ədhkar] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ.

ਅਧਕੀ [ədhki] *adj* additional, excessive. "ədhki trɪsna vɪapɛ kam."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਅਧਨ [ədhən] *adj* without wealth; poor. "ədhən dhəni ho jat."–*səloh.*

ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ədhnetra] See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅਧਪਤਿ [ədhpətɪ] *Skt* ਅਧਿਪਤਿ *n* the master, a king. "jyõ ədhpətɪ ɪk poṣɪṣ təjkɛ."–*NP.*

ਅਧਪੰਧ [ədhpə̃dh] half the journey, half the distance. 2 According to the Hindu custom, it is the mid point between the home and the cremation ground where the hearse is placed and the oblation is performed. 3 *S* ਅੰਧਪੰਧ *adv* resuming the travel then.

ਅਧਪੰਧੀ [ədhpə̃dhi] *adj* who travels half the way to the destination; who cannot complete the journey. "ədhpə̃dhe hɛ sə̃saro va."–*vəḍ əlahṇiã m 1.*

ਅਧਭੂਤ [ədhbhut] See ਅਧਿਭੂਤ.

ਅਧਮ [ədhəm] *adj* mean, low, base, wicked, vile.

ਅਧਮਈ [ədhməi] *n* meanness, impiety, baseness, depravity.

ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [ədhəm cə̃ḍali] This hymn of Guru Arjan Dev is in the Asa Rag.

(1) ədhəm cə̃ḍali bhəi brahməṇi
 sudi te sresṭai re,

(2) patali akasi səkhni ləhbər bujhi khai re,

(3) ghər ki bɪlai əvər sɪkhai
 musa dekhɪ ḍərai re,

(4) əj kɛ vəsɪ gurɪ kino kehərɪ
 kukər tɪnhɪ ləgai re,

(5) bajhu thunia chəpra thamɪa
 nighrɪa gharu paɪa re,

(6) bɪnu jəṛie lɛ jəṛɪo jəṛava
 theva əcərəju laɪa re,

(7) dadi dadɪ nə pəhucənhara
 cupi nɪrnəu paɪa re,

(8) malɪ dulicɛ bɛṭhi le mɪrtəku
 nɛn dɪkhalənu dhaɪ re,

(9) soi əjaṇu kəhɛ mɛ jana
 janəṇharu nə chana re.–*asa m 5.*

It means :

1 The murderous and pain-giving tendency has turned into divine knowledge. The servile has changed into nobility i.e. spiritual strength has come within grasp. See ਸ੍ਰੇਸਟ and ਸ੍ਰੇਸਟਾਈ.

2 The fire of desire that was not satiated by eating up the underworld and the starry world has got extinguished. See ਲਹਬਰ.

3 The house cat has been taught in such a way that it is now frightened of the mouse.

4 The Guru has placed the tiger (pride) under the control of the goat (humility) and the dog now eats grass instead of carrion.

5 The thatched roof of the body is held firm without props. What roamed astray without rest has found a home deep within.

6 Without (an) insetter flaunting his acumen, the devotees have got within their own conscience, and inset there a wonderful gem (of spiritual knowledge).

7 The supplicant, failing to get justice through appeal raised with a hue and cry, succeeded in his mission through silence i.e. through deep understanding.

8 Man's corpse man (lacking self-knowledge) sits on the throne, but his visual ostentation (false pretension) has disappeared. He has cultivated contempt for it.

9 An ignoramus alone claims that he knows, but the (real) knower cannot remain unknown.

ਅਧਮਤਾ [ədhəmta], ਅਧਮਤ੍ਵ [ədhəmtv], ਅਧਮਾਈ [ədhmai] *n* lowliness, meanness, depravity, falsehood, inferiority. "nəhɪ chuṭi ədhmai."–*sor m 9.* "kəhəu kəhã əpni ədhmai."–*ṭoḍi m 9.*

ਅਧਮਾਧਮ [ədhmadhəm] *adj* lower than the lowly, the lowest, most ignoble, heinous sinning, wicked.

ਅਧਯਨ [ədhyən] *Skt* ਅਧਯਯਨ *n* study, learning, perusal. ਅਧੈਨ.

ਅਧਰ [ədhər] *Skt adj* which cannot be grasped or adopted. **2** *n* the nether region; hell. "ədhrə̃ dhərə̃ dharəṇəh."–*səhəs m 5.* 'adopter of the earth and the nether region.' See ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਾਰਣਹ. **3** the lower lip. **4** a lip. **5** a constellation. "hukme dharɪ ədhər rəhavɛ."–*sukhməni.* **6** the vagina, pudendum. **7** *S adj* baseless, without support, helpless.

ਅਧਰਣ [ədhərəṇ] *adj* not worth adopting; unworthy of adoption. "ədhərəṇ dhərṇā pətɪləu dhərṇā."–*gyan.*

ਅਧਰਮ [ədhərəm] *n* irreligion, sin, depravity, unworthy of adoption. **2** sans words such as, sublime, etc. "nəməstə̃ ədhərmə̃."–*japu.*

ਅਧਰਮਾਈ [ədhərmai] *n* irreligiousness. **2** absence of religion.

ਅਧਰਮੀ [ədhərmi] *Skt* अधर्मिन् *n* an irreligious person, a sinner, a wicked person.

ਅਧਰਵਿਛੋਹਾ [ədhərvɪchoha] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ (b)

ਅਧਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [ədhramrɪt] *n* sweetness of lip, pleasure of kissing. "ədhər trɪya ko caṭ kəhɪt ədhramrɪt payo."–*cəritr 81.*

ਅਧਰੀਆ [ədhria] *n* a base, support. "nam sahɪb ko pran ədhria."–*gəu m 5.* **2** *adj* who provides support.

ਅਧਰੰਗ [ədhrə̃g] ਅਰਧ ਅੰਗ half limb; a disease that disables half the body. ਪਕਾਘਾਤ, ﺦﺘ hemiplegia. It is a disease of the muscles caused by stupor, brain-carbuncle, gas formation in the stomach, epilepsy, syphilis, etc. Its attack on the left side is more dangerous because the heart is on this side. Its treatment should start early because cure is difficult after two months. Hemp seeds ground and mixed with honey, or fresh ginger mixed with honey are beneficial for the patient.

Powder of rock salt, roots of long pepper, gourd, ginger and raysən, taken in equal quantity should be ground and taken 6 masas daily in the gravy of horse beans, is a standard treatment of hemoplegia. The use of the gum of Anniysis comiphora is also very effective.

Take sap of leaves of calatropis procara, azedarach, drumstick, vitesnegundo, castor in an equal measure. Boil them in oil equalling the total weight of all these ingredients. When all the sap is burnt, clean the remaining oil and put it in a bottle. Rubbing this on the body of the patient is quite useful. Rubbing with tiger or bear fat is indeed efficacious.

A patient of hemiplegia should not be given glutinous diet as it produces gas in the body. Instead meat and gravy of gram are useful.

ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਾਰਣਹ [ədhrə̃ dhərə̃ dharəṇəh]–*səhəs m 5.* See ਅਧਰ. **2** assuming form to give support to one lacking it.

ਅਧਵੱਧ [ədhvəddh] *adj* two equal halves; two parts or pieces.

ਅਧੜੋ [ədhṛo] *Dg* half. "ədhṛo sɪ̃gh ədhṛo maṇəs."–*bə̃no.* 'half man half-lion'; Nar Singh

ਅਧਾ [ədha] See ਅਧ. **2** *Skt part* then. **3** and. **4** but. **5** therefore, hence.

ਅਧਾਂਕ [ədhāk] अर्द्धाङ्क *adj* half a letter. **2** See ਅਰਧਾਂਗ.

ਅਧਾਖਰ [ədhakhər], **ਅਧਾਖਯਰ** [ədhakhyər] अर्द्धाक्षर *adj* half letter. "brəhəm gɪani ka kəthɪa nə jaɪ ədhakhyər."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਧਾਨ [ədhan] *Skt* ਆਧਾਨ *n* trust money, deposit for safe custody. **2** pregnancy, conception.

ਅਧਾਮ [ədham] who has no habitation, homeless. "nəməstə̃ ədhamə̃."–*japu.*

ਅਧਾਰ [ədhar] *Skt* ਆਧਾਰ *n* support, prop, succour. **2** a vessel, pot, utensil.

ਅਧਾਰੀ [ədhari] *Skt* आधारिन् *adj* who gives support. **2** *n* a beggar's bag, lap. **3** a female ascetic; a T-shaped stand wooden support on which holy men rest their arms during meditation. **4** food. "səbhnã deɪ ədhari."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਅਧਿ [ədhɪ] *Skt prep* used to form words denoting higher status as ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ (officer), ਅਧਿਪਤਿ (lord, king), ਅਧਿਭੂਤ (God), and ਅਧਿਰਾਜ (monarch), etc.

ਅਧਿਆ [ədhɪa], **ਅਧਿਆਉ** [ədhɪaʊ], **ਅਧਿਆਇ** [ədhɪaɪ] See ਅਧਤਾਯ.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [ədhɪatəm] *Skt* ਅਧਯਾਤ੍ਮ. *n* soul. **2** mind. **3** nature. **4** body. **5** knowledge of the self.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ [ədhɪatəm kərəm] *Skt* आध्यात्मिक कर्म *n* actions relating to spiritualism. **2** means for attaining spiritual knowledge. "ədhɪatəm kərəm kəre ta saca."–*gəʊ ə m 1.* **3** actions in accord with one's nature,[1] willed actions. "ədhɪatəm kərəm je kəre namʊ nə kəb-hi paɪ."–*sri m 3.*

ਅਧਿਆਤਮੀ [ədhɪatmi] *adj* concerning spiritualism. "ədhɪatmi hərɪguṇ tasʊ mənɪ jəp-hɪ ekʊ murarɪ."–*sri m 3.*

ਅਧਿਸਟਾਤਾ [ədhɪsṭata], **ਅਧਿਸ੍ਰਤਾ** [ədhɪsṭhata] *Skt* अधिष्ठातृ *n* a manager, an organizer, a chief.

ਅਧਿਸ੍ਰਾਨ [ədhɪṣṭhan] *Skt n* a place for living, a town. **2** a house, home. **3** support, prop.

ਅਧਿਕ [ədhɪk] *adj* plentiful. "ədhɪk suad rog ədhɪkai."–*mala m 1.* **2** remainder, residue. **3** *n* gemination mark in Punjabi in the shape of the new moon denoting double consonant. **4** a literary figure of meaning wherein the supporter is magnified more than the support provided. "jəhĩ ədhey te ədhɪk ədhaṛ." –*gərəb gãjni.*

"rom rom vɪcc rəkkhɪon
kər brəhmãḍ kəṛoṛ sumara."–*BG.*

Here the quality of a hair is magnified more than of the universe.

ਅਧਿਕਤਾ [ədhɪkta] excess, abundance.

ਅਧਿਕਰਣ [ədhɪkərəṇ] *Skt n* basis, support. **2** a context. **3** a title, heading. **4** locative case in grammar.

ਅਧਿਕਾਈ [ədhɪkai] See ਅਧਿਕਤਾ. "tənɪ mənɪ sãtɪ hoɪ ədhɪkai."–*kalɪ ə m 4.* **2** *adj* desirous of worldly objects, greedy. "maɪa ke jo ədhɪkai, vɪc maɪa pəcɛ pəcijɛ."–*kalɪ ə m 4.* **3** having long life; long-living. "markãḍe te ko ədhɪkai, jɪnɪ trɪṇ dhərɪ mũḍ bəlae." –*dhəna namdev.* **4** too much. "trɪsna jəlhɪ ədhɪkai."–*bhɛr m 3.*

ਅਧਿਕਾਰ [ədhɪkar] *n* a rank, status. **2** a right. **3** competence. "ə̃tər bəl ədhɪkar."–*səva m 1.* 'concerning the competence of the army.' **4** authority.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ədhɪkari] *Skt* अधिकारिन् *n* one who has the right or a title. **2** a rank holder. **3** an owner, a master.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ [ədhɪkrɪt] *Skt* अधिकृत *adj* occupied, under possession. **2** *n* an officer.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [ədhɪdev] *n* a deity. **2** a household god. **3** an adorable god.

ਅਧਿਦੈਵ [ədhɪdɛv] *adj* what happens suddenly. **2** concerning a god.

ਅਧਿਪ [ədhɪp], **ਅਧਿਪਤਿ** [ədhɪpətɪ] *n* a master, an owner. **2** a chief, chieftain. **3** a king.

ਅਧਿਭੂਤ [ədhɪbhut] *n* the immanent God to whom all living beings owe their dependence.

ਅਧਿਭੂਤਕ [ədhɪbhutək], **ਅਧਿਭੌਤਕ** [ədhɪbhɔtək] See ਆਧਿਭੌਤਿਕ.

ਅਧਿਰਥ [ədhɪrəth] See ਕਰਣ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [ədhɪraj] *n* a powerful king, an emperor; a monarch ruling over a vast empire.

ਅਧਿਵਾਸਨ [ədhɪvasən] *Skt n* the act of residing in another's house. **2** residence. **3** consecration of god in an image.

[1] "स्वभावोऽध्यात्म मुच्यते."–*Gita.*

ਅਧਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ [ədhɪveṣən] *Skt n* a rally. **2** a session. **3** an assembly, a congregation.

ਅਧੀ [ədhi] *adj* half. **2** ਅ (without) ਧੀ (intellect), foolish. "tudh bhavɛ ədhi pərvaṇ."–*dhəna m 1.* **3** *n* half a dəmṛi, the smallest coin.

ਅਧੀਸ਼ [ədhiṣ] *Skt n* an owner, a master. **2** a king.

ਅਧੀਤ [ədhit] *adj* studied, considered.

ਅਧੀਨ [ədhin] *adj* subject, subordinate. **2** subdued. **3** humble, free from vanity. "əjya ədhin tāte pərəm pəvɪtr bhəi."–*BGK.*[1] 'A goat (ਅਜਾ) being humble became holy.'

ਅਧੀਨਤਾ [ədhinta] *n* subjection, dependence. **2** humility.

ਅਧੀਰ [ədhir] *adj* impatient, restless.

ਅਧੀਰਜ [ədhirəj] *Skt* ਅਧੈਰਯ. *n* impatience, uneasiness, petulance.

ਅਧੀਰਾ [ədhira] in poetry, a middle-aged heroine who petulantly disapproves of the hero's conduct of making love to another woman.

ਅਧੁ [ədhu] *adj* half. "ədhu gula cɪṛi ka cugəṇu."–*var məla m 1.*

ਅਧੁਨਾ [ədhuna] *adv* now, at this time, these days.

ਅਧੁਲਾ [ədhula], ਅਧੁਲੀ [ədhuli] *adj* blind. **2** ignorant. "durmətɪ ədhuli kar."–*bəsə̃t ə m 1.* "netr phun ədhulɛ."–*bhɛr m 1.*

ਅਧੂਆ [ədhua] *adj* half. "bɪləm nə ədhua rai." –*guj ə m 1.*

ਅਧੂਤ [ədhut] *Skt n* one who remains unafraid; a fearless one. "ədhut hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਧੂਮ [ədhum] *adj* smokeless. **2** noiseless.

ਅਧੂਰਾ [ədhura] *adj* partially complete, incomplete.

ਅਧੇ [ədhe] *Skt* अध: *part* below, under. **2** *Skt* अधेय *adj* not held by anyone, without support. "ədhe hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਧੇਅ [ədheə] See ਆਧੇਯ.

ਅਧੇਨ [ədhen] See ਅਧਯਯਨ.

ਅਧੇਯ [ədhey] See ਆਧੇਯ. "əhɪ ədhey jhuṭho ləkh tese."–*NP.*

[1]See Bhai Gurdas, Var 23, pauṛi 13.

ਅਧੇਰ [ədher], ਅਧੇਰਾ [ədhera], ਅਧੇਰੁ [ədheru] *n* darkness. gloom. "səkətɪ ədher jevṛi bhrəm cuka."–*gəu kəbir.* "bhərəm ədhera ləhi."–*dev m 5.* "əgɪan ədheru cukaɪa."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਅਧੇਲਾ [ədhela] *n* quarter of a pice; half a dhela.

ਅਧੈਨ [adhɛn] See ਅਧਯਯਨ.

ਅਧੋ [ədho] See ਅਧੇ.

ਅਧੋਗਤਿ [ədhogətɪ] *n* fall, decline, downfall, retrogression.

ਅਧੋਗੀ [ədhogi] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਵਗ *n* one on the road; a traveller, passenger. "bhəjlɛ guru gyanədhɔgi."–*BG.* 'Pray to and serve the Guru who leads to knowledge.'

ਅਧੋਮੁ [ədhomu] short form of ਅਧੋਮੁਖ. See ਅਧੂਮ 1.

ਅਧੋਮੁਖ [ədhomukh] *adj* hanging with head downward; prostrate. **2** upside down.

ਅਧੋਰੀ [ədhori] *adj* who supports or helps. "sukhdate prəbhu pran ədhori."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਧੋੜਨਾ [ədhoṛna] *v* to unstitch, unsew, separate.

ਅਧੌਨ [ədhɔn] ਅਰਧ-ਮਨ half a maund, twenty seers.

ਅਧੰਧਰ [ədhə̃dhər] *adj* half the body, body in two parts. "sũdər sĩgh ədhə̃dhər kɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਧੰਨ [ədhə̃n] *adj* unfortunate, unfelicitious, unblessed.

ਅੱਧ [əddh] See ਅਧ. **2** *Skt* अध्वन् *n* a journey, passage. **3** a path. "sənəddh bəddh əddh hvɛ."–*kəlki.*

ਅੱਧਣ [əddhəṇ], ਅੱਧਨ [əddhən] *n* half a maund, twenty seers, two weights (of ten seers each).

ਅਧਯਸ੍ਤ [ədhyəst] *Skt adj* false, illusory; a thing thought to be at a place but in reality there may be nothing at all; for example silver in an oyster shell.

ਅਧਯਕ੍ਸ਼ [ədhyəkṣ] *Skt n* one who keeps an eye on every thing around, master, owner. **2** an officer. **3** a headman.

ਅਧਯਯਨ [ədhy-yən] *Skt n* recitation of the Guru's words as uttered by him; that is, a study, a reading.

ਅਧਯਵਸਾਯ [ədhyvəsay] *Skt n* enthusiasm, courage. **2** confidence. **3** fondness, desire.

ਅਧਯਾਸ [ədhyas] *Skt n* a thought. **2** false knowledge. **3** imagining the quality of one thing in another. **4** a seat. **5** a posture.

ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ [ədhyahar] *Skt n* a thought. **2** a talk. **3** (missing) words added during explication of a text. "ɪh jəg mɛ ram nam so təu nəhĩ sunɪo kan."–*jɛja m 9.* 'In this God's name (great essence of which) you have not lent an ear to' the words added in brackets are ədhyahar. Similarly in the line. "kərɪ kərɪ harɪo ənɪk bəhu bhati."–*gəu m 5.* 'got tired of various (efforts)', the added word is an ədhyahar to complete the sense of the line.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ [ədhyatəm] See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਗਯਾਨ [ədhyatəmgyan] *Skt n* knowledge spiritual or divine.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [ədhyatəm ramayəṇ] *n* the Ramayan, which contains the story of Ram for imparting spiritual knowledge.Gulab Singh, a learned scholar of the Nirmala sect translated it from Brahmand Puraṇ in Sammat 1839.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਾ [ədhyatma] *Skt n* transcendent God.

ਅਧਯਾਪਕ [ədhyapək] *Skt n* a teacher, an educator.

ਅਧਯਾਪਿਕਾ [ədhyapɪka] *Skt* a lady teacher, a mistress.

ਅਧਯਾਯ [ədhyay] *Skt n* a part of a book, chapter.

ਅਧਯਾਰੋਪ [ədhyarop] *Skt n* fabrication. **2** assigning the action of one to another, for example, taking the behaviour of maya (illusion) as the act of God. **3** climbing, ascending.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [ədhrəv], **ਅਧ੍ਰੁਵ** [ədhruv] *Skt* अध्रुव *adj* not stationary, unstable, volatile. **2** transient, impermanent, perishable. "səbh ədhrəv ḍɪṭhe jiu ta cərənkəməl cɪtu laɪa."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਧ੍ਵਰ [ədhvər] *Skt n* such an oblatory ritual in which violence and sacrifice do not figure and no killing of the animal takes place. **2** uninterrupted oblation. See ਨਿਰ੍ਵਤ.

ਅਧ੍ਵਰਯੁ [ədhvrəyu] *Skt* अध्वर्यु *n* Yajurved. **2** a Brahman who performs oblation by reciting verses from Yajurved.

ਅਨ [ən] *Skt* अन् *vr* to go, be competent, take away. **2** *part* indicating the negative aspect by prefixing the main word. **3** *ਅਨ੍ਯ adj* other, another, different. "lobhi ən kəu sevde."–*sri m 3.* "sagər bũd nəhi ən hera."–*bɪla m 5.* **4** *n* corn, grain. "laṭu mədhaṇiã əngah."–*var asa.* **5** a suffix clarifying the idea of the principal verb. "rəkhe rəkhəṇhar apɪ ubarɪənu."[1]–*var guj m 5.* **6** ਅਨ is also used in place of ਅਨੁ. See ਅਨਦਿਨ and ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨਸਨ [ənsən] *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਸ਼ਨ *adj* who does not eat, or who undergoes fast. "əcvəhũ əsən kɪ rəhõ ənsəna?"–*NP.*

ਅਨਸਾਧੁ [ənsadhu] an evil person, See ਧੋਪ 2.

ਅਨਸੂਆ [ənsua] See ਅਨਸੂਯਾ.

ਅਨਸੁਤਾ [ənsuta] *n* a barren woman, not capable of bearing a child.

ਅਨਸੂਯ [ənsuy], **ਅਨਸੂਯਕ** [ənsuyək] *adj* free from ਅਸੂਯਾ (jealousy), unenvious. "ənsuyək ṣubh mən nəhɪ manɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਨਸੂਯਾ [ənsuya] daughter of Daksh and wife of rishi Atri. According to the Ramayan, she lived on Chitrakut mountain with her husband. She was saintly and given to meditation and therefore possessed several spiritual powers. When Sita along with her husband came to see her, Ansuya gave her a magical paste for rubbing over her body which would keep her ever youthful. "bəri an ənsuya narɪ."–*dətt.* **2** freedom from jealousy and envy.

ਅਨਸੰਖ [ənsə̃kh] *adj* innumerable, countless. "ənsə̃kh əchuhənɪ sə̃g dələ̃."–*dətt.* See ਸੰਖ.

[1] In Gurbani, it changes into 'ਅਨੁ'.

ਅਨਸ੍ਵਰ [ənṣvər] *Skt adj* indestructible, everlasting.

ਅਨਹਤ [ənhət] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ *adj* unstruck; without a bruise. "dərɪ vaj-hɪ ənhət vaje ram."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 5.* See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhət ṣəbəd], ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ [ənhət nad] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ ਨਾਦ[1] *n* the sound that is produced without striking at anything. According to the Yog, the yogis hear it when they reach the transcendental stage of meditation, dəsəm dvar or the ultimate spiritual stage.

"prəthme bhrəmərgũjar sə̃khdhunɪ dutɪy kəhijjɛ,
trɪtɪy bəjɛ mɪrdə̃g cəturəth-hɪ tal sunɪjjɛ,
pə̃cəm ghə̃ṭa nad khəṣṭ biṇadhunɪ hoi,
səptəm bajɛ bherɪ əṣṭəmə̃ dũdəbhɪ joi,
navmɛ gərəj səmudr ki dəṣəm megh ghokh-hĩ gunɛ,
kəhɪ sũdər ənhəṭṣəbəd ko dəs prəkar jogi sunɛ."–*sũdərvɪlas.*

2 In Gurmat, it stands for transcedental music that is not audible to the ears. The devotees experience it during meditation. "ənhəta səbəd bajə̃ṭ bheri."–*sohɪla.* **3** The revelation of the Divine that dawns upon a spiritually awakened person.

ਅਨਹਦ [ənhəd] See ਅਨਹਤ. "ənhəd baṇi paiɛ təh həumɛ hoɪ bɪnas."–*sri m 1.* **2** *adj* unlimited, beyond measure. "ənhəd rup ənahət bani." –*əkal.* **3** *n* a gəṇ metre, also named əkra, əṇka, ənubhəv, ṣəṣɪvədna, cə̃ḍrəsa and mədhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line has III, ISS arrangement.

Example:

sətjug ayo, səbh sunpayo,
munɪ mən bhayo, gunɪ gən gayo.–*kəlki.*

ਅਨਹਦਸਬਦ [ənhədsəbəd] ਅਨਹਦਨਾਦ [ənhədnad], ਅਨਹਦਬਾਣੀ [ənhədbaṇi] See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ. "ənhəd səbəd bəj-hɪ dərbare."–*bhɛr m 5.* "ənhəd dhuni dərɪ vəjde."–*sri m 5.* "ənhəd baṇi səbəd vəjae."–*gəu ə m 3.*

ਅਨਹਿਤ [ənhɪt] *n* against one's interest; evil, damage, disadvantage, opposition.

ਅਨਹੋਨੀ [ənhoni] *adj* what cannot happen; impossible. "cĩta taki kijiɛ jo ənhoni hoɪ."–*s m 9.*

ਅਨਹੋਵਨ [ənhovən] *adj* impossible. "hovən kəura ənhovən miṭha."–*bɪla m 5.* (that is) 'Death is bitter but sweet is life.' **2** *n* non-existence, absence.

ਅਨਕ [ənək] *Skt adj* low, mean. **2** *Skt* many. **3** *Skt* ਆਨਕ *n* a small kettle drum. "ənək tur bheri pəṇəv."–*cərɪtr 1.* **4** *A* ﻋﻨﻖ *n* happiness. **5** *adj* joyful, pleasing.

ਅਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ [ənək sĩgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭਿਜ [ənəkdũdbhɪj] son of Anakdundubhi (Vasudev), Krishandev.–*sənama.*

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭਿਜ ਬਲਭਨਿਜਾਚਰਨਾਯਕ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [ənəkdũdbhɪj bələbhnɪjacərnayək sətr] *n* Anakdundubhi's son, Krishan, whose darling was Jamna; born of Jamna was the grass that the deer grazed; the deer's master was the lion; whose foe was the gun.–*sənama.*

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ [ənəkdũdbhi] See ਆਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ.

ਅਨਕਪ [ənkəp] *Skt* ਅਨੇਕਪ *n* one who drinks with more than one limb, i.e. with trunk and mouth; an elephant.–*sənama.*

ਅਨਕਪਨੀ [ənkəpni], ਅਨਕਪੀ [ənkəpi] *n* an army of elephants.–*sənama.* See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨਕਪਜਰਿ [ənkəpyərɪ] *n* the enemy of an elephant, the lion.–*sənama.*

ਅਨਕਪਜਰਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ [ənkəpyərɪ nadənɪ] *n* an army roaming like the lion, the enemy of elephants, having its roar.–*sənama.* **2** gun, musket.

ਅਨਕ਼ਰੀਬ [ənəkrib] *A* ﻋﻨﻘﺮﯾﺐ *adv* nearly, roughly, about (in time). **2** in the near future.

ਅਨਕਾ [ənka] a gəṇ metre of four lines, also named ṣəṣɪ, whose each line is organized as

[1]The antonym of ਅਨਾਹਤ is ਆਹਤ, which arises out of striking something.

one yəgəṇ (ISS).

Example:

prəbhu hɛ; əju hɛ; ajɛ hɛ; əbɛ hɛ.–*ramav.*

2 See ਚਾਚਰੀ. **3** See ਉਨਕਾ.

ਅਨਕਾਇ [ənkaɪ], **ਅਨਕਾਏ** [ənkae] *Skt* ਅਨਕਾਯ *n* one who is bodiless; desire, lust; Cupid. "ənkae ratṛɪa! vaṭ duheli ram."–*bɪha chɔ̃t m 5.* **2** ਅਨ੍ਯ-ਕਾਹੇ ! why (or for what) another; why any other.

ਅਨਕਾਦ [ənəkad], **ਅਨਕਾਦਿ** [ənəkadɪ] *adj* the origin of many; root of all. "ənkadɪ sərupə̃ əmɪt bɪbhutə̃."–*gyan.*

ਅਨਕਾਮ [ənkam] *adj* without desire. **2** *Skt* ਅਨੁਕਾਮ fulfiller of desire. "sərəb ke ənkam."–*əkal.*

ਅਨਕਾਲ [ənkal] *adj* timeless; əkal; God that never dies.

ਅਨਕੁੰਭ [ənkũbh] See ਅਕੁੰਭ. "təb kõbh ɔr ənkũbh an; dəl rukyo ram ki tyag kan."–*ramav.*

ਅਨਕੰਪਾ [ənkə̃pa] See ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ.

ਅਨਖਰ [ənəkṣər] *Skt adj* who has no knowledge of letters; uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਨਖ [ənəkh] See ਅਣਖ. "mən ənkhaɪ su kup-hi ghənere."–*GPS.* **2** who has no nails, without talons.

ਅਨਖੰਗ [ənkhə̃g] See ਅਨੁਖੰਗ.

ਅਨੱਖਰ [ənəkkhər] See ਅਨਖਰ.

ਅਨਗ [ənəg] See ਅਨੰਗ. **2** who is not ਨਗ (stationary); moving, living. **3** transitory. **4** volatile.

ਅਨਗਨ [əngən], **ਅਨਗਨਿਤ** [əngənɪt] *adj* countless, innumerable.

ਅਨਗਰੂਆ [əngərua] *adj* lacking in sense of honour, mean. **2** ਅਨੰਗ-ਰੂਆ charming, attractive, having graceful features. "əngərua akhaṛa."–*məla namdev.*

ਅਨਗੜ [əngəṛ] *adj* unorganized, unforged, self-existent. **2** *n* the Creator.

ਅਨਗਾਹ [əngah] *adj* which cannot be organised; boundless, very grim. **2** *n* a thrashing frame which is dragged around in a circle over the corn that is threshed. "laṭu mədhaṇiã əngah."–*var asa.*

ਅਨਗੰਧ [əngə̃dh] *adj* odourless. **2** without any trace. **3** *n* a foul smell, stench. "əngə̃dh jəre məhã kũḍ ənlə̃."–*gyan.*

ਅਨਘ [ənəgh] *adj* without ਅਘ (sin); sinless. **2** blameless, unblemished.

ਅਨਘੜ [ənghəṛ] *adj* unhewn, See ਅਨਗੜ. **2** badly hewn, unshapely, mis-shaped. **3** uneducated, uncultured, vulgar.

ਅਨਚਾਰ [əncar] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰ *n* loose character; immorality.

ਅਨਚਾਰੀ [əncari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* licentious, reprobate, profligate. "əncari ka dhan."–*səva m 3.*

ਅਨਚੇਤ [əncet] *adj* without feeling, insentient. **2** *adv* all of a sudden, suddenly. "jaɪ ləgi hərɪ ko əncet."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਨਛਿੱਜ [ənchɪjj] *adj* indestructible, imperishable. "ənchɪjj tej udar."–*əkal.*

ਅਨਜਾਨ [ənjan] *adj* ignorant, without knowledge, foolish, illiterate.

ਅਨਜਾਨਤ [ənjanət] *adv* ignorantly. "ənjanət bɪkhɪa məhɪ rəcɛ."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਨਜੇਵ [ənjev] *adj* unconquerable. "ɪm kəpəṭ dev ənjev nrɪp, jədɪn jhəṭək dɛ dhaɪ hɛ." –*parəs.* **2** which cannot be ਜੇਮਨ (eaten); inedible.

ਅਨਝੰਝ [ənjhə̃jh] *adj* sans ਝੰਝਾ (trembling), unshivering, steady. "ənjhə̃jh gat."–*japu.* See ਝੰਝ.

ਅਨਟ [ənəṭ], **ਅਨੱਟ** [ənəṭṭ] *n* ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ. a lie, falsehood. **2** injustice. **3** *adj* who does not back out. **4** immutable, permanent. "ənəṭṭ sukkhlə̃."–*gyan.* 'lasting comfort.'

ਅਨਡੀਠ [ənḍiṭh] *adj* unseen, unobserved.

ਅਨਡੰਡ [ənḍə̃ḍ] *Skt* अदण्डय not liable to punishment, unpunishable.

ਅਨਤ [ənət] *Skt adj* which is not ਨਤ (bent), unbending, without humility. **2** *Skt* ਅਨੰਤ

endless. "pəsrɪo ap hoɪ ənət tərə̃g."
–*sukhmənī*. See ਪਲੁ. **3** *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯਤ੍ਰ *adv* somewhere else. "kəhɪ nanək əb nahɪ ənət gətɪ."–*ṭoḍi m 9*. **4** *Skt* ਅਨਿਤ੍ਯ *adj* transitory, destructible. "ənəta dhən dhərṇi dhəre ənət nə cahɪa jaɪ; ənət kəu cahən jo gəe se ae ənət gəvaɪ."–*gəu m 1*. 'puts perishable wealth under the earth, but does not desire the endless one (God); those who pursued wealth have come to lose that eternal One (God).' **5** someone else. "sɪmrən bɪna ənət nahɪ kaju."–*NP*.

ਅਨਤਤਰੰਗਾ [ənət tərə̃ga], **ਅਨਤਤਰੰਗੀ** [ənət tərə̃gi] *adj* having infinite waves; sea, ocean. **2** *n* the Creator, God. "asa purəṇ ənət tərə̃ga."–*bɪla m 5*.

ਅਨਤਭਾਇ [ənətbhaɪ] *adv* in numerous ways. "raja ram məulɪa ənətbhaɪ."–*bəsə̃t kəbir*.

ਅਨਤਰ [ənətər] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯਤਰ *adj* one of the two, the second, the other one. **2** *Skt adj* at another place, somewhere else. **3** *Skt* ਅਨੰਤਰ afterwards, hereafter. **4** ਅਨ੍ਯ-ਤਰੁ another tree. "cə̃dna subasu jasu sɪmrət ənətər."–*səvɛye m 3 ke*.

ਅਨਤਰਿਯਾ [əntərɪya], **ਅਨਤਰੀਆ** [əntəriya] *adj* who does not know swimming. "əntərɪya jyõ sĩdhu ko cəhɪt tərən."–*cə̃ḍi 1*.

ਅਨਤਾ [ənəta] See ਅਨਤ. "ənəta dhən dhərɪ dəbɪa."–*suhi chə̃t m 4*.

ਅਨਥਾ [ən-tha] See ਅਨ੍ਯਥਾ.

ਅਨਦ [ənəd] *Skt n* pleasure, joy, happiness. "ənəd sukh mə̃gəl bəne."–*bɪla m 5*. **2** felicity. **3** See ਅਣਦ.

ਅਨਦਮੂਲ [ənədmul] *adj* the origin or cause of happiness. "ənədmul dhɪaɪo purkhotəmu."–*bɪla m 4*.

ਅਨਦਰੂਪ [ənədrup] *adj* whose forte is happiness. "ənədrup prəgəṭɪo səbh thanɪ."–*ram m 5*.

ਅਨਦਾਇਕ [əndaɪk] *adj* who does not give. "əndaɪk tɪh putr nə pɪt ko bədh kɪyo."–*cərɪtr 266*. **2** the provider of food.

ਅਨਦਾਈ [əndai] *n* ecstasy, joy, pleasure. "hərɪ aradhe ərog əndai."–*sor m 5*. **2** See ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ. **3** a non-giver.

ਅਨਦਿਨ [əndɪn], **ਅਨਦਿਨੁ** [əndɪnu] *Skt* ਅਨੁਦਿਨ *adv* every day, always, continuously. "əndɪno mohɪ ahi pɪasa."–*sohɪla*. əndɪnu səhsa kəde nə cukɛ."–*bɪha var m 3*.

ਅਨਦੁ [ənədu] See ਅਨੰਦ. "ənədu kərɛ sasɪ sasɪ səmarɛ."–*asa m 5*.

ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [əndrɪsəṭ] *adj* invisible, unseen.

ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [əndrɪsəṭɪ] *Skt* the deluge; ultimate destruction of the universe. "avənu javən drɪsəṭɪ əndrɪsəṭɪ."–*sukhmənī*.

ਅਨਧਰ [əndhər] *Skt* ਅਨਾਧਾਰ *adj* without a base, groundless. "əndhər pṛəmath."–*dətt*. **2** ਅਨ-ਧਰ which cannot be caught; ungraspable, irresistible. "ɪh bhə̃t nĩd əndhər subhəṭ."–*parəs*.

ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ənədhɪkari] *Skt* अनधिकारिन् *adj* who is not entitled or empowered; undeserving, incapable, unfit. **2** dismissed, demoted.

ਅਨਧ੍ਯਾ [ənədhya] *Skt* ਅਨਧ੍ਯਾਯ *n* time not prescribed for studying. In Hinduism, study is prohibited on the first, eighth and fourteenth lunar dates and on moonless and full moon days;[1] "ənədhya jo vɪdya pəṛɛ so vadi jəg mahɪ."–*GPS*.

ਅਨਨ [ənən] *Skt n* life. **2** movement, dynamism. **3** breath. **4** See ਅਨਨ੍ਯ.

ਅਨਨਪਰ [ənənpər] *Skt* ਅਨਨ੍ਯਪਰ *adj* devoted or attached to only one; a monotheist. "gɪan əru dhyan ənənpər."–*səvɛye m 4*.

ਅਨਨ੍ਯ [ənəny] *Skt adj* not related to ਅਨ੍ਯ (other); devoted only to one. **2** engrossed in only one subject, devoted only to one type of thinking.

ਅਨਨ੍ਵਯ [ənənvəy] *Skt* unrelated; a literary figure of meaning, wherein there is none to be compared with the one defined; a simile to

[1] Many other days and times are also added to them when study is prohibited. See mənusɪmrɪti. Ch. 4, s 102 to 121.

reveal uniqueness where something is compared with itself. "jəhā kərət upmey ko upmeyɛ upman."–ṣɪvraj bhuṣən.

Example:

"kəhɪ rəvɪdas əkəth kətha bəhu kaɪ karijɛ? jɛsa tu tɛsa tuhi, kɪa upma dijɛ?"–bɪla.

"bhəle əmərdas guṇ tere teri upma tuhɪ bənɪavɛ."–səvɛye m 3 ke.

ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ [ənpəṛh] *Skt* ਅਪਠ *adj* one who does not know how to read; unlettered.

ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ [ənəpaɪni], **ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [ənəpavəni] *Skt* अनपायिन् *adj* imperishable, constant, firm. "ənpavni bhəgətɪ nə upji."–sar pərmanəd.

ਅਨਪੇਕ੍ਸ਼ [ənpeksh] See ਅਨਪੇਖ 2.

ਅਨਪੇਖ [ənpekh] *adj* unseen, invisible. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਪੇਕ੍ਸ਼ desireless, indifferent.

ਅਨਫੁਰ [ənphur] *adj* without will or resolve, quiet. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਬਿਕਤ [ənbɪkət] *Skt* अनभिव्यक्त *adj* whose name and form have not been revealed. 2 ਅਨ੍-ਅਵਜ੍ਞ free from illusion. 3 *n* the Creator, God. "ənbɪkət rāg."–dətt.

ਅਨਬਿੱਧ [ənbɪddh] *Skt* अनाविद्ध *adj* which cannot be pierced, unbreakable. 2 whose limbs have not been perforated.

ਅਨਬੋਲ [ənbol] *adj* silent, soundless.

ਅਨਬੋਲਤ [ənbolət] *adj* without speaking. "ənbolət meri bɪrtha jani."–sar m 5.

ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ [ənbrəṇ] *Skt* ਅਵ੍ਰਣ *adj* not split, unpierced, undivided. "ənbrəṇ ənət."–japu.

ਅਨਭਉ [ənbhəu] *adj* fearless. "ənbhəu pədu pavɛ ap gəvae."–maru solhe m 1. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "ənbhəu kɪnɛ nə dekhɪa, bɛragiəṛe."–maru kəbir. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ, *n* knowledge gained without any guidance. "ənbhəu prəkas."–japu. 'is self-evident knowledge.' 4 ਅਨ੍ਯ-ਭਯ, fear of the other. "ənbhəu bɪsərɪgəe prəbhu jacɪa."–sar ə m 1.

ਅਨਭਉ ਭਾਉ [ənbhəu bhau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ ਭਾਵ *n* the light of self-knowledge. 2 the Creator, Vahguru. "ənbhəu bhau nə dərsɛ."–ram rəvdas.

ਅਨਭਯ [ənbhəy] *adj* fearless.

ਅਨਭਵ [ənbhəv] See ਅਨੁਭਵ. 2 *adj* sans ਭਵ (birth); which is not born.

ਅਨਭਾ [ənbha] short form for ਅਨ੍ਯਭਾਵ. the other thought. "nas hoɪ ənbha bhɪdɛ."–GV 10. 'Ideas gathered in the other way came to naught.'

ਅਨਭਿਗ [ənbhɪg], **ਅਨਭਿਗ੍ਯ** [ənbhɪgy] *Skt* अनभिज्ञ *adj* not knowing, ignorant.

ਅਨਭਿਜ [ənbhɪj] *adj* not trusting. 2 unrelenting, not pleased. 3 ascetic, alone; detached.

ਅਨਭੂਤ [ənbhut] *adj* not of material elements. 2 See ਅਨੁਭੂਤ.

ਅਨਭੇਵ [ənbhev] See ਅਭੇਵ. "te jan hɛ̄ ənbhev."–brəhəm.

ਅਨਭੈ [ənbhɛ], **ਅਨਭੌ** [ənbhɔ] See ਅਨਭਉ, ਅਨਭਯ and ਅਨਭਵ. "kərta hoɪ su ənbhɛ rəhɛ."–bher rəvdas. 2 ਅਨ੍ਯ-ਭਯ other fear. "ənbhɛ vɪsre namɪ səmaɪa."–gəu m 1. 'With the Divine imbibed, vanishes the other fear.'

ਅਨਮਨ [ənmən], **ਅਨਮਨਾ** [ənməna] *adj* attached to other than the One; fickle-minded. 2 sad, melancholy. "sunkɛ sɪkh ənmən hvɛ ae."–GPS.

ਅਨਮਾਰਗ [ənmarəg] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* wrong or false path. 2 ਅਨ੍ਯ-ਮਾਰਗ the other route.

ਅਨਮਿਖ [ənmɪkh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮਿਸ਼ *adj* without blinking, with constant stare. 2 *n* a fish. 3 The god who does not blink. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used ənmɪkh for time. "tɪh ənmɪkh mukh bhəi ərunta."–NP. 'Then the face got ruddy, is a transform of blink.'

ਅਨਮੀਲਾ [ənmila] *adj* not aligned. See ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ.

ਅਨਮੇਖ [ənmekh] See ਅਨਮਿਖ.

ਅਨਮੇਵ [ənmev] *adj* ਅਮੇਯ immeasurable. 2 unlimited, boundless. "nanki sunə̄t hərkhə̄t ənmev ə̄g."–NP.

ਅਨਮੋਲ [ənmol] *Skt* ਅਮੁਲਯ *adj* priceless, precious. **2** expensive.

ਅਨਮੰਡ [ənmãḍ] *adj* undecorated. **2** See ਅਨਿਮੰਡ.

ਅਨਯ [ənəy] *Skt n* against ਨਯ (justice) injustice. "səməs mənĩd prəkas nəy, təm ənəy nəsae."–*GPS.* 'Light of justice equals that of the sun.' **2** inauspicious.

ਅਨਰ [ənər] *n* an impotent person. **2** a coward, timid person.

ਅਨਰਸ [ənrəs] *adj* ਅਨਯ-ਰਸ other taste. "ənrəs cukɛ hərɪrəs mə̃nɪ vəsae."–*majh ə m 3.* **2** insipid, tasteless. "hor ənrəs səbh bisre."–*ənə̃du.* **3** renouncer of taste. "dehrəsā vəllõ ənrəs hoe hɛ̃n."–*bhəgtavli.* **4** *n* antagonism, discord, hostility. **5** a literary defect inhering conflicting qualities; poets have defined five categories of ənrəs: "prətynik nirəs vɪrəs keshəv duhsə̃dhan patraduṣṭ kəbbɪt bəhu kərhĩ nə sukəvɪ bəkhan."–*rəsɪk prɪya.* (a) pretynɪk is mixing of love, power, pity and horror. (b) nirəs is expressing love hypocritically. (c) vɪrəs is writing about copulation amidst sorrow. (d) mixing up of friendship and hostility is duhsadhən. (e) writing contrary to the context is patraduṣṭ. **6** Some poets have mentioned the savour of quiescent peace as an ənrəs. In their opinion quiescence spoils poetics; they therefore uphold only eight rəsas in poetic literature. **7** *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਸ a mixture of two savours. See ਆਨਰਸ.

ਅਨਰਗਲ [ənərgəl] *Skt* अनर्गल *adj* without restraint, unrestrained, free.

ਅਨਰਤ [ənrət] *adj* without love, loveless, sad. **2** ਅਨਯ-ਰਤ who loves someone else. **3** *Skt* अनृत *n* a lie, an untruth. "əhə̃mət ənrət kumɪt hɪt."–*kan m 5.* "matvə̃ mədyə̃ kunarə̃ ənrətə̃."–*kəlki.*

ਅਨਰਥ [ənərəth] *Skt* अनर्थ *n* a wrong meaning, contrary implication. **2** wealth sinfully acquired. **3** violence, oppression. "kərɪ kərɪ ənərəth vɪhajhi maɪa."–*asa m 5.* **4** *part* in vain, futile.

ਅਨਰਾਉ [ənrau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਾਗ *n* love, affection, amorous attachment. "nanək kɛ mənɪ ɪhu ənrau."–*sukhməni.* **2** ਅਨੁਰਾਵ echo, reverberation.

ਅਨਰਾਗ [ənrag] See ਅਨੁਰਾਗ. **2** without love, bereft of love. See ਅਨਰਾਗੀ 2.

ਅਨਰਾਗਾ [ənraga], **ਅਨਰਾਗੀ** [ənragi] *adj* ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ lover. "gurmukhɪ so ənraga."–*sor m 1.* "surətɪ sũnɪ ənragi."–*gəu kəbir.* "nɪjghərɪ bəstəu pəvənu ənragi."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **2** ਅਨ (without) ਰਾਗ (love), stoical. "səbh məhɪ vəsɛ ətit ənragi."–*bhɛr m 3.*

ਅਨਰਾਧਾ [ənradha] *Skt* अनिरूद्ध *adj* unrestrained, headstrong. "jən bɪcrɛ ənradha."–*sri beni.* **2** See ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ.

ਅਨਰੁਕਤ [ənrukət] See ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਨਰੁੱਧ [ənruddh] See ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ.

ਅਨਰੂਪ [ənrup] *adj* ill-formed, ugly. "rup ənrup moro kəchu nə bicarɪo."–*toḍi m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਅਨੁਰੂਪ *adj* similar, resembling, like. "dhərənɪ me səlɪl jɛse kup ənrup[1] kɛ bɪməl jəl chae hɛ̃."–*BGK.* **3** proper, suitable. "jo ənrupɪo ṭhakur merɛ hoɪ rəhi uh bat."–*guj m 5.* **4** concordant. **5** other or different form.

ਅਨਲ [ənəl] *Skt* अनल *n* what never gets satiated; a fire. "əudh ənəl tənu tɪn ko mə̃dəru."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** representing the numeral three because three fires are recognised. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. **3** *Skt* ਅਨਿਲ source of life; wind, air. "ənəl əgəm jɛse ləhərɪ məɪo dədhɪ."–*sor rəvdas.* 'Waves come into being on account of strong wind rising above the ocean.' **4** *Skt* अनिल a bird also called ənəlpəkṣ, supposed always to stay in the sky. Its eggs ripen in the sky during their fall to the earth, and the poults

[1] Traditional scholars use this term for 'expressing' as well.

begin flying in the air without ever touching the earth. "ənəl əkas pāchi ḍolbo kərət hɛ." –*əkal.* See ਉਨਕਾ and ਹੁਮਾ.

ਅਨਲਹੱਕ [ənəlhəkk] *A* انا الحق I am God. "ənəlhəkk bolyo vɪkhɪata."–*NP.* The followers of Vedant philosophy, who like the Sufi saints consider themselves Brahma, make this utterance, See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਅਨਲਪਕ੍ਸ਼ [ənəlpəkṣ], **ਅਨਲਪੰਛੀ** [ənəlpāchi] See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਨਲਵਾਉ [ənəlvau] *n* fire-like air, scorching wind. **2** a hot suffocating, sand laden wind of the desert of Arabia, Africa etc. which causes many to parch to death and others to get stranded. *A* سموم. "ənəl vau bhərəm bhulai." –*maru solhe m 3.* **3** fire without life-sustaining oxygen in which man cannot remain alive; carbon dioxide. "ātər lobh bhərəm ənəlvau, diva bəlɛ no sojhi paɪ."–*asa m 3.*

ਅਨਲੁ [ənəlu] fire. See ਅਨਲ. "muktɛ gurɪ ənəlu bujhaɪa."–*ram kəbir.*

ਅਨਵਸਥਾ [ənəvəstha] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸ੍ਥਾ: *n* lack of firmness in thought and speech. **2** a blemish of speech wherein the device does not lead to a conclusion, as in. "je ko bujhɛ hovɛ səcɪaru; dhəvlɛ upərɪ keta bharu? dhərti horu pərɛ horu horu; tɪs te bharu təlɛ kəvəṇu joru?"–*jəpu.*

ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ [ənəvəsthɪtɪ] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸ੍ਥਿਤਿ *n* vacillation, unsteadiness. **2** lack of support. **3** instability of mind even after meditation. **4** See ਅਨਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਨਵਸਰ [ənəvsər] a literary figure describing the execution of action at the wrong time, rendering it useless.

Example:

"suke sərvərɪ palɪ bādhavɛ,
luṇe khet həthvarɪ kərɛ.
aɪo cor turā̃t-hɪ lɛgaɪo,
meri rakhət mugədh phɪrɛ.
jɪhva bəcən sudh nəhi nɪksɛ,
təb re dhərəm ki as kərɛ."
–*asa kəbir.*

"jəb ghər mādərɪ agɪ ləgani,
kəḍhɪ kup kəḍhɛ pənɪhare."
–*nəṭ ə m 4.*

ਅਨਵਦ੍ਯ [ənəvədy] *Skt adj* free from ਅਵਦ੍ਯ (defect), appreciable, admirable, praiseworthy. "əjər əmər ənəvədy əbhekha."–*NP.*

ਅਨਵਰ [ənvər] *A* انور *adj* illuminating, shining, very bright. **2** *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਵਰ, not inferior, superior.

ਅਨਵਰ ਖ਼ਾਨ [ənvər xan] a ranked holder in the army of the chief Mukhlas Khan. He fought against Guru Hargobind during the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨਵਰਤਯਨ [ənvərtyən] See ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ.

ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ [ənvauṇa] *v* to make available, send for. "ənvayo həm ne tɪs bhā̃t."–*GPS.* **2** ਅਨ੍ਹਵਾਉਣਾ to get something or someone washed or bathed. "rup sī̃dhu ənvae."–*parəs.*

ਅਨਵਾਇਆ [ənvaɪa] *adj* called for, sent for. **2** ਨੁਵਾਯਾ got bathed, helped in having a bath.

ਅਨਵਾਨ [ənvan] *A* عنوان a title, heading. **2** a beginning. **3** a preface, foreword.

ਅਨਵਾਰ [ənvar] *A* انوار plural of ਨੂਰ, light, flashes.

ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ [ənvrəṇ] . See ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ.

ਅਨਾਸ [ənas] *adj* hopeless, undesired. "ənasā̃ udasi."–*dətt.* **2** indestructible. "nəmo nəmo ənas ko." **3** *Skt* without ਨਾਸਾ (nose), noseless.

ਅਨਾਸਉਚ [ənasəuc] See ਅਨਾਸੌਚ.

ਅਨਾਸਨ [ənasən] *adj* without a seat or position. **2** *Skt* ਅਨਸ਼ਨ food.

ਅਨਾਸਿਰ [ənasɪr] *A* عناصر plural of ਉਨਸਰ. the five elements: earth, air, water, fire and ether.

ਅਨਾਸੌਚ [ənasɔc] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੌਚ *n* uncleanliness, impurity. "ənasɔc nama məhā sur sohe." –*parəs.*

ਅਨਾਹਤ [ənahət], **ਅਨਾਹਤਿ** [ənahətɪ], **ਅਨਾਹਤੁ** [ənahətu] *adj* not wounded, unhurt. **2** indestructible, deathless. "adɪ ənil ənadɪ ənahətɪ."

–jəpu. **3** *n* one who has not been killed; the Creator, the transcendent One. "jotɪ sərup ənahət lagi, kəhu həlal kɪa kia."*–prəbha kəbir.* **4** According to Amarkosh it is a piece of cloth that has not been beaten in washing by the washerman. **5** See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਨਾਹਾਰ [ənahar], **ਅਨਾਹਾਰੀ** [ənahari] *Skt* अनाहारिन् *adj* without food, fasting.

ਅਨਾਗਾ [ənaga], **ਅਨਾਗੀ** [ənagi] *adv* without missing a day or time, regularly, continuously. "dan deu ənagi sə̃ghər rəccɪa."*–cə̃ḍi 3.* **2** *adj* unprecedented.

ਅਨਾਚਾਰ [ənacar] See ਅਨਚਾਰ.

ਅਨਾਜ [ənaj], **ਅਨਾਜੁ** [ənaju] *n* foodgrain, corn, cereals, See ਅਨਾਦ. "ənaju məgəu sət si ka." *–dhəna dhə̃na.*

ਅਨਾਤ [ənat] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤ *adj* bathed; who has taken a bath. **2** sends for, obtains. **3** something fetched.

ਅਨਾਤਮ [ənatəm] *Skt* अनात्म *adj* soulless, inert. **2** *n* five elements which are different from the soul. **3** without conscience. "ə̃g hin əbhə̃g ənatəm."*–japu.*

ਅਨਾਥ [ənath] *adj* unprotected. **2** indigent, destitute, orphan.

ਅਨਾਥਹਨਾਥ [ənathəhnath] **ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ** [ənathnath] *adj* master of all orphans. "ənathəhnath dəɪal sukhsagər."*–sar m 5.* **2** *n* God who is the master of the orphans. "pətɪt udharən ənathnath."*–gəu thɪti m 5.*

ਅਨਾਥਾਲਯ [ənathaləy] *n* a house for the homeless, an orphanage.

ਅਨਾਦ [ənad] *Skt* अन्नाद *n* God who accepts all. **2** *adj* who eats corn or cooked food. **3** corn, grain, etc. **4** rootless, without a beginning. **5** *n* a four lined vərṇɪk stanza, also called vapi, organised as *SSS*, *ISS*, *S*, I, with pauses after every fourth vərəṇ (character):

Example:

cəlle baṇ, rukkɛ gɛṇ; mətte sur, rətte nɛṇ.
ḍhəkke ḍhol, ḍhuki ḍhal; chuṭṭẽ baṇ, uṭṭhɛ jval.*–ramav.*

6 *Skt adj* without ਨਾਦ (sound), soundless. **7** *A* عناد enmity, hostility.

ਅਨਾਦੱਤ [ənadətt] *n* lack of charity, parsimony, miserliness. "ɪtɛ dətt dhayo ənadətt uttə̃." *–parəs.* 'From here rushed charity, from there came miserliness.'

ਅਨਾਦਰ [ənadər] *n* disrespect, insult, dishonour.

ਅਨਾਦਿ [ənadɪ] *Skt adj* sans beginning ever-existent. "adi ənil ənadɪ ənahət."*–jəpu.* **2** victuals, provisions. "ənəl ənadɪ kiəu." *–səvɛye m 4 ke.* "dhə̃n ənadɪ bhukhe kəvəl ṭəhkev."*–gə̃ḍ kəbir.* "devhɪ̃ səbhən ənadɪ." *–NP.*

ਅਨਾਮ [ənam] *Skt* अनामन् *adj* nameless. "ənam hɛ."*–japu.* "jəg nam səhə̃s ənam əho."*–NP.* **2** *Skt* ਅਨਾਮਯ without ਆਮਯ (disease), healthy. "tən ənam mən anəd hɛ."*–NP.* **3** See ਇਨਾਮ.

ਅਨਾਮਯ [ənaməy] *adj* having no disease, healthy. "əkhɪl ənaməy krɪpa tumari."*–GPS.*

ਅਨਾਮਾ [ənama], **ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ** [ənamɪka] *Skt* finger next to the little finger which is sinful to name because it was with this finger that Shiv had cut Brahma's head. At the time of an oblation, a ring of grass is worn on it so that its impurity goes away. "nɪj ənamɪka te su bəgai."*–GPS.* 'took the ring from Anamika and threw it away.'

ਅਨਾਮੀ [ənami] *adj* nameless. **2** ਅਨਾਮਯ without disease. "kərhũ əvər ko kɛs ənami."*–NP.* **3** prize-winning, fit for the award.

ਅਨਾਮੈਂ [ənamẽ] See ਅਨਾਮਯ.

ਅਨਾਯਾਸ [ənayas] *adv* without ਆਯਾਸ (effort), effortlessly. "ənayas səbh hi bənjaɪ."*–GPS.*

ਅਨਾਯੁਧ [ənayudh] *Skt adj* unarmed, without weapons.

ਅਨਾਰ [ənar] *adj* without ਨਾਰ (neck), neckless. **2** *P* انار *n* a pomegranate, *L* punica granatum. A sweet pomegranate heals thirst and sickness

of throat, strengthens semen and is constipative. Seedless pomegranates of Kandhar are the best. Its sour type is used in preparing sauces and condiments. Its rind called 'naspal' is used in several medicines.

ਅਨਾਰਦਾਣਾ [ənardaṇa] *n* dried seeds of pomegranate used in sauces and condiments.

ਅਨਾਰਯ [ənarəy] *Skt* अनार्य *n* non-Aryan. **2** a clumsy fellow, a naive person. **3** an uncultured fellow; a rustic.

ਅਨਾਲਕਾ [ənalka] *adj* not a companion. "khāḍɪa bhərəm ənal ka."–*maru solhe m 5.* **2** without sloth.

ਅਨਾਲੋਭ [ənalobh] *n* absence of greed, contentment.

ਅਨਾਲੰਬ [ənalə̃b] *adj* without a support or a stay. "ənalə̃b ləkh sis jhukava."–*GPS.*

ਅਨਾਵਨ [ənavən] *v* to bathe, to have bath. "jəl nɪkas pun sɪkkh ənave."–*GPS.* **2** *n* bringing or fetching.

ਅਨਾਵਰਤ [ənavərət] *adj* without ਆਵਰਤ (circling or turning) i.e. not rotating, not turning back, not revolving. "ənavərət birā̃ məhā̃ vərət dhara."–*parəs.* **2** *Skt* अनावृत not covered, uncovered, open.

ਅਨਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ [ənavrɪṣṭɪ] *n* absence of rain, drought.

ਅਨਾੜੀ [ənaṛi] *adj* who does not know how to feel ਨਾੜੀ (pulse), who is an incompetent physician. **2** *Skt* ਅਨ-ਏਡ foolish, unintelligent. "əsə̃t ənaṛi kəde nə bujhɛ."–*gəu m 3.*

ਅਨਿ [ənɪ] See ਅਨਿ. **2** *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯ *adj* other. "ənɪ nə upav kərhā̃."–*asa m 5.* 'not to make any deliberate effort.' **3** army. "həu mɛ ənɪ sɪu ləṛɪ mərɛ."–*bavən.*

ਅਨਿਆਂਉ [ənɪā̃u], **ਅਨਿਆਇ** [ənɪaɪ] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯਾਯ *n* inequity, injustice. "ta kəṛiɛ je ənɪaɪ ko mərta."–*bhɛr m 5.* See ਅਨ੍ਯਾਯ.

ਅਨਿਆਈ [ənɪai] See ਅਨ੍ਯਾਯੀ.

ਅਨਿਆਸ [ənɪas] *Skt* ਅਨਾਯਾਸ *adv* without effort, effortlessly. **2** without ਆਯਾਸ (hard work).

ਅਨਿਆਰਾ [ənɪara], **ਅਨਿਆਰੋ** [ənɪaro] *adj* pointed. **2** not different, ordinary. **3** *n* the crescent moon that has two sharp points on the second day. "bhal bɪrajət hɛ ənɪaro."–*cərɪtr 1.*

ਅਨਿਸ੍ਟ [ənɪṣṭ] *Skt adj* not dear; against desire. **2** *n* a loss, harm, an evil omen.

ਅਨਿਕ [ənɪk] *adj* not one; many, several. "ənɪk bhog bɪkhɪa ke kərɛ."–*sukhməni.* **2** *Skt* ਕਨਕ *n* gold. "ənɪk kəṭək jɛse bhulpəre."–*sor rəvdas.* **3** *A* عرق travel, journey. **4** an attack, a charge. "kərɪ kərɪ harɪo ənɪk bəhu bhati choḍ-hɪ kət-hu nahī̃."–*gəu m 5.* 'After launching several attacks on lust, I have met with defeat.'

ਅਨਿਕਤ [ənɪkət] ਅਨੇਕਧਾ *adv* in many ways, of many kinds. "khoj əsə̃kha ənɪkət pə̃tha."–*dev m 5.* **2** *n* plurality, multiplicity.

ਅਨਿਕਧਾ [ənɪkdha] *adv* ਅਨੇਕ *vr* in many ways, by several means.

ਅਨਿਕਮੁਖੀ [ənɪkmukhi] *adj* multi-faced, having several months. **2** *n* Sheshnag, a thousand-hooded cobra. **3** Shiv, with five-faces. **4** Ravan, ten-headed. **5** Brahma, four-faced. **6** Kartikeya, six-faced.

ਅਨਿਕਰੰਗੀ [ənɪkrə̃gi] *n* the Creator, who enacts a multifarious play; the universal form.

ਅਨਿਗ [ənɪg] *adj* many. **2** *n* limbless, Kamdev, god of love, Cupid. "sũdər ənɪg bhau kərət phɪrət."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਨਿਗਭਾਉ [ənɪgbhau] many moods. **2** ਅਨੰਗਭਾਵ the idea of love, See ਰੁਪਕੀ.

ਅਨਿੱਛ [ənɪcch] *adj* sans desire.

ਅਨਿਛਿੱਤ [ənɪcchɪt] *Skt* अनिच्छित *adj* undesired, unwanted.

ਅਨਿਤ [ənɪt], **ਅਨਿੰਤ** [ənī̃t], **ਅਨਿਤੁ** [ənɪtu], **ਅਨਿਤ੍ਯ** [ənɪty] *adj* not perpetual; transitory, momentary. "ənɪt bɪuhar əcar bɪdhɪ hinət."–*kan m 5.* **2** not fixed, unappointed. "ənī̃t hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਨਿੰਦ [ənī̃d] *n* opposite of ਨਿੰਦਾ; praise,

appreciation. "təj kam krodh ənĩd nĩda." –asa chə̃t m 5. 'Forsake lust, rage, praise and vilification.' **2** *Skt* ਅਨਿੰਦਜ *adj* not fit to be vilified; praiseworthy. "jo ənĩd nĩd kərɪ chodɪo."–*guj m 5.*

ਅਨਿਨ [ənɪn], **ਅਨਿੰਨ** [ənĩn] *Skt* ਅਨਨਜ *adj* not attached to any one; worshipping One only. "das ənĩn mero nɪjrup."–*sar namdev.* See ਅਨੰਨ.

ਅਨਿਪ [ənɪp] *n* chief of ਅਨਿ (army); commander.

ਅਨਿਬੱਧ [ənɪbəddh] *Skt* अनिबद्ध *adj* untied, unbound. **2** *n* a musical instrument without a metallic or fibre strand tied to different tune-setters.

ਅਨਿਮਿਖ [ənɪmɪkh], **ਅਨਿਮੇਖ** [ənɪmekh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮੇਸ *adj* without blinking; staring. **2** *n* a fish. **3** god; it is mentioned in the Purans like Bhagvat that gods do not blink.

ਅਨਿਮੰਡ [ənɪmə̃ḍ] *adj* adornment of the army, military decoration.

ਅਨਿਯਤ [ənɪyət] *Skt adj* unconfirmed, uncertain. **2** ephemeral. **3** transitory.

ਅਨਿਯਾਰਾ [ənɪyara] See ਅਨਿਆਰਾ.

ਅਨਿਰਖ [ənɪrəkh] *adj* priceless. **2** which cannot be seen or observed. "ənɪrəkh səb uccro." –*brəhəm*

ਅਨਿਰਤ [ənɪrət] *Skt* अनृत *n* different from truth; falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀ [ənɪrvəcni], **ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ** [ənɪrvəcniy] *Skt* अनिर्वचनीय *adj* inexpressible, beyond expression. "ləkh-hu ənɪrvəcni ɪhu yãte." –*GPS.* **2** *n* God.

ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ [ənɪrukət] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* which can't be uttered; unspeakable.

ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ [ənɪruddh] *Skt* अनिरुद्ध *adj* who cannot be stopped; unrestrainable. **2** *n* grandson of Lord Krishan, son of Pradyuman born to Rukmi's daughter, and father of Vajar.

Ban's daughter, Ukha, fell in love with Aniruddh and with the help of her shrewd friend Chitarlekha, she brought him to her father's town Shonitpur. When Ban heard of this, he sent many warriors to capture Aniruddh but he killed them all. At last Ban somehow imprisoned Aniruddh. At this Krishan, Balram and Pradyuman went to get him released. A fierce battle took place. Ban was a devotee of Shiv whom he called for help. Shiv and Sakand sided with Ban. Lord Krishan wounded Shiv and Sakand was wounded by Garur and Pradyuman. At last on Shiv's request Krishan released Ban, and Aniruddh along with Usha came to their home at Dvarka. "sə̃g ləyo ənɪruddh ko."–*krɪsən.* See ਊਖਾ. **3** a rope to tie animals with. **4** an emissary, envoy. **5** Shiv.

ਅਨਿਲ [ənɪl] *n* air. "ənɪl beṛa həʊ khevɪ nə sakəʊ."–*bəsə̃t namdev.* **2** gout, paralysis. **3** See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਨਿਲਕੁਮਾਰ [ənɪlkumar] *n* son of the Wind; Hanuman. **2** Bhimsen.

ਅਨਿਲਭੁਕ [ənɪlbhuk] *Skt n* a serpent which lives on air. **2** *adj* who consumes air to remain alive.

ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ [ənɪvərtɪn] *Skt* अनिवर्तिन् *adj* who does not turn back, impetuous. "ənɪvərtɪn nɪvərətkɛ."–*cərɪtr 137.* 'pushing back the impetuous ones.'

ਅਨੀ [əni] *n* a point, pointed end. **2** army. See ਅਣਿ. "kɛ kɛ bəl sũbh ki həni əni."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਨੀਆਲਾ [əniala] *adj* pointed. "ram bhəgətɪ aniale tir."–*gəʊ kəbir.* See ਅਣਿ.

ਅਨੀਸ [ənis] *adj* who has no ਈਸ (master); orphan. **2** chief of the army; commander-in-chief. **3** soul separated from its Creator.

ਅਨੀਸ਼੍ਵਰਵਾਦੀ [əniṣɪrvərvadi] *Skt* अनीश्वरवादिन् *adj* atheist.

ਅਨੀਹ [ənih] *Skt adj* without desire, uncaring.

ਅਨੀਕ [ənik] *Skt n* army. **2** a battle, war. **3** a battlefield.

ਅਨੀਕਨੀ [ənikni], **ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ** [ənɪkɪni] *Skt* अनीकिनी

n a blue lotus, lily. **2** an army composed of 2,187 chariots, 2,187 elephants, 6,561 horses and 10,935 foot soldiers. **3** army. "bɪcəl bɪthər ɛse bhajgi ənikni."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਨੀਤ [ənit] *Skt* ਅਨਿਤ੍ਯ *adj* not perpetual; for a brief period. **2** injustice. See ਅਨੀਤਿ. **3** fetched. See ਆਨੀਤ. **4** some other place. See ਅਨ੍ਯਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਨੀਤਿ [ənitɪ] *n* absence of ਨੀਤਿ; injustice. **2** *adj* ਅਨਿਤ੍ਯ not always, for a few days. "jəlɪ dhovɛ bəhu dehɪ ənitɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਨੀਤੇ [ənite] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯਤ੍ਰ *adv* at some other place. **2** in evil and falsehood. "gavhɪ gite citɪ ənite... bɪn nave mənɪ jhuṭh ənite.."–*asa ə m 1.* 'Reciting hymns, the mind wanders to other places, and is deprived of the Divine.' **3** See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੀਰਾਇ ਜੀ [ənɪraɪ ji] See ਅਣੀ ਰਾਇ.

ਅਨੀਲ [ənil], **ਅਨੀਲੁ** [ənilu] *adj* white, bright. **2** without form or colour. "adɪ ənilu ənadɪ ənahətɪ."–*jəpu.* **3** beyond count i.e. countless, boundless, uncountable. **4** See ਨੀਲ.

ਅਨੁ [ənu] *n* ਅੰਨ corn, cereals. "ənu dhənu bəhuta upjɛ."–*səva m 3.* **2** *Skt prep* when added to words, it carries the sense of after, equal, with, each, repeatedly, etc. as in ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ (following, succeeding) ਅਨੁਦਿਨ (daily), ਅਨੁਰੂਪ (resembling) etc. **3** See ਅਣੁ.

ਅਨੁਆਰ [ənuar] See ਅਨੁਹਾਰ.

ਅਨੁਸਰਣ [ənusərəṇ] *n* the act of pursuing, conforming. **2** imitation.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ [ənuṣasən] *Skt n* an order. **2** an advice, a precept. **3** thirteenth chapter of Mahabharat.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ [ənusar] *Skt adj* according to. **2** like, resembling.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ [ənusari] *adj* following. **2** conforming.

ਅਨੁਸੁਤ [ənusut] *adj* diffused, pervasive, See ਅਨੁਸ੍ਯੂਤ. "nɪj ənusut səbhɪn me dekhɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਨੁਸ੍ਟੁਪ [ənuṣṭup], **ਅਨੁਸ੍ਟੁਭ** [ənuṣṭubh] *n* a vərṇɪk stanza of two lines, each with sixteen characters, that is, four quarter-units of eight characters, making a total of 32 characters. The fifth and sixth characters of each quarter-units are ləghu and guru respectively. The seventh character of the fourth quarter-unit must also be ləghu. This poetic form is often used in Sanskrit compositions. It is also called a ṣəlok. In Sanskrit books there are many metres but while counting, only a stanza of 32 words is taken as a ṣəlok.

Example:

विज्ञानेनासिना येन त्वज्ञानं नवरङ्गकम्
हन्यते नम्यतेऽस्माभि: सगोविन्दहरि र्गुरू:
–*guru nanək sətotr rətnakər.*

kijɛ man nə bhulkɛ, vɪdya rup dhənadɪ ko,
dharo prem suṣilta gurumət dhəro cɪt.

ਅਨੁਸ਼੍ਠਾਨ [ənuṣṭhan] *Skt n* commencement of work. **2** recitation of magical incantations in accordance with the prescribed procedure. **3** the idea of performing religious deeds.

ਅਨੁਸ਼੍ਣ [ənuṣən] *Skt* अनुष्ण *adj* not hot; cold.

ਅਨੁਸ੍ਯੂਤ [ənusyut] *Skt adj* sewn, stitched. **2** all-pervasive.

ਅਨੁਸ੍ਵਾਰ [ənusvar] *Skt n* a vowel pronounced in conjunction with some nasal symbol like bɪ̃di and ṭɪppi. It nasalizes the vowel as in sə̃t məhə̃t, jə̃tu, tə̃tr etc.

ਅਨੁਹਰ [ənuhər] See ਅਨੁਹਰਣ and ਅਨੁਹਾਰ. "kərhɪ̃ krɪty nər ənuhər hoi."–*GPS.*

ਅਨੁਹਰਣ [ənuhərəṇ] *Skt n* copying, imitation.

ਅਨੁਹਾਰ [ənuhar] *adj* similar, equal. "sənmukh devi ke gəyo sələbh dip ənuhar."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **2** *n* a form, shape. **3** resemblance.

ਅਨੁਕਤ [ənukət] *Skt* ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* unsaid, unspoken. "ənukət prabha hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukərəṇ] *Skt n* an imitation. **2** an act performed in conformity with another. **3** pursuit of a law-suit. **4** a word formed with sound as its basis, onomatopoeia as ਘੜੰਮ, ਧੜੰਮ, ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲ [ənukul] *Skt adj* who helps a drowning

person like a shore or the bank (kul); a helper. 2 conforming. 3 benefactor. 4 who gives support.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤਾ [ənukulta] *n* conformity, concord, See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ [ənukula] *n* a vərṇɪk metre also known as mɔktɪkəmala. It has four lines, each line being organised as : SII,SSI,III,S,S with pauses at the fifth character and the sixth character thereafter.

Example:

ṣri guru sevo, jənəm sudharo,
kaməṛu hɔmɛ, mən nəhɪ dharo,
aləs tyago, kɪrət kəmao,
hvɛ upkari, jəg sukh pao.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ [ənukə̃pa] *Skt* अनुकम्पा *n* the act of trembling on account of another's distress; pity, kindness. "mujh pər nɪj ənukə̃pa dharhu." –*NP.*

ਅਨੁਕੰਪੇਨਾ [ənukə̃pɛna] *adj* abode of kindness; compassion, beneficence. "sun ṣrɔnən bɛna ənukə̃pɛna bani bhɔni rəsal."–*NP.*

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤ [ənukt] See ਅਨੁਕਤ.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ [ənuktnɪmɪtta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸੋਕ੍ਤਿ. (c)

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮ [ənukrəm] *Skt n* succession, order.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਣਿਕਾ [ənukrəmṇɪka] *Skt n* a serial list or table of contents, index.

ਅਨੁਖੰਗ [ənukhə̃g] *Skt* ਅਨੁਸੰਗ *n* compassion, beneficence. 2 connection, bond. 3 the process of bringing words from one line to another as in Guru Amardas's compositions in order to complete the sense. "cəhu jug məhɪ ə̃mrɪtu saci baṇi, sɪdh sadhɪk tərs-hɪ səbh lɔɪ; purɛ bhagɪ pərapətɪ hɔɪ."–*dhəna m 3.* Here the word ə̃mrɪt of the first line has to be brought into the third line too, in order to complete the meaning of that line. This is ənuṣə̃g.

ਅਨੁਗ [ənug] *Skt adj* ਅਨੁ (behind) ਗ (moving), follower. 2 a servant, footman, dependent. "ənug apne ko əbhedan dati."–*chəkke.*

ਅਨੁਗਣੀ [ənugəni] *Skt* army, which is composed of followers and servants.–*sənama.*

ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ [ənugami] *Skt* अनुगामिन् a follower. 2 an employee, a servant, slave.

ਅਨੁਗੁਣ [ənuguṇ] a figure of speech in which the company enhances the merit of the companion.

Example:

sadho ! ɪh mən gəhɪo nə jai,
cə̃cəl trɪsna sə̃g bəsət hɛ,
yate thɪr nã rəhai.–*gəu m 9.*

bəlɪhari guru apṇe dɪuhaṛi sədvar,
jɪnɪ maṇəs te devte kie kərət nə lagi var.
–*var asa.*

manəs jənəm əmol hɛ, hoɪ əmol sadhusə̃g pae.
–*BG*

ਅਨੁਗਯਾ [ənugya] *Skt* अनुज्ञा *n* an order, a command. 2 a figure of speech involving a description of one finding virtue in a matter popularly considered bad.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri jamhɪ gun gae, ...
ənədu gəribi sadh sə̃gɪ jɪtu prəbhu cɪt ae, ...
pisənu pisɪ oḍhɪ kamri sukh mənu sə̃tokhae, ...
nəgən phɪrət rə̃gɪ ek kɛ ohu sobha pae.
–*suhi m 5.*

jetək kanən ke dukh hɛ̃,
səbh se sukh kɛ tən pɛ ənumano.–*ramav.*
bhai ləddhe kəhyo suno premi mere gurubhai!
kəl həm ramdaspuri vɪkhe javẽge,
kala mukh kərkɛ səvar hoɪ gədhe pər,
sətta bəlvə̃ḍ ko gunah bəxṣavẽge.

ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹ [ənugrəh], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [ənugrəhɪ], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹੁ** [ənugrəhu] *Skt* अनुग्रह *n* kindness, mercy. "bhəɪo ənugrəhu prəsadɪ sə̃təṇ kɛ."–*sor m 5.*

ਅਨੁਚਰ [ənucər] *Skt n* a follower. 2 a servant, an attendant.

ਅਨੁਚਰਣੀ [ənucərṇi] *n* an army, that has a collection of servants.–*sənama.* 2 *adj* following one's commander.

ਅਨੁਚਿਤ [ənucɪt] *Skt adj* improper, unbecoming.

ਅਨੁਜ [ənuj] *Skt n* younger brother. "jivət ənuj nam tɪh lalu."–*NP.* **2** born later. "rəhu ənuj adɪ pəd dijɛ." 'wood got from a tree, and a gun or musket made from it.'

ਅਨੁਜਾ [ənuja] *Skt n* younger sister, born later.

ਅਨੁੱਤਮ [ənuttəm] *Skt adj* not good. **2** having none better than itself, the best.

ਅਨੁਦੱਤ [ənudatt] *Skt* अनुदात्त *adj* ਅਨ-ਉਦੱਤ inferior, of no consequence, worthless. **2** low tone, abated voice.

ਅਨੁਦਿਨ [ənudɪn] *Skt adv* each day, daily, always.

ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ [ənunasɪk] *Skt adj* nasal sounds ŋ, ɲ, ṇ, n, m.

ਅਨੁਨਾਦ [ənunad] *Skt n* an echo, a resonance, reverberation.

ਅਨੁਪਸਿਥਤਿ [ənupəsthɪtɪ] *Skt n* absence.

ਅਨੁਪੱਤਿ [ənup pəttɪ] *Skt n* tactlessness, irrationality, deviousness. **2** impropriety. **3** inability. **4** non-achievement.

ਅਨੁਪਮ [ənupəm] *Skt adj* matchless, incomparable.

ਅਨੁਪਲਬਧਿ [ənupləbədhɪ] *Skt* अनुपलब्धि *n* non-achievement, non-attainment. **2** knowledge of non-existence, for example, to know that a horse is not an elephant, is in fact non-knowing.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [ənupan] *Skt n* something gulped to take medicine, as water with a tablet. **2** water, etc. taken after food.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰ [ənupar] short form for ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰੀ [ənupari] *adj* possessing matchless beauty.

ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ [ənupras] a figure of speech, drawing its charm from the sameness of sound in words, is called alliteration or assonance. This is also called pədmɛtri and vərəṇ mɛtri. Scholar have recognized five types of ənupras: chek, vrɪttɪ, ṣrutɪ, laṭ and ə̃ty.

(a) When a sound repeatedly appears in the middle or beginning of words, it is called chekanupras.

Examples:

gavɛ ko vɪdya vɪkhəm vicaru.–*jəpu.*

kucɪl kərupɪ kunarɪ kuləkhni
pɪrka səhəju nə janɪa.–*sar m 1.*

chətrdhari chətripətɪ chɛlrup chɪtɪnath,
chonikər chayabər chətripətɪ gaiɛ.–*gyan.*

pərəmpurəkh pərmesur svami pavən pəun əhari–*həzare 10.*

chəlrupi cheli səda chəki rəhɪt chɪtɪ mahɪ
əchəl chələt chɪtɪ pətɪn ko chəli kɔn te jahĩ ?
–*cərɪtr 70.*

(b) If the same sound appears repeatedly at the end of words in the same line or stanza, it is called vrɪtyənupras:

Example:

dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən
rə̃gɪ rə̃gi kərtari re.–*asa m 5.*

namu dhɪai səda səkhai səhəj subhai govĩda,
gəṇɪt mɪṭai cuki dhai kəde nə vɪapɛ məncĩda.
–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

nam kam bɪhin pekhət dham hũ nəhɪ jahɪ.
–*japu.*

kəhũ devtan ke dɪvan me vɪrajman,
kəhũ danvan ko gumanmətɪ det ho.–*əkal.*
kahũ ko tənɛya hɛ nə mɛya jãke bhɛya kou,
choni hũ ke chɛya chohḍ kasõ pritɪ laiɛ.–*gyan.*

(c) Sounds articulated at the same place (dental, labial part of body) appearing in the same line constitute ṣrutyənupras.

Example:

tɪthɛ ghəṛiɛ sura sɪdha ki sudhɪ.–*jəpu.*

In this line t, th, s, dh, are all dental.

(d) The same words carrying different meanings according to their position in a line they figure in, form laṭanupras.

Example:

gavɛ ko taṇu hovɛ kɪsɛ taṇu.–*jəpu.*

The meaning of this verse depends on where the pause is placed in the text, that is, whether the pause precedes the first taṇu or follows it. In the sentence "jao mət ṭhəhɪro ɪhā." the sense conveyed depends upon whether the pause is after jao or after mət. In the first case it will be 'go, do not stop here' but in the second case it will be 'do not go, stop here.'

(e) The fifth type of ənupras is what rhyme is in English. Here it is named ātyanupras. Poets have imagined six forms of this rhyme.

(1) In sərvāty ənupras the last syllable of each line rhymes.

Example:

əmɪt tej jəg jotɪ prəkasi,
adɪ əched əbhɛ əvɪnasi,
pərəm tətt pərmarth vɪkasi,
adɪ sərup əkhə̃ḍ udasi–*gyan.*

(2) səmāty vɪkhmāty ənupras is where odd and even lines rhyme:

Example:

guṇ mud māgəl mul,
səbh karəy ko sɪdh kərət;
əvguṇ gəho nə bhul,
sukh sə̃pətɪ ko jo hərət.

(3) In səmāty ənupras, even lines rhyme but not the odd ones.

Example:

ĩdran ĩdr,
balan bal,
rə̃kan rə̃k,
kalan kal.–*japu.*

(4) In vɪkhamāty ənupras, odd lines rhyme but not the even ones.

Example:

salahi salahɪ,
eti surətɪ nə paia,
nədia ətɛ vah,
pəvhɪ səmũdɪ nə jaṇiahɪ.–*jəpu.*

(5) In səmvɪkhmāty ənupras, the first line rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth.

Example:

gun gən udar,
məhɪma əpar,
asən əbhə̃g,
upmā ənə̃g.–*japu.*

(6) Where the last words of all the lines are of different quantities, and none of them rhymes, it is bhɪ̃ntukāty ənupras.

Example:

kɪto kal bityo bhəe ramrajə̃,
səbɛ ṣətru jite məha juddhmali,
phɪryo chəkr carõ dɪṣa məddh ramə̃,
bhəyo nam tāte məhā cəkrvərti.
–*ramav.*

ਅਨੁਬੰਧ [ənubə̃dh] *Skt* अनुबन्ध *n* relation, connection, contact, affinity. **2** the contents of the texts which relate to the reader as title, subject, relation and purpose. "ɪm carõ ənubə̃dh ko gyan rɪde jəb hoɪ."–*GPS.*

ਅਨੁਭਵ [ənubhəv] *Skt n* knowledge evolved without formal instruction or education. **2** cognizable knowledge. **3** knowledge not indefinite. **4** a four-lined gəṇɪk metre also known as əkra, əṇka, ənhəd, ṣəṣɪvədna, cə̃drəsa and mədhur-dhunɪ. It is arranged as III, ISS.

Example:

ənhəd bəjje, dhunɪ ghən ləjje,
ghəṇhəṇ ghorə̃, jəṇu bəṇ morə̃.–*surəj.*

ਅਨੁਭਾਵ [ənubhav] *Skt n* an effect. **2** a brief revelation of pleasure through the gestures of eyes and eyebrows.

ਅਨੁਭੂਤ [ənubhut] *Skt adj* felt; known through practical experience. **2** tested. **3** known.

ਅਨੁਮਤਿ [ənumətɪ] *Skt n* an agreement, a consensus. **2** a permission. **3** according to Vishnu Puran, daughter of Angira and wife of the moon.

ਅਨੁਮਾਨ [ənuman] *Skt n* an estimate, a conjecture, guess, speculation. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਅਨੁਮੋਦਨ [ənumodən] *Skt n* a confirmation, an approval. **2** expression of satisfaction or delight. **3** indulgence. "ənumodən nādən mat karɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਨੁਮੰਤਿ [ənumātɪ] *Skt* अनुमन्तृ *adj* expressing approval or agreement.

ਅਨੁਜਾਈ [ənuyai], ਅਨੁਯਾਯੀ [ənuyayi] *Skt* अनुयायिन् *adj* who follow. **2** servant, attendant.

ਅਨੁਰਕਤ [ənurəkət] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਕ੍ਤ *adj* immersed in love; enamoured. **2** dyed in red colour. **3** beloved.

ਅਨੁਰਾਉ [ənurau] love. See ਅਨਰਾਉ. **2** *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਾਵ *n* resonance, a reverberation, an echo.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗ [ənurag] *Skt n* love. affection, attachment. **2** reciprocated love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ [ənuragi] *Skt* अनुरागिन् *adj* who loves. **2** a reciprocator of love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ [ənuradha] *Skt n* seventeenth of the twenty seven lunar mansions. According to Hinduism, travelling or doing charitable deeds in this period is auspicious.

ਅਨੁਰੁ [ənuru] *Skt* ਅਨੂਰੁ *n* charioteer of the sun who has no thighs (ur). See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਨੁਰੂਪ [ənurup] *Skt adj* resembling, like, congruous. **2** suitable, appropriate. See ਅਨਰੂਪ.

ਅਨੁਰੋਧ [ənurodh] *Skt n* an obstruction, an impediment. **2** obduracy. **3** impulse, impetus.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮ [ənulom] *Skt n* descent. **2** See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮਜ [ənulomaj] *Skt* See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਵਾਕ [ənuvak] *Skt n* part of a book, a section, a chapter. **2** a sentence formed to express the idea of another. **3** repetition of words uttered by the teacher. "pəḍhē ənuvak jɛse padha so pəḍhavəi."–*NP.*

ਅਨੁਵਾਦ [ənuvad] *Skt n* translation. **2** a revision, repetition, an iteration. **3** denigration, vilification.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ [ənuvadi] in music, a note that iterates the sāvadi note, as the fifth one in bilaval measure. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. **2** *adj* who repeats another's utterance.

ਅਨੂਠਾ [ənuṭha] *adj* strange; of a new kind; wonderful.

ਅਨੂਢਾ [ənuḍha] *Skt n* a maiden; a virgin; a woman who has not been married yet.

ਅਨੂਪ [ənup] *Skt n* a region with a lot of water. **2** a buffalo. **3** *adj* unequalled, incomparable, inimitable. "tɪthɛ ghaṛətɪ ghəṛiɛ bəhutu ənupu."–*jəpu.*

ਅਨੂਪ ਸ਼ਹਰ [ənup ṣəhər] a sub-divisional town in district Bulandshahar of the United Provinces, 25 miles east of the city. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai during the reign of emperor Jahangir. Guru Har Rai's father-in-law, Daya Ram, was a resident of Anup Shahar.

ਅਨੂਪ ਨਰਾਜ ਛੰਦ [ənup nəraj chəd] *n* a poetic metre not different from nəraj chəd because this metre has sixteen characters per line orgnaised as ISI, SIS,ISI, SIS, ISI, S, in ləghu and guru order. In Dasam Granth the term ənup has been added because of this affiliation.

Example:

gəjā gəje həyā hale həlahəli həlohəlā,
bəbəjj sɪdhre surā chuṭət baṇ kevlā,
pəpəkk pəkkhre ture bhəbhəkk ghay nɪrmalā,
pəlutth lutth bɪtthuri əmətth jutth utthəlā.

–*ramav.*

ਅਨੂਪਮ [ənupəm] See ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੂਪਾਛ [ənupach] *adj* ਅਨੁਪਮ-ਅਛਿ, matchless eyes. "sohət ənupach."–*kəlki.*

ਅਨੂਪਾਨ [ənupan] See ਅਨੁਪਾਨ.

ਅਨੂਪਿਆ [ənupɪa] *adj* unequalled, having matchless excellence. "cəkrpaṇɪ dərəsɪ ənupɪa."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਅਨੂਪੁ [ənupu] See ਅਨੂਪ.

ਅਨੂਪੇਰਾ [ənupera] *adj* possessing matchless

excellence. "rãg ənuperɛ."–*kan m 5.*

ਅਨੁਪੇਰੈ [ənuperɛ] See ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ.

ਅਨੁਰੁ [ənuru] See ਅਨੁਰੁ.

ਅਨੇਸ [ənes] *adj* ਅਨੀਕ-ਈਸ army commander. "rɔce car ənesə̃."–*cə̃ḍi 2.* 'appointed four army commanders.'

ਅਨੇਹ [əneh] *adj* without affection, indifferent. *Skt* अस्नेह.

ਅਨੇਹਾ [əneha] *adj* similar to this. **2** *Dg n* time, occasion.

ਅਨੇਕ [ənek] *Skt adj* not one, more than one, many, several. "ənek upav kəri gur karəṇɪ."–*suhi ə m 4.*

ਅਨੇਕਤਾ [ənekta] *Skt n* plurality, multiplicity, variety, abundance.

ਅਨੇਕਦਾ [ənekda] *Skt adv* many times, often. "ənekda nɪvavət hɛ̃ sɪs ko."–*əkal.*

ਅਨੇਕਧਾ [ənekdha] *Skt adv* in many ways, by various means.

ਅਨੇਕਪ [ənekəp] See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨੇਕ ਵਕ੍ਰਾ [ənek vəkra] See ਕੁਬਜਾ.

ਅਨੇਤ [ənet], **ਅਨੇਤਾ** [əneta] See ਅਨਿਤ੍ਯ. **2** *Skt* अनियत *adj* without certainty. "bəhu bɪdhɪ joni phɪrət əneta."–*maru m 5.* **3** irresolutely. "jo kɪchu kino sou əneta."–*sukhməni.* **4** See ਆਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੇਰਾ [ənera] *n* darkness, confusion. "dujɛbhaɪ ənera."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਅਨੈ [ənɛ] lack of ਨਯ (ethics), absence of virtue.

ਅਨੈਸ [ənɛs], **ਅਨੈਸਾ** [ənɛsa] *adj* painful. "chətri khərges hvɛ ənɛso bol hɔ̃ səhõ."–*krɪsən.* **2** ਅਨਾਯਾਸ without effort. "par bhəi pəṭ phar ənɛse."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਨੈਕ੍ਯ [ənɛky] *Skt n* absence of unity, disunity, discord.

ਅਨੋਖਾ [ənokha] See ਅਣੋਖਾ.

ਅਨੌਚਿਤ [ənocɪt] *adj* improper, inappropriate, inept. "vak ənocɪt mẽju bəkhane."–*NP.*

ਅਨੋਜ [ənoj] *adj* without ਓਜ (strength); weak. "jiv ənoj jaɪ jɪh jai."–*NP.* **2** See ਅਨੁਜ.

ਅਨੋਪਮ [ənopəm], **ਅਨੋਪਿਮ** [ənopɪm] *Skt* ਅਨੁਪਮ *adj* unequalled. "pərmadɪ purəkh mənopɪmə̃."–*guj jedev.* 'pərəm adɪ purkhə̃ ənopmə̃.'

ਅਨੰਗ [ənə̃g] *Skt* अनङ्ग *n* one who does not have a body, Kamdev (Cupid). There is a story in the Purans that once Shiv was troubled by lust (kam), and in anger Mahadev burnt him to ashes. **2** *adj* bodiless. "ə̃g te hoɪ ənə̃g kɪn?"–*ramav.* 'Why not one to give up the body?' **3** ਵਿਦੇਹ free from pride of the body. "dhənukh dhəryo lɛ bhəvən me raja jənək ənə̃g."–*ramcə̃drɪka.* **4** *n* the sky. **5** mind. **6** soul.

ਅਨੰਗਸ਼ੇਖਰ [ənə̃gṣekhər] *n* a vərṇɪk metre also known as məhanərac. It comprises four lines and each line has thirty two characters, in ləghu and guru order, with pauses after every eight characters organised as ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS,I, S.

Example:

guru gobɪ̃d sɪ̃gh ko nəmo su hath jorkɛ
  kuṣtru tej tor jãhɪ palɪo hɪ̃dan ko,
krɪpalu sis hath dɛ su kiṭ te kɪye mrɪgẽdr
  ɪ̃drcap laj pekh nath ki kəman ko,
bhuja bhujə̃graj si vɪraj sis keṣ
  cə̃d ṣyamta nə hoy to mukharbɪ̃d san ko,
əpar dukh ṭarkɛ nɪvarkɛ kəleṣ das
  vas to vɪkũṭh tej purɪo jəhan ko.
–*ədhyatəm ramayəṇ by bhaɪ gulab sɪ̃gh.*

ਅਨੰਗਪਾਲ [ənə̃gpal] See ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ and ਜਯਪਾਲ. **2** Balram or Balbhadr who brought up Anang (Pradyuman) (Lord Krishan's eldest son).

ਅਨੰਗਰਿਪੁ [ənə̃grɪpu], **ਅਨੰਗਾਰਿ** [ənə̃garɪ] *n* enemy of Anang (lust); Shiv, Rudar.

ਅਨੰਗੀ [ənə̃gi] *Skt* अनङ्गिन् *adj* without limbs, bodiless. "ənə̃gi əname."–*japu.* **2** *n* Cupid. **3** formless; the unmanifest Creator.

ਅਨੰਤ [ənə̃t] *adj* endless, boundless. "ɪksu te hoɪo ənə̃ta."–*majh ə m 5.* **2** *n* the Creator. **3** the sky. **4** Sheshnag. **5** Balbhadr, regarded

as the incarnation of Shesh and is therefore known as ənə̃t. "ənə̃t ke upər kop cəlayo." –*krɪsən.* **6** an ornament worn on the arm by Hindus on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Bhadon believing it to be the image of Sheshnag.

ਅਨੰਤਸ਼ੀਸਾ [ənə̃tṣirṣa] many-headed Sheshnag. **2** one with a stupendous body, God.

ਅਨੰਤਤਰੰਗੀ [ənə̃t tərə̃gi] the ocean. **2** the Creator whose waves are endless. See ਅਨਤਤਰੰਗੀ. **3** a man in whose mind countless ideas arise. "ənə̃t tərə̃gi dukh maɪa."–*gəu m 4.*

ਅਨੰਤਤੁਕਾ [ənə̃t tuka] a metre of diverse rhymes; blank verse. This metre has no specific class, any composition where end-words of two or more lines do not ryhme forms blank verse, as for example Ramavatar səvɛya and bhujə̃g prəyat are in blank verse.

Example:

ros bhəryo təj hoṣ nɪsacər
    sri rəghuraj ko ghaɪ prəhare,
joṣ vəḍo kər koṣlɪṣə̃
    ədhbic-hɪ te sər kaṭ utare,
pher bəḍo kər ros dɪvardən
    dhaɪpəre kəpɪ pũj sə̃ghare,
pəṭṭɪs loh-həthi pərsə̃ gəṛ lɛ
    jə̃buve jəmdaṛh cəlavẽ.
kɪto kal bityo bhəe ramrajə̃.
səbɛ ṣətru jite məhā juddhmali,
phɪryo cəkr carõ dɪṣa məddh ramə̃,
bhəyo nam tāte məhā cəkrvərti.

2 See ਮਿਰਖੰਡੀ. **3** In Sanskrit literature there are many multi-rhymed compositions as rhymed poetry is seldom found there. See the following bhujə̃g prəyat and toṭək stanzas:

कृता येन सेवा गुरोर्मोद हेतु। स्ततश्चैव लब्धं निजानन्द रूपम्।
ददौ शिष्य संघाय नामोपदेशं। नमामि प्रसन्नं गुरूं रामदासम्।।

अमरं गुरूदेव महं सततं। प्रणमामि निरंतर मेकरसम्।
गुरु पाद सरोज विशेष रतिं। हरि देव कृपायतनं विमलम्।।

–*guru nanək sətotr rətnakər.*

4 There are also in Guru Granth Sahib unrhymed verses which have no rhymed endings:

ruṛo mənu hərɪrāgo loṛɛ,
gali hərɪnihu nə hoɪ,
həu ḍhuḍhedi dərsən karəṇɪ,
bithi bithi pekhā,
gurmɪlɪ bhərəmu gəvaɪa he,
ɪh budhɪ pai mɛ sadhu kə̃nhu,
lekhu lɪkhɪo dhurɪ mathɛ.
ɪh bɪdhɪ nanək hərɪ nɛṇ əloi.–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

5 See ਚਉਬੋਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਅਨੰਤਰ [ənə̃tər] *Skt* अनन्तर *adv* after this, subsequently. **2** without break, continuously.

ਅਨੰਤਾ [ənə̃ta] vocative: 'he ənə̃t.' "jəu pɛ həm nə pap kərə̃ta, əhe ənə̃ta."–*sri rəvdas.* **2** *Skt* अनन्ता *n* the endless One! **3** the earth. **4** soft grass, commonly used as fodder, *L* panicum dectylon. **5** a medicinal creeper, *L* Manispernum glabrum. **6** the only son of Kakko Vadhaṇ, Khatri, a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who was a great warrior and died fighting in the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨੰਤਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ənə̃tastr] innumerable weapons. "ənə̃tastr chuṭṭe."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ [ənə̃ti mata] daughter of Rama Sill, a khatri of Vatala in Gurdaspur district and Mata Sukhdevi. She was married to Baba Gurud itta on 21 Vaisakh Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dhirmal and Guru Har Rai. Her shortname was Natti. Many writers have named her as Nihal Kaur.

ਅਨੰਦ [ənə̃d] *Skt* आनन्द *n* happiness, joy, delight. "mɪṭɪa sog məhā ənə̃d thia."–*asa m 5.* **2** Guru Amardas's composition in Ramkali measure which he composed in Sammat 1611 on the occasion of the birth of Baba Mohri's son. Mohri was the Guru's younger son. **3** Guru Amar Dev's grandson. He was a man of great

spiritual eminence. Guru Hargobind sent a special palanquin to bring him to Kiratpur. That palanquin is now at Goindval. **4** In Sikhism marriage ceremony is also called ənə̃d. "bɪna ənə̃d bɪah ke bhugte pər ki joɪ... mera sɪkh nə soɪ."–*rətənmal.* This baṇi is also recited on other auspicious occasions, as it was recited at the birth of Guru Hargobind. "gurubaṇi səkhi ənə̃d gavɛ."–*asa m 5.* See ਆਨੰਦ 4. **5** *Skt* अनन्द *adj* without happiness.

ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [ənə̃d sĩgh] an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great spiritual scholar as well as brave fighter. He attained martyrdom at Chamkaur.

ਅਨੰਦਘਨ [ənə̃dghən] See ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ.

ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ [ənə̃dpal] son of Raja Jaipal I of Lahore. He died in or about 1013 AD. Historians have also named him Anangpal.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ [ənə̃dpur] See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ. **2** a village under police station Bassi in tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. In a low-lying place in the interior of this village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur.

Because of its low lying area, rain water accumates here. It gets an annual cash grant of Rs. 70 from the state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh.

It is 9 miles northeast of Sirhind railway station. There is a metalled road 5 miles long upto Bassi; beyond that there is a unmetalled four miles path. Village Kalauṛ is near by. So the two villages collectively are known as Anandpur Kalauṛ.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੌੜ [ənə̃dpur kəlɔṛ] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ 2.

ਅਨੰਦਮੈ [ənə̃dmɛ] ਆਨੰਦਮਯ abounding in happiness. "ve pərvahu ənə̃dmɛ."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਨੰਦ ਵਿਆਹ [ənə̃d vɪah] See ਅਨੰਦ 4 and ਆਨੰਦ 4.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [ənə̃di] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, pleased. "vər paɪa purəkh ənə̃di."–*sri chə̃t m 4.*

ਅਨੰਦੁ [ənə̃du] See ਅਨੰਦ. "ənə̃du bhəɪa sukhu paɪa."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਨੰਨ [ənə̃n] one who does not acknowledge any other person. See ਅਨਨ੍ਯ. "bɛsno ənə̃n brəhmə̃n salɪgram seva."–*BGK.* "sɪkh ənə̃n pə̃ḍɪt dɪkh ɛse. grəh tɪthɪ var nə janɛ kɛse, ek bhərosa prəbhu ka pae, tyag ləgən ərdas kərae."–*GV 6.*

ਅਨੰਨਤਾ [ənə̃nta] *Skt* ਅਨਨ੍ਯਤਾ *n* disbelief in any other relationship; monothism.

ਅਨੰਨਿ [ənə̃nɪ] See ਅਨਨ੍ਯ. "hoɪ ənə̃nɪ mənhəṭh ki dṛɪṛta."–*guj m 5.* 'being a monothiest with firmness of mental resolve.'

ਅਨੰਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ [ənə̃nɪbhəgəuti] *adj* worshipping only one deity. "koi kəhɪ təu ənə̃nɪbhəgəuti."–*ram ə m 5.* **2** ਅਨਨ੍ਯਭਕ੍ਤਿ worship of the only One.

ਅਨੰਭਉ [ənə̃bhəu] *adj* fearless, unafraid. "pərəm dukh nɪvar əpar ənə̃bhəu."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.*

ਅਨ੍ਹ [ənh] *Skt* अह्न *n* a day.

ਅਨ੍ਹਰਾਤਾ [ənhrata] a feeling that it is night-time during the day. **2** night-blindness, nyctalopia. See ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ.

ਅਨ੍ਹਾ [ənha] *adj* blind, without eyesight.

ਅਨ੍ਹਾਨਾ [ənhana], **ਅਨ੍ਹਾਵਨ** [ənhavən] *v* to bathe, take a bath. "əvədh ənhae kəhā tɪlək ləgae kəhā."–*hāsram.*

ਅਨ੍ਹੇਰਾ [ənhera] darkness. See ਅਨੇਰਾ.

ਅੰਨ [ənn] *Skt* अन्न *n* food, victuals. **2** corn, grains. **3** God whose energy imparts life to the creatures. **4** the sun. **5** breath. **6** eatables.

ਅਨਯ [əny] *Skt adj* other, second. **2** stranger, unfamiliar. **3** different, separate, apart.

ਅਨਯਤ੍ਰ [ənyətr] *Skt part* at another place, elsewhere.

ਅਨਯਥਾ [ənyətha] *Skt adj* opposite, against. **2** false, illusory. **3** *part* otherwise, or.

ਅਨਜਾਉ [ənyau], **ਅਨਜਾਇ** [ənyaɪ], **ਅਨਜਾਯ** [ənyay] *Skt* अन्याय *n* injustice, inequity. **2** an unlawful activity, atrocity.

ਅਨਜਾਯੀ [ənyayi] *Skt* अन्यायिन् *adj* who has

recourse to unlawful activity, commits atrocity, goes against justice.

ਅਨੁਯੋਕਤਿ [ənyoktɪ] See ਯੁਕਤਿ.

ਅਨੁਯੋਨਯ [ənyony] *Skt pron* mutual. **2** *n* a literary figure of speech in which two objects are described as mutually interacting with each other.

Example:

"kũbhe bədha jəlu rəhɛ, jəl bɪnu kũbh na hoɪ." *–var asa.*

"prəbhu te jənu janijɛ jən te suami."*–sri rəvdas.*

ਅਨੁਯੋਨਯਾਸ਼੍ਰਯ [ənyonyaṣrəy] *Skt n* mutual support; reliance on each other. **2** knowledge of one thing for the sake of another, as knowledge of darkness is essential for understanding light. **3** an inadequacy of conversation, wherein one needs the other for justification.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਣ [ənrɪṇ] *Skt adj* without debt, not indebted.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [ənrɪt] *Skt* अनृत *n* lack of ਰਿਤ (truth), falsehood. "rər hẽ ənrɪtā."*–kəlki.* 'will speak the untruth.'

ਅਨ੍ਵਯ [ənvəy] *Skt n* taking away, carrying. **2** relation, contact, connection. **3** shifting of words for clarifying the meaning, as for example to re-write "bhɛ bohɪth sagər prəbhu cərṇa."*–vəḍ chə̃t m 5.* as "bhɛsagər bohɪth prəbhu cərṇa." or "dɪvɛya ɪn ke sə̃g khelət hẽ kəvɪ ṣyam su dan əbhɛ."*–krɪsən.* as "əbhɛdan dɪvɛya ɪn ke sə̃g khelət hẽ." and "əlekh bhekh dvɛkh rekh sekh ko pəchanɪɛ." *–gyan.* Here the initial 'ə' is to be carried with all words so as to underline the negative meaning. **4** dynasty, lineage.

ਅਨ੍ਵੇਸ਼ਣ [ənveṣəṇ] *Skt n* research, finding, discovery.

ਅਨ੍ਵੈ [ənvɛ] See ਅਨ੍ਵਯ.

ਅਪ [əp] *prep* prefixed to words, it gives the meaning of opposite, against, loss, difference, prohibition, or bad etc. See ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ etc. **2** *Skt* अप् *n* water. "əp tej baɪ prɪthmi əkasa." *–gəu kəbir.* **3** *pron* own, personal. "mul nə jaṇɛ əp bəl."*–var majh m 1.* "kaṭɪ sɪlək dukh maɪa kərɪ line əp dəse."*–var jɛt.* 'enslaved them.' "əpətən ka jo kəre bicar."*–bəsə̃t rəvdas.* 'he who thinks of his body.'

ਅਪਉ [əpəɔ] *adj* dedicated, presented. **2** See ਅਪਿਉ.

ਅਪਸਕੁਨ [əpsəkun], ਅਪਸਗਨ [əpsəgən], ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [əpsəgun] *Skt* ਅਪਸ਼ਕੁਨ. *n* an evil portent, inauspicious omen. "təu səgən əpsəgən kəha bicarɛ."*–sukhməni.* "səgun əpsəgun tɪs kəu ləg-hɪ jɪsu citɪ nə avɛ."*–asa m 5.*

People of many religions in all countries believe in the good and the evil portents, those mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures have thus been listed by Bhai Santokh Singh.

Bad omens:

phərke bhuja vɪlocən vamu,
sɪr vayəs[1] bɛṭhyo dukhdhamu,
nɪksətɪ chik bhəi dɪs dãe. ...
dhunɪ khoṭi te bəjət nəgara,
dəl pər gidh bhrəmə̃ti cəle.
kaṣṭ bhər əgari mɪle,
dinməne baji rudnavẽ. ...
cələt əkarən gɪrgɪr pərẽ,
kɪtək bhəṭən pəgia pər tərẽ.
ṣɪva[2] pukarət sənmukh avət,
mrɪg ki mal kuphere dhavət.
darun kak bolte uḍe, ...
səmukh vayu mrɪgmal kupheri ...
khər bolyo mrɪtsucət bhari ...
jat lɪye mɪrtək səbh cina ....
ɪm əpsəgun vɪlokət bəḍe.

Good omens:

phərkyo dəhɪn vɪlocən sũdər,
bhujadə̃ḍ dəhɪno bəlmə̃dər,
nɪrməl dɪvəs vayu sukhkari,

[1]crow.
[2]she-jackal.

mɪli dughəṭdhər[1] sũdər nari,
mrɪgənmal dahɪn ko ai,
madhur vɪhãgən səbəd sunai,
mɪli joṣɪta[2] balək god,
huti suhagəṇɪ səhɪt prəmod.
surbhi[3] vəts[4] cũghavət ṭhaḍhi.
caṭət rɪdɛ pritɪ bəhu baḍhi,
kag dahni dɪṣɪ uḍ ava,
nəkul[5] dərəs səbhhɪn ne pava.-*GPS.*

As for the Sikhs, such is Bhai Gurdas's dictum.

səjja khəbba soṇ nə mən vəsaɪa...
bhakh subhakh vɪcar nə chɪk mənaɪa...

ਅਪਸਮਾਰ [əpəsmar] *Skt* ਅਪਸ੍ਮਾਰ. *n* epilepsy, as a result of which memory gets lost. See ਮਿਰਗੀ.

ਅਪਸਰ [əpsər] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਰ. *n* a wrong time; an in-appropriate or late time. "sər əpsər nə pəcaṇɪa."–*sri beni.* **2** lack of leisure. **3** *Skt* अपसर. running. **4** an aquatic animal.

ਅਪਸਰਾ [əpsəra] *Skt* अप्सरस् *n* a female emerging from ਅਪ (water). According to Ramayan and the Purans, apsras came out when oceans were churned. The Veds contain little about them. They only mention Urvashi, etc. Manu holds that seven manus created them and they were taken as their joint creation. Vayu Puran has an account of 14 of them and Harivansh 7. They mention their two varieties comprising: ten orthodox and thirty four ordinary ones respectively. With their enticement the apsaras would disturb austerities of many holy men. It is written in Kashi chapter that they are 350,000,000 in number but the more prominent among them are only 1,060. In Ramayan their number is given as 60 crore. Only those warriors are rewarded with apsaras in heaven who die fighting valiantly in wars.[6] Apsaras possess the ability to change their form; they know how to make moves in chess and conduct exorcist exercises. In Athrav Ved, several incantations are mentioned which can prevent apsaras from exercising their magical effect. "əpsəra ənə̃d mãgəl rəs gavni niki." –*məla pəṛtal m̥ 5.*

ਅਪਸਾਨ [əpsan] *Skt* ਅਪਸ੍ਨਾਨ *n* using of water to clean sexual organs before a bath. **2** bath taken after the cremation or burial of a dead body.

ਅਪਸੁੰਦ [əpsũd] *Skt* ਉਪਸੁੰਦ Sund and Upsund were real brothers and sons of the demon Nikumbh or Nisund. They had Brahma's blessing that no third person could kill them as long as they did not fight with each other. Tilottama the apsara, was sent from heaven to kill them. Both got enamoured of her and quarrelled between themselves. She told that she would marry the one who was more powerful. Both of them died fighting each other, and Tilottama went back to heaven. "bəḍhe sũd əpsũd dvɛ dɛt bhari..."
"duhũ bhrat bədhkɛ trɪya gəi brəhmpur dhaɪ."–*cərɪtr 116.*

ਅਪਸੋਸ [əpsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ. "ədhɪk kin əpsos həm."–*NP.* **2** drier or sucker of ਅਪ (water), the sun. **3** the wind, air.

ਅਪਸ੍ਵਾਰਥ [əpsvarəth] *n* selfishness.

ਅਪਸ੍ਵਾਰਥੀ [əpsvarthi] *adj* selfish.

ਅਪਹਰਣ [əphərəṇ] *n* stealth, theft. **2** snatching, plundering. **3** concealment, hiding.

ਅਪਕਰਖ [əpkərəkh] *Skt* ਅਪਕਰ੍ਸ਼ *n* insult, disrespect. **2** the act of pulling down. **3** deficiency, loss.

ਅਪਕਰਮ [əpkərəm], **ਅਪਕਾਮ** [əpkam] *Skt* ਅਪਕਰ੍ਮ *n* a bad or wrong action. **2** sin.

ਅਪਕਾਰ [əpkar] *n* opposite of upkar. **2** evil, harm. **3** wickedness, villainy.

[1]woman carrying two pitchers of water.
[2]woman.
[3]cow.
[4]calf.
[5]mongoose.
[6]See parasər sɪmrɪtɪ. Ch. 3.

ਅਪਕਾਰੀ [əpkari] *adj* who does wrong; who inflicts harm.

ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ [əpkirətɪ] *Skt* अपकीर्ति *n* infamy, opprobrium, notoriety. "kəb-hũ əpkirətɪ məhɪ avɛ."–*sukhmani.*

ਅਪਖੇਪਨ [əpkhepən] *Skt* ਅਪਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ *n* the act of pulling down; toppling.

ਅਪਗਤਿ [əpgətɪ] *n* going down; a fall, misery. 2 going to hell.

ਅਪਗਾ [əpga] *n* what ਅਪ (water) merges into; a river, stream. See ਥਿਨਪਗਾ.

ਅਪਚਾਰ [əpcar] *n* an evil or bad behaviour.

ਅਪਛਰਾ [əpchəra], **ਅਪੱਛਰਾ** [əpəcchra] See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

ਅਪਜ [əpəj] *Skt n* born of water; a lotus.

ਅਪਜਸ [əpjəs] or **ਅਪਜਸੁ** [əpjəsʊ] *Skt* अपयशस् *n* ignominy, infamy, opprobrium. "əpjəsʊ mɪṭɛ hovɛ jəgɪ kirətɪ."–*guj m 5.*

ਅਪਜਸੁ [əpjəsʊ] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਣਾ [əpṇa] *pron* own. 2 *n* a kinsman, relative.

ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ [əpṇauṇa] *v* to make one's own, adopt, draw to one's side.

ਅਪਤ [əpət] *adj* without honour or respect, disgraced. "əpətʊ pəsu mənmukhʊ betala." –*maru solhe m 1.* 2 leafless. "əpət kərir nə məulɪɛ."–*BG.* 3 See ਅਪਤੁ. 4 *S* useless, purposeless.

ਅਪਤਨ [əpətən] See ਅਪ 3. 2 not in a state of fall, steadiness; firmness.

ਅਪਤੀਜ [əptij], **ਅਪਤੀਣਾ** [əptiṇa] *adj* not satisfied or reassured, lacking faith. "əptij pətiṇa." –*səvɛye m 5 ke.* 'was charmed without reposing faith.' "həṭh nɪgrəhɪ əptij nə bhijɛ."–*maru solhe m 1.* 'Faithless mind is obstinate in not stopping to placate the senses.'

ਅਪਤੁ [əpətʊ] *n* selfhood, ego, conceit, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh əpətʊ pãc dut."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* 2 See ਅਪਤ. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ.

ਅਪਤ੍ਯ [əpəty] *Skt n* an offspring, a progeny.

ਅਪਥ [əpəth] *n* a wrong path, an evil passage. 2 awkward gait.

ਅਪੱਥ [əpətth] *Skt* ਅਪਥ੍ਯ *n* food or conduct that aggravates sickness. 2 harmful conduct, misconduct.

ਅਪਦ [əpəd] *n* calamity, distress. 2 ਅ-ਪਦ, reptiles like snakes etc. which crawl. 3 a condemned place.

ਅਪਦਾ [əpda] calamity. See ਆਪਦਾ. "əpda ka marɪa grɪh te nəsta."–*prəbha ə m 5.*

ਅਪਧਾਰੀ [əpdhari] *n* maternal affection, motherly tenderness. "bɪnsi əpdhari."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਅਪਨ [əpən] See ਆਪਣਾ. "səbh kine bəsɪ əpən hi."–*guj m 5.*

ਅਪਨਇਆ [əpnɪa] owned, adopted. "kina əpnaɪa."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਅਪਨਪੌ [əpənpɔ] *n* one's self. "prəgəṭ nə hot əpənpɔ goi."–*NP.* 2 owning, possessing. 3 he who blesses; one who utters a blessing.

ਅਪਨਾ [əpna] See ਆਪਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਉਨਾ [əpnauna] See ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਇਓ [əpnaɪo] See ਅਪਨਇਆ. 2 of the adopted. "rakh laj əpnaɪo."–*toḍi m 5.* 3 one's own reality. "nəhɪ bujhɪo əpnaɪo."–*toḍi m 5.*

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [əpnaɪa] *adv* made one's own.

ਅਪਨਾਈ [əpnai] *n* one's own existence. 2 familiarity. 3 made one's own, adopted. "dhənʊ dhərti ərʊ sãpətɪ səgri jo manɪo əpnai."–*sar m 9.*

ਅਪਨਾਕ [əpnak] having made one's own. "rakh lehʊ apən əpnak."–*kan m 4.*

ਅਪਨੀ [əpni] *pron* one's own. 2 *Skt* ਆਪਣ *n* a shop, store. "əpni əpni pəhʊcyo jaɪ."–*GPS.* 'reached his own shop.' 3 *Skt* ਅਪ-ਨੀ to take far away. 4 to steal, to plunder.

ਅਪਨੀਧੇ [əpnidhe] belonging to one's own. 2 presuming one's own. "tum pɛj rəkh-hʊ əpnidhe."–*bəsət m 4.*

ਅਪਨ੍ਹੁਤਿ [əpnhʊtɪ] *Skt* अपन्हुति *n* hypocrisy, concealment. 2 an excuse. 3 a figure of speech in

which the natural object is kept in the background and truth is established; through analogy the thing to be compared is made to look as if it were the original thing.

Example:

ghən ki nə gərəj hɛ sĩghnad sĩghən ko,
cəpla ki cəmək, nə əsɪ dəsmes̩ ko.

By concealing the roar of the cloud and the flash of the lightning, the heroism of the Sikhs and the wonder of the Guru's sword are shown as the essential truth. Poets have illustrated several other functions of this device.

(b) Concealing the actual subject some how or under some pretext is kɛtvapənhutɪ.

Example:

"kəlgidhər ke baṇ mɪs kalbyal ḍəslet."

(c) Tactfully replacing one thing with another is called hetvapənhutɪ.

Example:

əmi nahi surlok me ə̃mrɪt gurughər mahɪ,
jɪh pivət hi mərtyə səbh turət əmər hvɛjãhɪ.

(d) Rejecting the nature of something and reposing its quality in something else is called pəryəstapənhutɪ.

Example:

cə̃dən cə̃du nə sərəd rutɪ mulɪ nə mɪṭai gham,
sitəlu thivɛ nanka jəpə̃dṛo hərɪnam.–*var jɛt.*

Here, the poise of the Divine is reiterated by concealing the coolness of cə̃dən and such objects.

(e) In the event of someone's genuine doubt, replacing the fact with a false answer gives rise to chekapənhutɪ.

Example:

yodha ke nəhɪ mɛ pɪkhyo kəbhi piṭh pɛ ghau,
kəṭyo ə̃g ɪkk sɪla te phɪsəl gəyo məm pau.

Seeing a wound inflicted on the back of a soldier, if someone asks him the reasons with the remark that a valiant person sustains wound in the front not at the back, the cowardly soldier responds to this by hiding the truth.

ਅਪਬਲ [əpbəl] See ਅਪ 3. **2** *n* weakness. "bəl əpbəl əpno nə bɪcara."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ [əpbhrə̃s̩] *Skt n* fall, falling down. **2** a deformed word with a change in form as ਕੰਮ from ਕਰਮ, ਚੰਮ from ਚਰਮ and ਧੰਮ from ਧਰਮ, etc.

ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman] *n* egoism, selfishness. "kɪnhu pritɪ lai moh əpman."–*asa m 4.* **2** *Skt* disrespect, insult, contempt.

ਅਪਮਾਨੀ [əpmani] *adj* who has given up the ego; humble, without pride. "bɛs kɪsor bɪkhɛ əpmani."–*NP.*

ਅਪਮ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਯੁ [əpmrɪtyu] *Skt* अपमृत्यु *n* unnatural or uncommon death as by snake bite, hanging or lightning etc. **2** untimely death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਪਯ [əpəy], **ਅਪਯਉ** [əpyəu] See ਅਪਿਓ.

ਅਪਯਸ਼ [əpyəs̩] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਯੰਤ [əpyə̃t] *adj* drank. **2** (they) drink.

ਅਪਰ [əpər] *adj* first. **2** later. **3** another, other. **4** different, separate. **5** ਅਪਰ has also appeared in place of ਅਪਾਰ as in "səməjh nə pərɛ əpər maɪa."–*sor rəvɪdas.*

ਅਪਰਅਪਾਰ [əpərəpar] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. "so bɛsno hɛ əpərəpar."–*gəu m 5.*

ਅਪਰਸ [əpərəs] *n* one who has taken a vow not to touch metals etc. "sompak əpərəs udɪani."–*bavən.* **2** one who keep himself untouched by perversions; one who doesnt have recourse to evil deeds. "nanək koṭɪ mədhe ko ɛsa əpərəs."–*sukhməni.* **3** *Skt* अस्पृश्य *adj* untouchable.

ਅਪਰ ਸੰਜੋਗ [əpər sə̃jog], **ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [əpər sə̃yog] *n* second marriage. "jɪs ɪstri ka bhərta kalbəs hoɪa hoɪ, cahie uske pɪcche jət sət sil pale, kɪte vəll cɪtt ḍulavɛ nahĩ, jɔ jane kɪsi upau rəhɪt kər rahɪ nahi səkti, təb jari cori na kəre, apṇi laɪk dekhkɛ əpər sə̃jog kəre."–*prem sumarəg.*

ਅਪਰਚਾ [əpərca] See ਅਪਰਿਚਯ.

ਅਪਰਥ [əpərath] See ਅਪਾਰਥ.

ਅਪਰਨਾ [əpərna] *v* to reach, arrive. **2** to be equal to. "takəu koi əpər nə sakɛ."–*kalɪ m 4.* **3** See ਉਪਰਨਾ.

ਅਪਰਪਰ [əpərpər], ਅਪਰਪਰਾ [əpərpəra], ਅਪਰਪਰੁ [əpərpəru] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. "ehu pǟj vəkhət tere əpərpəra."–*maru solhe m 5.* "əpərpəru mənɪ gursəbədu vəsaɪəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਅਪਰ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [əpər brəhm] *n* immanent God, the Deity together with all the properties of nature. **2** the individual soul.

ਅਪਰਮਾ [əpərma] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾ *n* untrue perception, false knowledge, wrong understanding. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾ. "trɪpuṭi me ləkh ap ko kəhẽ əpərma gyan."–*GPS.*

ਅਪਰਾ [əpra] *n* worldly wisdom; other than divine knowledge; practically useful knowledge. "तत्रापरा ऋृग्वेदो यजुर्विद: सामवेदोऽथर्ववेदो ऽथपरा यया तदक्षरमधिगम्यते."–*mūḍkopənɪṣəd.* See ਪਰਾ. **2** western direction.

ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ [əprajɪt] *adj* undefeated, unconquered. **2** *n* Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤਾ [əprajɪta] feminine of ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ "əprəjɪta bhəgvəti bhima."–*GPS.*

ਅਪਰਾਂਤ [əprāt] See ਉਪਰੰਤ. **2** *Skt* अपरान्त *n* a country north of Konkan, of which the capital used to be Sopar, which is now a town in police station Thana of Bombay Presidency.

ਅਪਰਾਧ [əpradh] *Skt n* a sin, fault, an offence, crime. **2** a mistake, blunder. **3** disobedience, disrespect.

ਅਪਰਾਧੀ [əpradhi] *adj* who commits a crime, sin or does something wrong. "əpradhi mətɪhin nɪrgun."–*asa chāt m 5.*

ਅਪਰਿਓ [əprɪo], ਅਪਰਿਆ [əprɪa] *v* reached, arrived.

ਅਪਰਿਗ੍ਰਹ [əpərɪgrəh] *Skt n* the act of not holding; giving up, relinquishing, forsaking. **2** asceticism. **3** non-acceptance of charity.

ਅਪਰਿਚਯ [əpərɪcəy] *Skt n* unfamiliarity, unacquaintance.

ਅਪਰਿਚਿਤ [əpərɪcɪt] *Skt adj* unacquainted, unfamiliar.

ਅਪਰੋਕ੍ਸ਼ [əprokṣ], ਅਪਰੋਖ [əpərokh] *Skt adj* not away from sight; manifest, present, apparent, visible.

ਅਪਰੰਪਰ [əpərāpər], ਅਪਰੰਪਰੁ [əpərāpəru], ਅਪਰੰਪਾਰ [əpərāpar] *Skt* अपरस्पर *adj* not mutual or reciprocal, not wishing or desiring help from anyone. **2** without lineage or dynasty; who has no need of another's help in creation or perpetuation of dynasty. "əpərāpər parbrəhəmu pərmesəru."–*sor m 5.* "tū̃ adɪpurəkh əpərāpər kərta ji."–*sopurəkhu.* **3** *Skt* limitless, boundless.

ਅਪਵਰਗ [əpvərəg] *Skt* ਅਪਵਰ੍ਗ *n* a high post or position. **2** liberation, emancipation. "gahək je əpvərəg ke."–*NP.*

ਅਪਵਾਦ [əpvad] *Skt n* indecent language, foul talk. **2** censure. **3** opposition. "pərdhən pər əpvad narɪ nĩda."–*sri mukhvak səvɛye m 5.* **4** rejection, negation. **5** a perverse argument, useless controversy.

ਅਪਵਾਦੀ [əpvadi] *Skt* अपवादिन् *adj* who slanders. **2** quarrelsome. **3** foul-tongued. "məha bɪkhadi dusəṭ əpvadi."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਪਵਿਤ [əpvɪt], ਅਪਵਿਤੁ [əpvɪtu], ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ [əpvɪtr] *adj* impure, unclean, profane. "sāt ka dokhi səda əpvɪtu."–*sukhməni.* "əpvɪtr pəvɪtr jɪnɪ tu kərɪa."–*ram ə m 5.*

ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਤਾ [əpvɪtrta] *n* profanity, squalor. "dukh darɪd əpvɪtrəta nas-hɪ nam ədhar."–*gəu thɪti m 5.*

ਅਪਵੀਤ [əpvit] See ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ. "nəvẽ chɪdr əpvit." –*gəu thɪti m 5.*

ਅਪੜਨਾ [əpəṛna] *v* to reach. "tɪthɛ kal nə əpṛɛ." –*sri ə m 5.* **2** to be equal, be similar. "əpəṛɪ koɪ nə səkəi pure sətɪgur ki vəḍɪaia."–*var sar m 4.*

ਅਪੜਾਉਣਾ [əpṛauṇa] *v* to deliver. "ləkh cəurasi

rɪjək apɪ əpṛae."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਅਪਾਇ [əpaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਯ *n* a difference, peculiarity. **2** destruction. **3** depravity. **4** See ਉਪਾਯ. **5** *Skt* ਅਪੇਯ *adj* unfit for drinking. **6** not drunk, did not drink. "jo həm te bhəj jaɪ, tɪh mata dudh əpaɪ."–*krɪsən.* 'didn't suckle mother's milk.'

ਅਪਾਇਣ [əpaɪṇ], **ਅਪਾਇਣੋ** [əpaɪṇo] *n* selfhood, one's own personality. "mɛ chəḍɪa səgəl əpaɪṇo."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਪਾਹ [əpah] *adj* without being effected. **2** detached, unattached. **3** *n* pride, conceit, egoism.

ਅਪਾਹਜ [əpahəj] *Pkt* ਅਪਹੰਜ *adj* crippled, disabled, limbless, incapacitated.

ਅਪਾਹਿ [əpahɪ] See ਅਪਾਹ 2. "maṇɪku mohɪ mau ḍĩna dhəṇi əpahɪ."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਅਪਾਹਿਜ [əpahɪj] See ਅਪਾਹਜ.

ਅਪਾਹੁ [əpahu] unengrossed, unsullied. See ਅਪਾਹ. "ape apɪ əpahu."–*sor m 4.*

ਅਪਾਕ [əpak] *adj* (that) which is not pious; unholy, polluted, profane. **2** *Skt n* rawness, unripeness. **3** indigestion, dyspepsia. **4** wise, intelligent. **5** knowledgeable, well-informed. "मूर्खः पाकः, तद्भिन: प्राज्ञः" 'Pious is he who is foolish, unholy is he who is not pious.' "tum ape apɪ əpaki."–*dhəna m 4.*

ਅਪਾਕੀ [əpaki] *n* unholiness, profanity. **2** See ਅਪਾਕ 4-5.

ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹ [əpagrəh], **ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [əpagrəhɪ] ਅਪ-ਆਗ੍ਰਹ *n* false persistense, unwise obduracy, mulishness, obstinacy.

ਅਪਾਜੀ [əpaji] not ਪਾਜੀ See ਪਾਜੀ. **2** not artificial or bogus; real, genuine. "paji ko əpaji ləkh tã so vɪrmayo hɛ."–*NP.* 'taking the false as real.'

ਅਪਾਝ [əpajh] See ਅਪਾਹਜ.

ਅਪਾਤ [əpat] *adj* without leaves. "əpatə̃ pəlasi məno phul lage."–*GPS.* **2** without a fall or decline; infallible, imperishable. "nəməstə̃ əjate, nəməstə̃ əpate."–*japu.*

ਅਪਾਤਿ [əpatɪ] *adj* sans ਪਾਤ (sub-caste); who does not belong to any sub-caste or class; classless. "patɪ mɛ nə avɛ so əpatɪ kɛ bulaiɛ."–*gyan.*

ਅਪਾਤ੍ਰ [əpatr] *adj* unentitled, unofficial.

ਅਪਾਥ [əpath] *adj* wrong way, false track. **2** dry. "səkuce dəl kə̃j əpatha."–*GPS.*

ਅਪਾਦਾਨ [əpadan] *Skt n* a division, variety. **2** in syntax, ablative case is marked by ਤੋਂ or ਸੇ postpositions.

ਅਪਾਨ [əpan] *Skt n* one of the five vital airs which passes through the anus, See ਅਪਾਨ ਬਾਇ. **2** anus. **3** selfhood, self. "bɪsra əpan tən."–*NP.*

ਅਪਾਨਬਾਇ [əpanbaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਨਵਾਯੁ wind that stays in the alimentary canal, vagina, testicle bag, urinary bladder, phallus, etc. It is because of its pressure that the excretary system of the body works and the birth of an offspring takes place. When this wind is adversely affected by phlegm, catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the excretary system of the body cannot function properly, and it becomes stiff and the back begins to ache and ills such as piles, stone gall-bladder come to afflict the body. To keep flatulency in good order, regular walk, horse riding, light food and keeping the alimentary canal clean are the best ways. A powdered mixture of white trɪvi and sugar, four tolas each and piper longum one tola, taken daily in doses of half a tola each with honey removes the disorder of wind. "praṇbaɪ apanbaɪ bhən."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅਪਾਨਾ [əpana] *n* self, idea of selfhood. "bɪsra səbhɪn əpana."–*NP.*

ਅਪਾਪ [əpap], **ਅਪਾਪੀ** [əpapi] *adj* free from sin, sinless. "əpapi e əpradh bɪn ṣirxor guru bal."–*PPP.*

ਅਪਾਰ [əpar] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. "əpar əgəm gobɪ̃d ṭhakur."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* **2** unfathomable, limitless. **3** abundant,

excessive. **4** countless, innumerable. **5** *n* God. "payəu əpar."–*səveye m 4 ke.* **6** near side bank, this side. "ape sagər bohɪtha, ape par əpar."–*sri ə m 1.* **7** *Skt* ਅਪਾਰ limit or extent. "janɛ ko tera əpar nɪrbhəu nɪrākar."–*səveye m 4 ke.*

ਅਪਾਰਗ [əparəg] *adj* not going across, unable to go across.

ਅਪਾਰਗਿ [əparəgɪ] ਅਪਾਰਗਜ ignorant of the other side; ignorant of knowing the end. "mən bāchət phəl pae səgle kudrətɪ kim əparəgɪ." –*suhi chə̄t m 5.* 'Of the extent of the Creator's greatness, man is ignorant.'

ਅਪਾਰਣ [əparəṇ] *adj* without पारण (ending). "mere suami əgəm əparṇa."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਅਪਾਰਥ [əparəth] *Skt* ਅਪਾਰਥ *n* a defect in poetics due to which the sublime meaning of a poem is missed. "punəruktɪ əparəth ki səmjh nə avəi."–*NP.* **2** *adj* meaningless, without meaning.

ਅਪਾਰਭਾਉ [əparbhau], **ਅਪਾਰਭਾਵ** [əparbhav] *adj* the tenor or meaning of which is endless. "bhakhɪa bhau əparu."–*jəpu.*

ਅਪਾਰਲਾ [əparla] *adj* who has no end. "ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla."–*məla namdev.*

ਅਪਾਰੁ [əparu] See ਅਪਾਰ. **2** ਉਰਾਰ, near side bank. "parɪ sajəṇu əparu pritəmu gursəbəd surətɪ lāghvəe."–*tukha chə̄t m 1.*

ਅਪਾਲ [əpal] *Skt* ਅਪਾਲਯ *adj* not nurturable; whom none can bring up. "əpal həri."–*əkal.* **2** ਅਪਾਲ has also been used as ਅਪਾਰ in "buddhā əpal."–*əkal.* 'unnurturable wisdom.'

ਅਪਾਵਨ [əpavən] *adj* not ਪਾਵਨ, not sacred, unholy.

ਅਪਿ [əpɪ] *Skt part* also, certainly.

ਅਪਿਉ [əpɪu], **ਅਪਿਓ** [əpɪo] *n* nectar, ambrosia; not meant to be drunk by the common people. "əpɪu hərɪrəs pitɪa."–*vəḍ ghoṛiā m 4.* **2** sap of God's name. "əpɪo pɪo gət thio bhərma." –*jɛt m 5.*

ਅਪਿਆਉ [əpɪau], **ਅਪਿਆਵ** [əpɪav] *Skt* ਅਪਯਾਯ *n* light or soft food. "mukh əpɪau bɛṭh kəu dɛn."–*sukhmənɪ.* **2** meal, victuals. "det səgəl əpɪau."–*sar m 1.* "kag sadhusəbha rəhyo nɪrahar muktahəl əpɪav kɛ."–*GPS.*

ਅਪਿਰ [əpir] *n* lack of pain; comfort. "ghər ki bujhē pir əpir nə."–*NP.* **2** *adj* painless.

ਅਪੀਲ [əpil] *E* appeal. *n* a request, an appeal. **2** the act of approaching a senior officer for changing the order of a junior.

ਅਪੀਲਾਂਟ [əpilā̃ṭ] *E* appellant *n* the person lodging the appeal.

ਅਪੀੜ [əpiṛ] *n* absence of pain; comfort. **2** *Skt* आपीड pressure. "əpiṛ piṛɪtō dukhā."–*ramav.*

ਅਪੁ [əpu] See ਅਪ.

ਅਪੁਸਟ [əpusəṭ] *adj* lean, thin, weak. **2** reversed, upside down, against, contrary. "əpusəṭ bat te bhəi sidhri."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਪੁਛ [əpuch] *adj* without a tail; tailless. **2** without asking; unasked for. **3** without question, unquestioned.

ਅਪੁਛਿਆ [əpuchɪa] *adj* without asking for. "əpuchɪa dan devka."–*var sri m 4.*

ਅਪੁਠਾ [əpuṭha], **ਅਪੁਠੀ** [əpuṭhi] *adj* reversed, opposite, See ਉਪਠੀ.

ਅਪੁੱਤਾ [əputta], **ਅਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [əputr] *adj* without a son, without an offspring; childless, See ਅਉਤ.

ਅਪੁਨਾ [əpuna] See ਅਪਨਾ. "əpune ramhɪ bhəju re mənu."–*gə̃ḍ namdev.*

ਅਪੁਛਾ [əpucha] *adv* without asking for, without question. **2** doubtlessly, without doubt. "des mere beə̄t əpuche."–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਅਪੂਜ [əpujy] *adj* not to be worshipped, unadorable.

ਅਪੂਠਾ [əpuṭha] *adj* reversed, upside down, overturned. "sidha chodɪ əpuṭha bun-na." –*gəu m 5.*

ਅਪੂਤ [əput] *adj* without a son, childless. **2** *Skt* defiled.

ਅਪੂਪ [əpup] *Skt n* fried bread, a kind of fritter.

2 wheat. 3 fried cake of sweetened butter.

ਅਪੂਰਣ [əpurəṇ] *Skt* ਅਪੂਰ੍ਣ *adj* incomplete, not whole, unfinished.

ਅਪੂਰਬ [əpurəb], **ਅਪੂਰਵ** [əpurəv] *Skt* ਅਪੂਰ੍ਵ *adj* novel, hitherto unknown, uncommon, curious, a strange. "əpurəb jāɲ bəṇai."–*suhi chə̃t m 4.* 2 a gəṇ metre of four lines, each line being organised as SIS, SSI.

Example:

kan-nə̃ ge ram, dhərm kərmə̃ dham,
ləcchnɛ lɛ sə̃g, janki sobhə̃g.–*ramav.*

(b) Another form of this metre has four lines organized as ISS, S.

Example:

gəṇe kete, həṇe jete, kəi mare, kɪte hare.
–*ramav.*

ਅਪੂਰਵਤਾ [əpurəvta] *Skt* ਅਪੂਰ੍ਵਤਾ *n* novelty, strangeness, singularity, peculiarity.

ਅਪੇਕ਼ਾ [əpekṣa], **ਅਪੇਖਿਆ** [əpekhɪa], **ਅਪੇਛਾ** [əpecha], **ਅਪੇਛਿਆ** [əpechɪa] *Skt* अपेक्षा *n* desire, want. 2 need, necessity. 3 basis, support. 4 comparison, balance.

ਅਪੇਯ [əpey] *adj* undrinkable. 2 *n* wine, liquor. 3 hemp. 4 poppy husk.

ਅਪੇਲ [əpel] *adj* impenetrable, stagnant, steady. 2 irremovable. 3 intransgressible.

ਅਪੈ [əpɛ] *Skt* ਅਪਯਯ *n* accord, union. "nam nəv nɪdhɪ əpɛ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 2 See ਅਪਿਉ.

ਅਪੋਦਘਾਤ [əpodghat] See ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ.

ਅਪੌਰਖੇਯ [əpɔrkhey] *Skt* ਅਪੌਰੁਸ਼ੇਯ *adj* not existing because of man, not man-made; formed by God.

ਅਪੰਗ [əpə̃g] *adj* free from dust; clean, clear, stainless. "sı̃cət nir əpə̃g."–*GPS.* 2 faultless, stainless. "apə̃g pə̃ge."–*ramav.* 3 *Skt* अपाङ्ग. without a limb, crippled. 4 with crooked limbs.

ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əpə̃cikrɪt] *Skt* अपञ्चीकृत *n* elements which have not been divided into five parts; undivided elements. See ਪੰਚੀ ਕਰਣ. "bhut əpə̃cikrɪt yul karəy."–*GPS.*

ਅਪੰਡਿਤ [əpə̃ḍɪt] *adj* not a scholar; illiterate, foolish.

ਅਪੰਥ [əpə̃th] *adj* wrong path, fake course. 2 *n* a tantrik mode of worship. 3 atheism. "əpə̃th pə̃th səbh logən laya."–*ərhə̃t.*

ਅੱਪ [əpp] *n* pride of self, ego. 2 *Skt* ਅਪੁ fear, dread. 3 a disease. 4 *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਪ the air. "bhəyo əpp bhesə̃."–*kəlki.* 'took the form of air'.

ਅਪਯਉ [əpyəu] adopted; made one's own, occupied. 2 See ਅਪੈ "hərɪ ka nam əkhɛnɪdhɪ əpyəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਅਪ੍ਰਸ੍ਤੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ [əprəstut prəṣə̃sa] *n* a literary figure of speech meant as praise which is out of context.

Example:

khal ṣer ki oḍh kər gədha nə kərɪ sɪr bhə̃j.
'By regarding some cowardly person as a tiger the former is admired'.
rəjhə̃s bɪn ko kərɛ chir nir ko doɪ.–*vrīd.*
'An ignorant judge is praised by calling him a swan.'

ਅਪ੍ਰਗਜਾਤ [əprəgyat] *Skt* अप्रज्ञात *adj* not known, unknown. 2 *n* a state of meditation in which the worshipper forgets his difference from the worshipped.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ [əprətɪm] *Skt adj* unmatched, peerless, "əprətɪm rup bɪdhɪ nɛ dəyo."–*cərɪtr 156.*

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [əprətɪman] *Skt adj* unparalleled, unmatched, matchless.

ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਖ [əprədhərəkh] *Skt* अप्रधृष्य *adj* who cannot be threatened, who cannot be brought under pressure. 2 invincible, unconquerable.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [əprəman] *Skt adj* unmatched, matchless, peerless. 2 beyond measuring and weighing. 3 without proof.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ [əprəmad] *Skt adj* unerring, guiltless. 2 not intoxicated. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਉ [əprəmeu], **ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ** [əprəmey], **ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ** [əprəmev] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ *adj* beyond measurement.

2 beyond conjecture.

ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ [əporəyukət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* unused. 2 unconnected, non-contiguous.

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ [əpradh] See ਅਪਰਾਧ "koṭɪ əpradh sadh sãgɪ mɪṭe."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [əprapət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪ੍ਤ *adj* not received, unacquired. 2 rare.

ਅਪ੍ਰਿਅ [əprɪə], **ਅਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [əprɪy] *adj* not lovable. 2 *n* an enemy.

ਅਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əpret] *adj* not yet dead. "nəmo pret əpret."–*japu.* See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਅਫ਼ਆਲ [əf-al] *A* افعال plural of ਫ਼ਿਅਲ.

ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər] *E* officer *n* a chief, commander. 2 a ruler. 3 an office-holder. 4 *P* افسر a crown.

ਅਫ਼ਸ਼ਾਂਦਨ [əfṣãdən] *P* افشاندن *v* to spread; to scatter. 2 to sprinkle; to spray.

ਅਫਸਾਨਾ [əphsana] *P* افسانہ *n* a story, tale, legend, narration. 2 a novel.

ਅਫਸੋਸ [əphsos] *P* افسوس *Skt* ਅਪਸ਼ੋਕ. 2 sorrow. 3 regret.

ਅਫ਼ਕਨ [əfkən], **ਅਫ਼ਗਨ** [əfgən] *P* افگن *n* throwing (imperative of ਅਫਗੰਦਨ.) you throw. 2 When this word is suffixed to a noun, it carries the sense of a thrower, as Sherafgan.

ਅਫ਼ਗਨ ਸ਼ੇਰ [əfgən ṣer], **ਅਫ਼ਗਨ ਖਾਂ** [əfgən khã] Sherafgan Khan, governor of Kashmir who under orders from Aurangzeb converted Hindus to ɪslam. "suba tɪh ṭhã əfgən ṣer."–*GPS.* 2 the first husband of Noor Jahan, Alikuli Beg who having killed a tiger got the title of 'Sherafgan' (defeater of the tiger). He died in 1606 AD.

ਅਫ਼ਗਨਮ [əfgənəm] *P* افگنم I throw down, I shall throw down, I shall defeat.

ਅਫ਼ਗ਼ਾਨ [əfGan] *P* افغان *n* noise, din. 2 a Muslim tribe especially the one that lives between Kandhar and the river Indus. that thunders in battle. a Pathan. Pathans speak Pashto. 3 a lament, wail. 4 *adj* an inhabitant of Afganistan.

ਅਫ਼ਗ਼ਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ [əfGanɪstan] افغانستان *n* country of the Afgans; a country northwest of India with Kabul as its capital. It is surrounded by Russia, Turkistan in the north, Persia in the west and Kashmir in the south-east. The ruler of Afganistan formerly called Amir is now known as Shah (King). See ਅਮੀਰ.

ਅਫਗਾਰ [əphgar] *P* افگار *adj* wounded, injured.

ਅਫਗੰਦਹ [əphgãdəh] *P* افگندہ *adj* thrown, cast. 2 put in, poured in. 3 defeated.

ਅਫਗੰਦਨ [əphgãdən] *P* افگندن *v* to put in, pour, drop. 2 to throw, throw down. 3 to defeat.

ਅਫਜਲ [əphjəl] *A* افضل *adj* possessing greatness, very good, best.

ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਯ [əfzay] *P* افزاے *adj* which increases; it is a suffix and adds to the meaning of words as ਆਬਰੂ-ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਯ.

ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂ [əfzu], **ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂੰ** [əfzũ] *P* افزوں *n* an increase, a promotion. 2 *adj* more, special. "əphju khodaɪa."–*var majh m 1.* In Dasam Granth the word has been used at many places to underline this context.

ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂਦ [əfzud] See ਅਫਜ਼ੂਦਨ. "mɪləs nɪj əphjud kər."–*səloh.*

ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂਦਨ [əfzudən] *P* افزودن *v* to be more, increase, progress, rise.

ਅਫ਼ਤਾਬ [əftab] See ਆਫ਼ਤਾਬ "dunɪa əphtabəm." –*krɪsən.* 'I am the sun of the world'.

ਅਫ਼ਯੂਨ [əfyun] See ਅਫੀਮ.

ਅਫਰ [əphər] *adj* what cannot be caught. 2 without fruit, fruitless. 3 bad fruit, bad result.

ਅਫਰਨਾ [əphərna] *v* to bloat. 2 to swell with pride, be arrogant.

ਅਫ਼ਰਾਖ਼ਤ [əfraxət] *P* افراخت *adj* raised, elevated.

ਅਫ਼ਰਾਖ਼ਤਨ [əfraxtən] *P* افراختن *v* to raise; to lift; to elevate.

ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ [əphratəphri] See ਅਫਤਾਤਫਤੀ.

ਅਫਰਿਓ [əphrɪo], **ਅਫਰਿਆ** [əphrɪa] *adj* not grasped by senses. "əphrɪo be pərvah tũ."

–*maru solhe m 1*. **2** bloated with pride, filled with vanity. "əphrɪo bhar əphar ṭəre."–*maru ə m 1*. **3** bearing evil fruit. "əkk nə ləggɛ ə̃b əphrɪa."–*BG*. 'A bloated wild plant, calotropis procera, cannot bear mango fruit'.

ਅਫਰੀਤੀ [əphriti], **ਅਫਰੀਦੀ** [əphridi] *P* افریری ਅਫਰੀਤੀ is also correct. *n* Pathan community is regarded as progeny of the Prussian emperor Fridun; Orakzei and Shinvari Pathans are branches of this clan.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤਨ [əfroxtən] *P* افروختن *v* to illumine; to enlighten.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤੀ [əfroxti] *P* افروختی you lit it up.

ਅਫਰੋਜ਼ੀ [əfrozi] *P* افروزی you may lighten it. Its root is also əfroxtən.

ਅਫਲ [əphəl] *Skt adj* fruitless. **2** *n* a bush. **3** an impotent male. **4** Indar, king of gods, whose testicles got abraded because of a curse by the sage Gautam and he came to be known as fruitless or barren. See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂ [əphlatu], **ਅਫਲਾਤੂੰ** [əphlatũ], **ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ** [əphlatun] *P* افلاطون *G* ਪਲਾਟੋਨ *E* Plato. A celebrated personality among western philosophers, son of Ariston and Priksoene, he was born in the capital Athens in 428 BC. His real name was Aristocles but because of his broad chest and forehead he came to be known as Platon. Ancient historian Olympudorus writes that while his parents took him to Mount Himatus to obtain the blessings of gods, honey bees put honey to the infant's lips which earned him the adjective Athenswi (a large black bee), and poets concluded that his tongue spoke words sweeter than honey.

Plato became master of poetics early in his life. One day while passing through a narrow lane, he came across the great sage Socrates whom he had not met earlier. Socrates barred Plato's path with his stick and said. 'Blessed boy, please let me know the way to the school of goodness.' Held in ecstatic awe by Socrates' words, Plato said, 'I do not know, sir.' Pointing towards him Socrates said to his companions, 'This is the swan who in my dream last night sat on my breast and then flew away!' Plato was twenty years old then. He was so charmed by Socrates that he, considering the latter's company as a path to emancipation, decided to spend the rest of his life at Socrates' feet and be educated by him.

After the death of Socrates, Plato roamed about far and wide and then, around 388 BC, he settled down at the world famous Academy Garden and for 40 years concentrated on philosophic questions, and explained them to his associates and pupils who belonged to both the sexes. They became so famous for their truthfulness that whenever called to the court for evidence, they were not formally sworn to speak the truth.

Plato wrote many celebrated treatises which, fortunately for the scholars, still survive. Easy and correct translations of these treatises have been done in various languages of the West for readers not only of Europe and America but also of India. The Indians respectfully admit that Plato born in Europe was a saint-philosopher of the calibre of Ved Vyas. To call this philosopher a metaphysician and a paragon of education and knowledge would not be an exaggeration. That is why Emerson writes that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato.

Many principles of Plato are in accordance with the Sikh tenets, even his idea about keeping full-grown hair accord with what was ordained by Guru Gobind Singh (see his book Timaeus and his statue). On this topic, the

Sikh scholar Dharam Anant Singh has written a book of over 300 pages entitled 'Plato and the True Enlightener of the Soul'. He wrote this book after consulting Plato's writings in the original Greek. It was published in London by Luzac and Co. in 1912 AD.

Plato died on his birthday in 348 BC when he was exactly 81 years old. Some scholars hold that even at the time of his death, he was busy writing.

The influence of Plato's wisdom and knowledge on people's mind is so deep that while praising any person for his wisdom, he is called əphlatun (Plato). **2** *xa* a quilt, a ragged mattress.

ਅਫ਼ਵ [əfəv] *A* عفو *n* a pardon, forgiveness. See ਆਫੂ.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਹ [əfvah] *A* افواہ *n* plural of ਫ਼ੂਹ. (It means mouth, thus əfvah is the talk of many mouths), news, rumour, canard.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਜ [əfvaj] *P* افواج *n* plural of ਫ਼ੌਜ.

ਅਫ਼ਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ [əfvulgunah] *P* عفوالگناہ *adj* one who pardons sins. "kɪ əphvulgunah hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਫੜ [əphəɽ] *adj* who cannot be caught, beyond grasp.

ਅਫੜਾਤਫੜੀ [əphɽatəphɽi] *A* افرا-تفری *n* more or less, confusion, disorder, melee.

ਅਫ਼ਾਕ਼ਾ [əfaka] افاقہ relief from pain or sickness.

ਅਫਾਤ [əphat] *A* آفات plural of ਆਫ਼ਤ. calamities, tribulations. "hor əphat pəri ətɪ dirəgh." –*GPS.*

ਅਫਾਰ [əphar], **ਅਫਾਰਾ** [əphara] *adj* impetuous, headstrong. "chəlɛ hukəm əphar."–*sri ə m 5.* an order that no one can check. "bɪn guru kal əphar."–*sri ə m 1.* 'Death is unrestrainable without a spiritual guide' "kərɪa hukəm əphara."–*sor ə m 5.* **2** *Skt* स्फार unrestrained, spreadout widely. **3** broad. **4** great. "mol əphara səc vapara."–*vəḍ chǝ̃t m 3.* 'ta ko bhar əphar."–*bavən.* **5** force, severity. "bərət-hɪ hoɪ əphar."–*sri m 5.* **6** نفخ شکم flatulence caused by eating heavy indigestible food, increase of rheumatic effect, defect in stomach or liver, as a result of which the stomach gets bloated, respiration becomes difficult and nausea is felt.

The medicines, which are prescribed for colic pain, are good for flatulence, but if it persists for long periods and recurs frequently then, the following recipe should be tried.

Take nɪsoth (a purgative drug) two parts, piper longum four parts and myrobalan five parts, all powdered and sieved, then mix them with guɽ (raw sugar) and roll into small pills which taken in the morning with fresh clean water permanently remove flatulence.

Alternatively, pistocial lonticus (a fine gum mastagi) 3 masas mixed with one tola gulkand (preserve prepared with rose petals) taken with water along with the use of aniseed and mint is beneficial. **7** getting puffed with pride; self-conceit, vanity. "ek məhəlɪ tũ hohɪ əpharo, ek məhəlɪ nɪmano."–*gəu m 5.* "aki mərhɪ əphari." –*maru m 1.*

ਅਫਾਰੀ [əphari], **ਅਫਾਰੋ** [əpharo] See ਅਫਾਰਾ. **2** *adj* vain, arrogant.

ਅਫਾਲ [əphal] See ਅਫ਼ਆਲ.

ਅਫੀਮ [əphim] *Skt* ਅਹਿਫੇਨ which is as strong as a serpent's poison. *A* افیون *E* opium *n* an intoxicating and poisonous drug prepared from buds of poppy plant. Physicians use it as medicine to cure several ailments. It has a very dry effect and shrinks the muscles and causes slackness and dullness.

ਅਫੀਮੀ [əphimi] an opium addict.

ਅਫੁਟ [əphuʈ] See ਮਫੁਟ.

ਅਫੁਰ [əphur] *adj* without thought, desire and doubt; free from volition. **2** sans shudder.

ਅਫੂ [əphu] See ਅਫਵ.

ਅਫੂਨਤ [əfunət] *A* عفونت foul smell, stink, stench.

ਅਬ [əb] *adv* now, at this time, at present, "əb harɪ rakhənharu cɪtarɪa."–*dhəna* ɪ.ɪ *5.* **2** *Skt adj* not perverted, always alike. "suhagu həmaro əb huṇɪ sohɪo."–*asa m 5.* 'our eternal blessing.' **3** *Skt* ਅਦਯ *adv* today. "kal kərə̃ta əb-hɪ kər əb kərta su ɪtal."–*s kəbir.* **4** *A* اب *n* father. **5** teacher, guru.

ਅਬਹੀ [əb-hi] *adv* this very moment, now, immediately.

ਅਬਹੀ ਕਬਹੀ [əb-hi kəb-hi] *adv* now and any time; now and not later. "əb-hi kəb-hi kɪchu nə jana."–*ram m 1.*

ਅਬਕੇ [əbke], **ਅਬਕੈ** [əbkɛ] *adv* this time, this moment. "əbke chuṭke ṭhəur nə ṭhaɪo."–*gəu kəbir.* "əbkɛ kəhɪɛ namu nə mɪləɪ."–*maru m 1.*

ਅਬਖਰਹ [əbxərəh] *A* ابخره plural of ਬੁਖਾਰ.

ਅਬਖਰਾਤ [əbxərat] plural of ਅਬਖਰਹ.

ਅਬਖੀ [əbkhi] *Dg n* a bad time, an ill-omened moment.

ਅਬਗਤ [əbgət] *Skt* ਅਪਗਤਿ. *n* a miserable condition, poverty, misfortune "sadhu bɪnu ɛse əbgətɪ javɛ."–*gɔ̃ḍ kəbir.* **2** *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* imperishable, eternal. **3** *Skt* ਅਵਗ੍ਰਹ *adj* bodyless. "adɪ purəkh əbgət əbɪnasi."–*əkal.* **4** See ਅਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਬਚਲ [əbcəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਬਚਲਨਗਰ [əbcəlnəgər] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਬਜ [əbəj] *Skt* अब्ज *n* born of water, lotus. **2** the moon which was born from the sea.

ਅਬਜਦ [əbjəd] *A* ابجد *n* a series of letters beginning with əlɪf, be, jim, dal, etc. **2** an alphabet. **3** a table of letters used for counting numbers beginning with əlɪf, be, jim, dal. The complete table is as under:

ا	ب	ج	د	ہ	و	ز	ح	ط
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ی	ک	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

ص	ق	ر	ش	ت	ث
90	100	200	300	400	500
خ	ذ	ض	ظ	غ	
600	700	800	900	1000	

While mentioning dates in years, poets use two such suggestive letters in which these counting letters may also be employed.

ਅਬਤਬ [əbtəb] *n* a dilly-dallying, an evasion. **2** an excuse, pretext. **3** *adv* always. **4** anytime. "əb təb əvəru nə magəu hərɪ pəhɪ."–*guj ə m 1.* 5 this and the other world.

ਅਬਤਰ [əbtər] *A* ابتر *adj* very bad. *Skt* ਅਵਤਰ. **2** with a short tail, with tail cut, tail-less.

ਅਬੱਤਾ [əbətta] See ਅਵਤਾ.

ਅਬਦ [əbəd] metathesis of ਅਦਬ, See ਅਦਬ. **2** *Skt* ਅਬਦ *n* a cloud that provides water. "ə̃mrɪtvak əbəd ə̃mrɪt te."–*GPS.* **3** year. **4** camphor. **5** sky. **6** *Skt* ਅਵਦ੍ਯ *adj* unspeakable, unutterable. **7** *A* ابد without end, boundless. **8** constant, perpetual, always the same. **9** *A* عبد *n* a slave.

ਅਬਦਾਲ [əbdal] *A* ابدال *adj* changeable, changing. **2** *n* saintly persons of a particular rank similar to the Hindu's dikpals as guardian deities of different directions. The Muslims believe in 70 abdals out of which 40 are in Syria and 30 in other places. Some writers accept only 40 abdals and they believe that the world is intact because of them. When one of them dies, God appoints some other holy person in his place. Thus they go on changing and hence their designation abdal persists. Prominent abdals are called Gaus. Abdal is a plural of bədəl (change) "marphətɪ mənu marhu əbdala."–*maru solhe m 5.* To transfigure concepts with spiritual exercise is essential for attaining the status of an abdal. In this verse-line abdal has a double meaning; those who kill the fickle mind are also abdals. **3** Abdal is one of the five of Muslim holymen:

gaus, kutab, vali, abdal, and kalandar. Many put kutab in place of kalander. **4** a Muslim community in Kangra district, whose members live on beggary and accompany dead bodies singing to the burial/cremation ground. They also sing about exploits of the valiant warriors.

ਅਬਦਾਲਾ [əbdala] See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əbdali] *adj* connected with Abdal, "kərɪ əbdali bhesva."–*bhɛr namdev.* See ਅਬਦਾਲ 3. **2** *n* Pathans of Saddozai tribe are also called abdali. They are a branch of Durranis and are also called by this name. See ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ and ਦੁੱਰਾਨੀ.

ਅਬਦੀ [əbdi] *A* ابدی *adj* everlasting, immortal.

ਅਬਦੁਲ [əbdul] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ. "sun əbdul ḍhaḍi cəl ayo."–*GPS.*

ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦ ਖਾਨ [əbdulsəməd khan] عبدالصمد خان son of Muhammad Amin Khan, a rank-holder who courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb, who was given the title of Diler Jang (valiant-in-battle). During the reign of Farukhsiyar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore as subedar. He launched an invasion on Banda Bahadur at Gurdaspur and by employing deceit made him a prisoner and sent him to Delhi.

During the time of Muhammed Shah, he was subedar of Multan. He died in 1739 AD. In Sikh history he also figures as Samund Khan. Zakariya Khan subedar of Lahore (Khan Bahadur) was his son. See ਬੰਦਾ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਖ਼ਾਨ [əbdul xan] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖ਼ਾਨ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਮਾਨ [əbdul rəhman] companion of the Prophet and religious fighter who accompanied him in numerous battles. He died at Madina in 32 Hijri. According to JSBM, Abadul Rehman initiated nine families.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹੀਮ ਖ਼ਾਨ [əbədul rəhim xan] عبدال رحیم خان well known as Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, who was an ally of Akbar. He was born at Lahore in 1556 AD. After the death of Todar Mal, he became Akbar's foremost vazir in 1589. His daughter Jani Begam was married to prince Danial. After Akbar's death he remained in Jahangir's service for 21 years, and died in 1627. His grave is near the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamudin in Delhi. He was a scholar of many languages and poet with Rahiman and Rahim as his noms-de-plume. His couplets in Hindi are very fascinating:

kəhɪ rəhim ya peṭ sõ kyõ nə bhəyo tu piṭh,
bhukhe man bɪgar hɛ̃ bhəre bɪgarɛ̃ diṭh.
sadhu sərahɛ sadhuta, yati yoṣɪta jan,
rəhɪmən sace sur ki vɛri kərɛ bəkhan.
kəhɪ rəhim gətɪ dip ki kul kuput ki soɪ,
bare ujɪaro kərɛ bəḍo ədhero hoɪ.
phərji ṣah nə hvɛ səkɛ gətɪ ṭeḍhi tasir,
rəhɪmən sidhi cal te pyado hot vəzir.
kərət nɪpunəi guṇ bɪna rəhɪmən nɪpun həjur,
mano ṭerət vɪṭəp cəḍh ɪh prəkar həm kur.
khira mukh dhər kaṭɪye məlɪye nəmək ləgaɪ,
kərve mukh ko cahɪye rəhɪmən yəhi səjaɪ.

2 a paymaster of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Khalsa Dal in Doaba killed him and liberated many Hindu girls from his clutches.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ [əbdulla] *adj* God's slave. **2** a musician in Guru Hargobind's retinue who encouraged and roused the bravery of Sikh army by singing ballads of the heroes. See ਅਬਦੁਲ. **3** the eldest son of Abdul Mutallib of Quraish tribe, and father of Prophet Muhammad. He died in 571 AD.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖ਼ਾਨ [əbdulla xan] subedar of Jalandhar who died during a battle against Guru Hargobind fought at Gobindpur (Hargobindpur) in Sammat 1687.

ਅਬਧ [əbədh] *Skt* अबद्ध *adj* unbound, free. **2** *Skt*

ਅਬਧਯ. not worthy to be killed, such as a child, a sick person, a woman and a refugee. 3 who cannot be killed by any one. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਾਧਯ, unbound, unobstructed, unhealable. "kal phas əbədh lage."–*asa rəvdas.*

ਅਬਧਿ [əbədhɪ] See ਅਵਧਿ. 2 *Skt* अब्धि *n* bearer of water; sea, ocean.

ਅਬਧਿਜਾ [əbdhɪja] *Skt* अब्धिजा *n* born of sea, Lachhmi. 2 wine, liquor.

ਅਬਧੂਤ [əbdhut] See ਅਵਧੂਤ.

ਅਬਧ੍ਯ [əbədhy] See ਅਬਧ 2.

ਅਬਨਾਸੀ [əbnasi] See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਨੂਸ [əbnus] See ਆਬਨੂਸ. "syah məno əbnus-hɪ ko təru."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਬਯਕਤ [əbyəkt] ਅਵ੍ਯਕ੍ਤ without body, formless, unembodied. See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. "əbyəkət rup əpar."–*əkal.*

ਅਬਯਾਤ [əbyat] *A* ابیات plural of ਬੈਤ, a metre, "əbyat hɪ̃dvi."–*səloh.* 'bɛt stanzas in Hindi'.

ਅਬਰ [əbər] *adj* which is not ਵਰ (the best); not good, bad. 2 *P* ابر *Skt* ਅੰਬੁ-ਧਰ a cloud. See ਅਭ੍ਰ.

ਅਬਰਸ਼ [əbrəṣ] *P* ابرش *adj* piebald, dappled speckled, like the sky or a cloud. 2 his cloud.

ਅਬਰਕ [əbrək] See ਅਭ੍ਰਕ.

ਅਬਰਨ [əbərən] *Skt* ਅਵਰ੍ਣ *adj* colourless, without any colour. 2 of bad colour, wrongly coloured. "əbərən bərən gham nəhĩcham."–*bhɛr ə kəbir.* 3 without any religion; low; outside the four castes, "gavət sunət jəpət udhare bərən əbərna səbh hũ."–*dev m 5.* 4 *Skt* अवर्ण्य. *adj* indescribable. "əbərən bərən sɪu mən hi pritɪ."–*bhɛr ə kəbir.* 'love for the indescribable One from the heart's core'. 5 unspeakable, slander "bərən hɛ əbərən ko."–*kəlki.* 'will slander.'

ਅਬਰਨ ਬਰਨ [əbərən bərən] See ਅਬਰਨ 4 and ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ.

ਅਬਰੂ [əbru] *P* ابرو *E* eyebrow *Skt* ਭ੍ਰੂ *n* an eyebrow. 2 See ਆਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਰੇ ਬਹਾਰਾਂ [əbre bəharã] *P* ابربہاراں rainfall in the spring season.

ਅਬਰੋ [əbro], ਅਬਰੋਇ [əbroɪ] See ਆਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਲ [əbəl] *adj* lacking strength, weak, "əbəl bəl toṛɪa."–*maru jɛdev.* 'broke the might of the mighty', i.e., weakened the senses. 2 *A* اول first. "əbəl naū khudaɪ da."–*JSBB.*

ਅਬਲਕ [əblək] *A* ابلق *adj* piebald, speckled (horse), white and black.

ਅਬਲਾ [əbla] *Skt n* a woman. 2 *adj* weak, feeble. 3 *A* ابلہ lacking in intelligence, foolish.

ਅਬਲੀਸ [əblis] *A* ابلیس *n* one who is bereft of God's grace; Satan, devil, "təkəbbər kita əblis ne gəl lanət jɪma."–*jə̃gnama.*

ਅਬੜਵਾਹਾ [əbəṛvaha] *adj* half-asleep, half-awake.

ਅਬਾ [əba] *A* ابا *n* plural of ਅਬੂ (father). *Skt* ਆਵੁਕ. "ə̃m əbe thavhu mɪṭhra."–*sri m 5.*

ਅਬਾਸੀ [əbasi] *n* a yawn. See ਉਬਾਸੀ. 2 flower of bāsa. "januk phul əbasi rəhi."–*cərɪtr 317.* See ਔਬਾਸ 2.

ਅਬਾਹ [əbah] *adj* without arms, armless. 2 without transport; who does not ride a blue jay (as does Lord Vishnu "nəmastə̃ əbahe."–*japu.* 3 without ਬਾਹ (sexual desire). See ਬਾਹ.

ਅਬਾਜਾਰ [əbajar] *P* باآزار *adj* unhappy, ਬ (with) ਆਜ਼ਾਰ (hurt).

ਅਬਾਦ [əbad] *adj* without ਵਾਦ (dispute), undisputed. 2 See ਆਬਾਦ.

ਅਬਾਦਾਨ [əbadan] See ਆਬਾਦਾਨ.

ਅਬਾਧ [əbadh] *adj* without restriction, unrestricted, unchecked. 2 unimpeded, unobstructed. 3 See ਅਬਾਧ੍ਯ.

ਅਬਾਧ੍ਯ [əbadhy] *adj* unrestricted, unimpeded.

ਅਬਾਬੀਲ [əbabil] *A* ابابیل *n* a swallow.

ਅਬਾਰ [əbar] *adj* without slackness or delay. 2 without obstruction, unobstructed "khə̃ḍa əbarə̃."–*gyan.* 3 See ਅਵਾਰ.

ਅਬਿ [əbɪ] *adv* now, at this time. "əbɪ kɪchu kɪrpa kijɛ."–*dhəna m 3.* 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿ *n* a ram.

3 a billy goat "əbɪ mədh hom kəraɪ."–*gyan.* 4 the sun. 5 a mountain. 6 a mouse, rat. 7 the air. 8 calotropis procera, a wild plant. 9 modesty, shyness. 10 *adj* good, all right.

ਅਬਿਅਕਤ [əbɪəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਖਾਦ [əbɪkhad] *adj* without a conflict. "əbɪkhad dev durāt."–*əkal.*

ਅਬਿਗਤ [əbɪgət], **ਅਬਿਗਤੁ** [əbɪgətu] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ. *adj* unknowable. "jəb əbɪgət əgocər prəbhu eka."–*sukhməni.* 2 imperishable and perpetual. "jo jən janɪ bhəj-hɪ əbɪgət kəu."–*suhi kəbir.* "əbgətu səməjh ɪana."–*gəu kəbir.* 3 See ਅਵ੍ਯਕ੍ਤ.

ਅਬਿਗਮ [əbɪgəm] *Skt* ਅਧਿਗਮ. *n* certain acumen, sure knowledge. 2 ਅਵਿਗਮ *adj* indestructible.

ਅਬਿਗਾਮੀ [əbɪgami] *adj* having sure knowledge. "ədvɛ ələkhpurəkh əbɪgami."–*əkal.* 2 imperishable. See ਅਬਿਗਮ 2.

ਅਬਿਚਲ [əbɪcəl] *adj* motionless, unmovable, permanent. "əbɪcəl niv dhəri gur nanək."–*guj m 5.*

ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ [əbɪcəlnəgər] a sacred town related with the tenth Guru situated near Nader (nāder, नन्दगिरी) city on the bank of Godavari river. Here Guru Gobind Singh breathed his last on the 5th of the bright half of the lunar month of Katak Sammat 1765.

The Sikhs have chosen this name with reference to a line in Suhi Chhand "əbɪcəl nəgər[1] gobīd guru ka." to the true congregation and the highest spiritual state. Its other name is Hazoor Sahib and it is now accepted as the fourth Takhat of the Khalsa. Here the following weapons of Guru Gobind Singh are preserved: a quoit, a broad sword, a steelbow, a mace, a steel arrow, five golden swords and one small sword, six inches long. Besides these many more priceless weapons, which cannot be seen in the museums of capital cities, are beautifully displayed on the Guru's throne. They include a blade of Mai Bhago's spear whom ignorant people call an eight-armed goddess.

ghənachri

əbɪcəlnəgər ujagər səgər jəg
jahər jəhur jəhā jot hɛ jəbər jan,
khāde hẽ prəcāḍ khər khəṛəg kudāḍ dhəre
khājər tuphāg pūj kərəd krɪpan ban,
səkti sərohi sɛf sāg jəmdaṛ cəkr
ḍhale gən bhale rɪpu ghale chɪpr jāg than,
cəmkət carõ or ghor rup kalɪka ko
bādna kərət kəvɪ jor panɪ tāhi than.

mənhər

sũdər godavri vɪhin məl cəlɛ jəl
səlɪta sətul gāg kul chəbɪ pavəi,
khəre khəre təru khəre həre həre pat jəre
pātɪ pātɪ kəre chaɪ sāghni ko chavəi,
bolət bɪhāg rāg rāg ke utāg than
ṣri gobīd sīgh ko sīghasən suhavəi,
jaɪ dərsavəi mənorəth uṭhavəi
so kamna ko pavəi sātokh sīgh gavəi.
–*GPS.*

Nander has other gurdwaras as under:

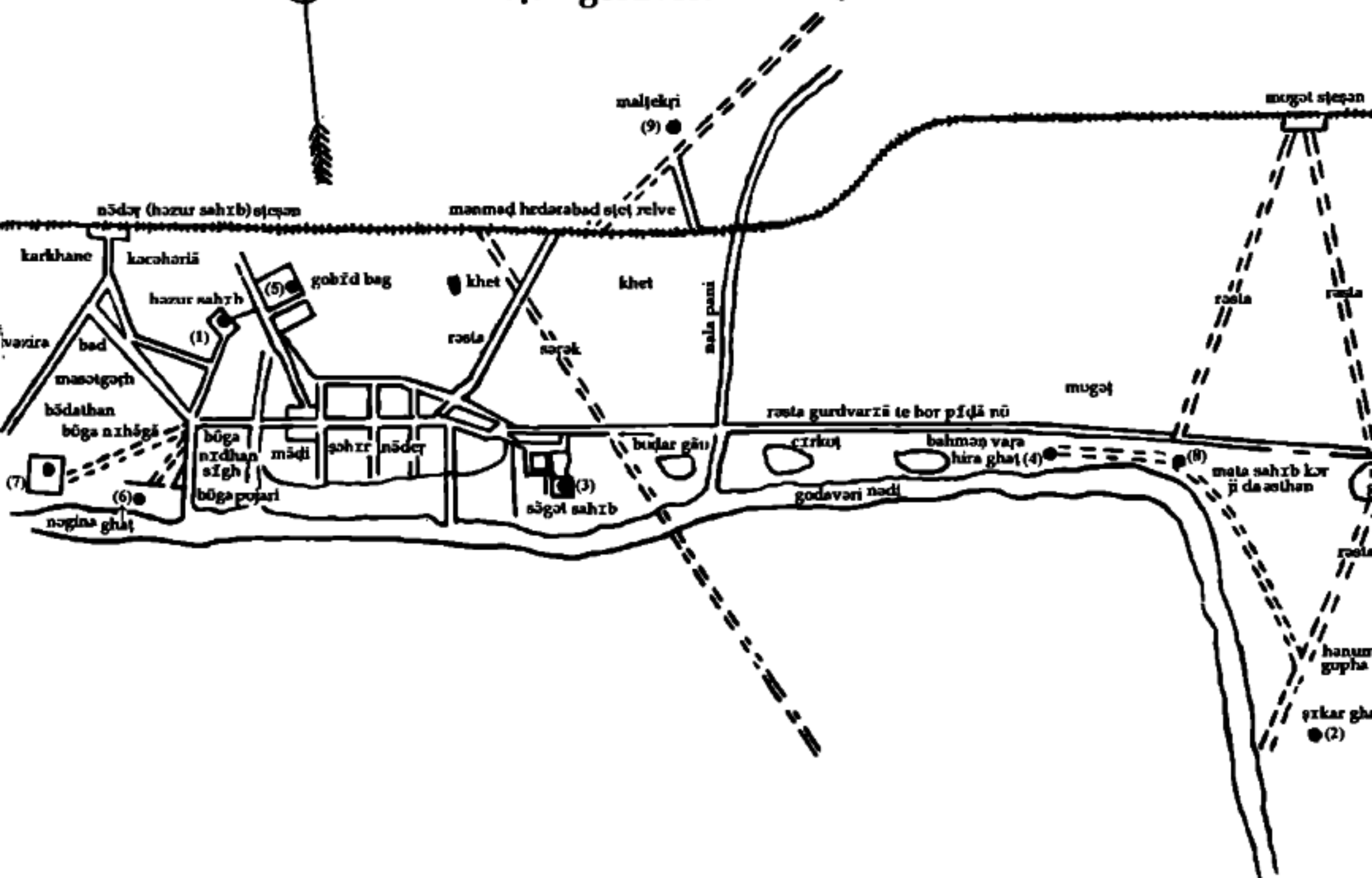
2 Shikarghat in the south of Nander on the bank of Godavari where the Guru would relax for a while after hunting.

3 Sangat Sahib where soon after his arrival at Nander, the Guru addressed his first congregation. This place is within the precincts of the city.

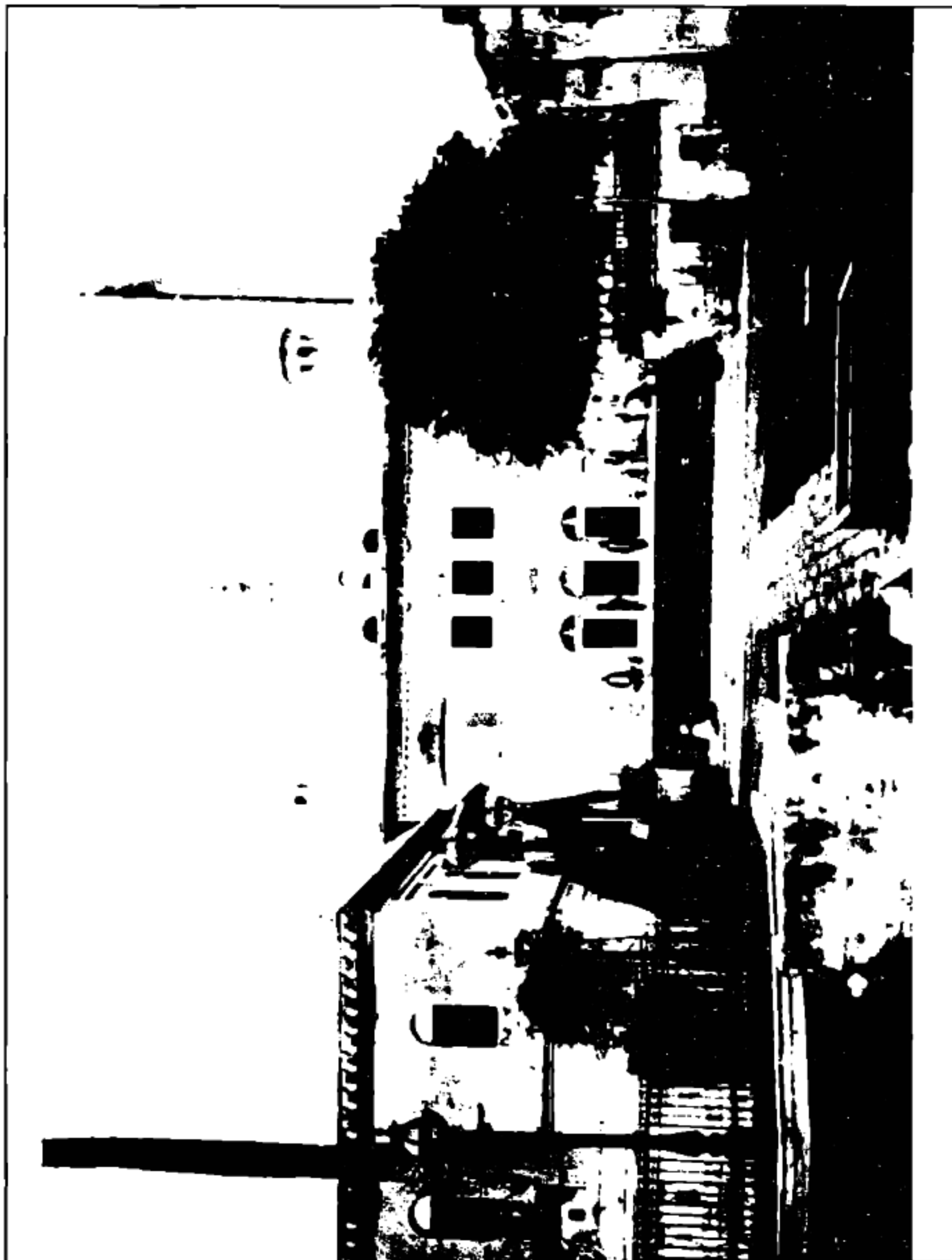
4 Hira Ghat where he threw a diamond into Godavari presented to him by Bahadur Shah. This place is in the south of the city.

5 Gobind Bag, about two furlongs from the main gurdwara where the Guru occasionally went and rested for a while. Now this is an agricultural field, though a small room is also built there.

[1]In Gurbani, Abchal Nagar, means congregation-cum-highest spiritual state.



MAP OF ABCHAL NAGAR



TAKHAT SRI ABCHAL NAGAR (HAZOOR SAHIB)

6 Nagina Ghat where the Guru threw a jewel into the river presented by the Sikhs. Some small glittering stones on the river bank are to be seen there. This is in the west of Nander.

7 Banda Than. At this place was the thatched hut of Madho Das Bairagi. The Guru sanctified this place with his visit and baptised Banda as a Sikh. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ. This place is in the west of Nander.

8 Shrine of Mata Sahib Kaur near Hira Ghat. She had come to the south from Damdama Sahib along with the Tenth Master, stayed and served the Guru for sometime and went back to Delhi as orderd by him. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

9 Maltekri in the north of Nander. Here the Guru dug out a hidden treasure and made payment to the Pathan employees and again buried the remaining treasure there. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ.

ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰੀ [əbɪcəl nəgri] Sikh conclave, Sikh congregation. "əbɪcəlnəgri nanək dev."–*asa ə m 5.* **2** a spiritual state, stage of spiritual knowledge.

ਅਬਿਚਾਰ [əbɪcar] *n* lack of thinking, ignorance. "rəcɪo bɪcar əbɪcar."–*əkal.* **2** *adj* devoid of thinking, thoughtless, foolish "tɛ̃ əbɪcar jəṛh! kərtar kahɪ nə man."–*parəs.* **3** *adv* without thinking, without calculation "ləcch ləcch turə̃g ekhɪ dijiɛ əbɪcar."–*parəs.* **4** *n Skt* ਅਭਿਚਾਰ *n* a custom of making a sacrifice or killing of animals according to Atharva Ved. "pəṛh bed mə̃tr əbɪcar."–*gyan.* **5** According to books on magical incantations there are six əbɪcars : killing, attracting, hindering, hating, extirpating and conjuring.

ਅਬਿਦਿਆ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿੱਦ [əbɪdd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦਜ *adj* uneducated, foolish, unwise.

ਅਬਿਦਜਾ [əbɪdya] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿਨਯ [əbɪnəy] See ਅਵਿਨਯ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸ [əbɪnas], **ਅਬਿਨਾਸਿ** [əbɪnasɪ], **ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ** [əbɪnasi] *Skt* अविनाशिन् *adj* imperishable, immortal, indestructible, "parbrəhəm purən əbɪnas."–*sar m 5.* **2** perpetual, eternal. "he əcut he parbrəhəm əbɪnasi əghnas."–*bavən.* **3** See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਖੇਮ [əbɪnasikhem] *n* perpetual prosperity, eternal liberation, after which there is no bondage. **2** eternal happiness. "əbɪnasi khem cah-hɪ je nanək səda sɪmər naraɪn."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਪੁਰਖੁ [əbɪnasipurəkh] *n* an indestructible or perfect person; God. "əbɪnasi purəkhu paɪa pərmesəru."–*sohɪla.*

ਅਬਿਬੇਕ [əbɪbek] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕ *n* thoughtlessness, ignorance. "əbɪbek he tɪh naõ, təv hiy me jɪh ṭhaõ."–*parəs.*

ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ [əbɪbeki] *Skt* अविवेकिन् devoid of reasoning and thinking; foolish, ignorant.

ਅਬਿਯਕਤ [əbɪyəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਰਥਾ [əbɪrtha] *adj* fruitless. "jənəm əbɪrtha jai."–*maru kəbir.*

ਅਬਿਲੰਬ [əbɪlə̃b] See ਅਵਿਲੰਬ.

ਅਬੀ [əbi] *adv* now, at this very moment. See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਬੀਨਾ [əbina] *adj* without ਬੀਨਾਈ (eyesight), blind. **2** ignorant person. "səbh phokəṭ dhərəm əbinɪa."–*prəbha beṇi.* 'Deeds by the ignorant are ineffective.'

ਅਬੀਨਿਆ [əbinɪa] See ਅਬੀਨਾ.

ਅਬੀਰ [əbir] *A* عبیر *n* gulab; coloured powder of musk, rose, saffron and sandalwood which is very fragrant. See ਅੰਬੀਰ.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbujh] *adj* which is not extinguished; ever lit. **2** *Skt* ਅਬੁਧ *adj* unintelligent, dull, ignorant.

ਅਬੁਝਣਾ [əbujhṇa] *n* remaining lit; (of fire) not dying. **2** ignorance. "bujhṇa əbujhṇa tudh

kia."–*asa ə m 3.*

ਅਬੁਧ [əbudh] See ਅਬੁਝ 2.

ਅਬੁੱਧਿ [əbuddhɪ] *Skt* अबुद्धि *adj* ignorant, lacking intelligence. **2** *n* ignorance, lack of intelligence.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbujh] See ਅਬੁਝ 2.

ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela] Paolo di Avitabile, was born in Italy in October 1791 AD. After having served at different places, he became an army officer of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, at Lahore. General Avitabile's cantonment was at Naulakha and his residence was at Buddhu's Kiln. He was of a hefty build and an astute soldier. He raised Vazirabad again in a new design. For some time he was governor of Peshawar. After the decline of the Sikh administration he went away from India, and died in France on 28 March 1850.

ਅੁਬੂਰ [əbur] *A* عبور *n* the act of going across; crossing, ferrying.

ਅਬੇ [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 *part* vocative. əre ! o !

ਅਬੇਅ [əbeə] See ਅਵ੍ਯਯ.

ਅਬੇਹ [əbeh] *adj* without hole or gap; unbroken. "əbeh nath əjit."–*əkal.* "ravri deh əbeh ko dekh kɛ."–*GV 10.*

ਅਬੇਚਲ [əbecəl] *adj* See ਅਬਿਚਲ. "mal həmara əkhuṭ əbecəl."–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਅਬੇ ਤਬੇ [əbetəbe] See ਅਬਤਬ. **2** *n* an insult. "əbe təbe ki cakri."–*asa ə m 1.* **3** *adv* always, everyday. "əbetəbe kuṛe hɛ̃ paja."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਅਬੇਰ [əber] *adv* without delay, at once. **2** *n* delayed time, wrong time. **3** *adv* evening. "ketak kər əber nɪksə̃te."–*GPS.*

ਅਬੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əber səver] *n* evening and morning, sunrise and sunset. "avhɪ jaɪ əver səver." –*GPS.*

ਅਬੈ [əbɛ] See ਅਬੀ. **2** *Skt* ਅਵ੍ਯਯ. *adj* imperishable, eternal, always the same. "ajɛ hɛ. əbɛ hɛ." –*japu.*

ਅਬੋਧ [əbodh] *adj* unintelligent, stupid. **2** *n* stupidity, ignorance.

ਅਬੋਲ [əbol] *adj* without voice, silent, "karəṇ kəvən əbol."–*dhəna rəvdas.* **2** See ਬੋਲ ਅਬੋਲ.

ਅਬੰਚ [əbə̃c] *adj* who cannot be deceived, undeceivable. "əs prəkar ləkh rɪde sədiv əbə̃c jo."–*NP.*

ਅਬੰਦਤਾ [əbə̃dta] *n* boundlessness, freedom, salvation. "bə̃dna ko let hi əbə̃dta ko det jən."–*NP.*

ਅੱਬਾਸ [əbbas] *A* عباس *n* son of Abdal Mutallab and paternal uncle of Prophet Muhammad. He died on 21 February 653AD. His grave is in Medina. Abasi family to which caliphs of Baghdad belonged is so known after his name. **2** a flower; plant guləbbas or guləbbās.

ਅੱਬੁਲ ਫਜਲ [əbbul phəjəl] ابوالفضل son of Sheikh Mubarak and brother of Faizi was minister of emperor Akbar. His title was Allami and he was a great scholar. Born in 1551 AD, he died in 1602 AD. He wrote many important books including Aiyar Danish a translation in Persian of Panch Tantra. His Aini-Akbari is a great book of history describing Akbar's administration.

ਅਬਯ [əby] See ਅਵ੍ਯਯ.

ਅਬ੍ਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əbyakrɪt] See ਅਵ੍ਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਬ੍ਰਿਣੀ [əbrɪṇi] *Skt* ਅਵ੍ਰਣ *adj* without a wound (ਵ੍ਰਣ); unwounded. "jo əbrɪni ṭhaḍhe hute brɪṇi kɪye kartar."–*cərɪtr 128.*

ਅਭ [əbh] See ਅਭਿ.

ਅਭਉ [əbhəu] *adj* fearless, intrepid. **2** *n* fearlessness intrepidity. "guru əmər das pərsiɛ əbhəu ləbhɛ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਅਭਅੰਤ [əbhə̃t], ਅਭਅੰਤਰ [əbh-ə̃tər] *Skt* अभ्यन्तर *n* in the middle. **2** heart, mind, conscience. **3** *adv* inside, in the heart. "əgəm əgocər rəhɪa əbh-ə̃t."–*bhɛr ə kəbir.* "nɪrbhəu so əbh-ə̃tər vəsɪa."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਅਭਅੰਤਰਿ [əbh-ə̃tərɪ] *adj* inner, mental "səcu

kərṇi əbh-ātərɪ seva."–gəu ə m 1. 2 adv from within, inside. "jəl məhɪ keta rakhiɛ abh-ātərɪ suka."–asa ə m 1.

ਅਭਕ [əbhəkṣ], ਅਭਖੁ [əbhəkhu] Skt ਅਭਕ੍ਸ਼. adj not fit for eating; religiously forbidden food. "lobhi jãtu nə jaṇai bhəkhu əbhəkhu səbh khaɪ."–sri m 5.

ਅਭਗ [əbhəg] Skt ਅਭਗ੍ਨ adj unbroken, unbreakable. "tɪs diban əbhəg."–var asa. "əbhəg səbha sãg hɛ sadha."–asa m 5. 2 Skt अभग. unfortunate, unlucky.

ਅਭਗਤ [əbhəgət] Skt ਅਭਕ੍ਤ adj without devotion, irreligious. 2 which has not been divided, unbroken. "əbhəgət hɛ."–japu. '(God) is indivisible'.

ਅਭਗਨ [əbhəgən] See ਅਭਗ 1.

ਅਭਛ [əbhəch] See ਅਭਖੁ.

ਅਭਜ [əbhəj] adj who does not run away; firm. 2 who cannot be defeated or overcome. 3 unbreakable. 4 not fit to be consumed.

ਅਭਦ੍ਰ [əbhədr] adj wicked, ungracious. 2 inauspicious. See ਭਦ੍ਰ.

ਅਭਪੀਰ [əbhpir] See ਅਭਿ and ਪੀਰ.

ਅਭਭਗਤਿ [əbh-bhəgətɪ], ਅਭਭਗਤੀ [əbh-bhəgti] See ਅਭਿ and ਭਗਤਿ. 2 n worship of the manifest deity or saint. "mənmukh te əbh-bhəgətɪ nə hovsɪ."–prəbha ə m 1. "əbh-bhəgti pɪr agɛ."–tukha baramaha.

ਅਭਮਾਨ [əbhman] See ਅਭਿਮਾਨ.

ਅਭਯ [əbhəy] adj fearless.

ਅਭਯਦਾਨ [əbhəydan] n bounty of intrepidity, making the refugee fearless, removing the refugee's fear.

ਅਭਰ [əbhər] adj unfilled, empty. "guru ramdas sər əbhər bhəre."–səvɛye m 4 ke. 2 See ਅਭ੍ਰ.

ਅਭਰਕ [əbhərək] See ਅਭ੍ਰਕ.

ਅਭਰਣ [əbhəraṇ] See ਆਭਰਣ. 2 adj which no one wears, uncherished.

ਅਭਰਤ [əbhərət] adj which has not been filled; empty. "əbhərət sĩc bhəe subhər sər."–sar ə m 1. 'Empty (minds) are irrigated (with Guru's teaching) and filled to the brim'.

ਅਭਰਨ [əbhərən] an ornament. See ਆਭਰਣ. "har kəjər bəstrə əbhərən kine."–bɪla pəṛtal m 5. "əbhərən hɛ."–jəpu.

ਅਭਰਾ [əbhəra], ਅਭਰਿਆ [əbhərɪa] adj not filled, empty, partly filled. "əbhəra səru bhərɪa." –səvɛye m 4 ke. 'Mind filled (with contentment) is really full'.

ਅਭਰਿਠ [əbhərɪṭh], ਅਭਰਿਠਾ [əbhərɪṭha] See ਅਭਿਰਿੱਠਾ.

ਅਭੜਵਾਹਾ [əbhəṛvaha] See ਅਬੜਵਾਹਾ.

ਅਭਾ [əbha] glory, See ਆਭਾ. "ləsɛ trɪy vãki əbha."–krɪsən. 2 ਅ (without) ਭਾ (light).

ਅਭਾਉ [əbhau] n lack of ਭਾਵ (respect); disrespect, insult, "jɔ lɔ bhau əbhau ɪh manɛ."–sor m 5. 2 Skt ਅਭਾਵ. absence, want, non-existence, "pekhən sunən əbhau."–NP. 3 destruction. See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਅਭਾਇ [əbhaɪ] See ਅਭਾਉ. 2 n hatred. 3 an ill-intentioned attitude. 4 lack of interest. "subhaɪ əbhaɪ jo nɪkəṭɪ avɛ situ taka jaɪ." –maru ə m 5. 'Interested or disinterested, whoever comes near (fire), loses his cold'.

ਅਭਾਸ [əbhas] Skt ਆਭਾਸ n a reflection, an image. 2 light. "dəs car lok abha əbhas."–brəhəm.

ਅਭਾਖ [əbhakh] Skt ਅਭਾਸ਼ਕ adj silent, reticent. "re lãpəṭ krɪsən əbhakhã."–prəbha baṇi. 'You are mute for saying God's name.'

ਅਭਾਖਣ [əbhakhən] Skt ਆ-ਭਾਸ਼ਣ n an utterance, a statement. "əvra dekhɪ nə suṇɛ əbhakhɛ." –suhi rəvdas. 2 ਅ (not) ਭਾਸ਼ਣ (speaking), silence.

ਅਭਾਖਾ [əbhakha], ਅਭਾਖਿਆ [əbhakhɪa] n language not fit to be spoken. The Hindus regarded Greek and Arabic as barbarian languages and directed the people not to use these uncivilised languages. See ਬ੍ਰਿਹਤ ਪਾਰਾਸ਼ਰ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 4. ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 6. "əbhakhɪa ka kuṭha bəkra khaṇa."–var asa. The Guru did not consider any language barbarian but only

pointed out to the Hindus[1] and the Muslims the ideas of pollution. Referring to the practice of beating a camel with a stick drawn from its own load, he tells the Muslims that they kill an animal by repeating 'in the name of Allah'. To the Hindus he remonstrates that they forbid others from polluting their kitchen though they themselves eat meat prepared in Allah's name. How strange is their reason. If the Guru had considered Arabic, Persian etc., as foul languages, he would not have employed them in his spiritual utterances.

ਅਭਾਖੇ [əbhakhɛ] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

ਅਭਾਖੈਂ [əbhakhɛ̃] See ਅਭਾਖ.

ਅਭਾਗ [əbhag] *adj* who does not get his share. **2** *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਜ *n* misfortune, bad luck. **3** *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "ram kin jəpsɪ əbhag." *–bhɛr ravdas.*

ਆਭਾਗਾ [əbhaga], ਅਭਾਗੀ [əbhagi] *Skt* अभागिन् *adj* unfortunate, luckless. "jɪs kəu bisre pranpətɪ data, soi gan-hu əbhaga."*–dhana m 5.* "nam vɪsarɪa se mənmukh muṛ əbhagi."*–asa chə̃t m 4.*

ਅਭਾਗੁ [əbhagʊ] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਜ. *n* misfortune, bad luck. "ram nə jəp-hu əbhagʊ tumara."*–gəu ə m 1.*

ਅਭਾਂਤ [əbhə̃t] *adj* which has no parallel; unique, peerless. "sobha əbhə̃t."*–ben.*

ਅਭਾਨ [əbhan] *n* disbelief, lack of faith.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [əbhani] See ਆਭਾਨ and ਆਭਾਨੀ.

ਅਭਾਵ [əbhav] *Skt n* lack, absence, non-existence. Scholars have accepted five types of it:

a) pragbhav (prak - əbhav): non-existence in the past, as the sword was non-existent before its manufacture from steel as a weapon.

b) prədhvə̃sa bhav: non-existence of something after its destruction, as when fireworks get burnt into ashes.

c) ənyonyabhav: mutual non-existence, of one thing in the form of another, as an ass is not a cow and vice-versa.

d) ətyə̃tabhav: non-existence at all times as horns of a rabbit or flower of the sky.

e) samyɪkabhav: non-exisence at any particular time, for example of a pot after it has been taken away. **2** bad or wrong idea or vow. **3** lack of faith.

ਅਭਿ [əbhɪ] *prep* which prefixed to a word gives the meaning of vis-a-vis (ਸਨਮੁਖ), bad (ਮੰਦ), upon (ਉੱਪਰ), near (ਨੇੜੇ), far (ਦੂਰ), around (ਚੁਫੇਰੇ), well (ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ), without (ਬਿਨਾਂ), desire (ਇੱਛਾ), liking (ਰੁਚਿ), etc. **2** in the Sikh scripture əbhɪ has appeared as a short form for abhyə̃tər, which means inside the mind, or conscience. "pritəm pritɪ bəni əbhɪ ɛsi."*–məla ə m 1.* "səbədɪ əbhɪ sadhare."*–asa chə̃t m 1.* "bɪn əbhɪ səbəd nə mãjie."*–sri ə m 1.* 'Without the word, the mind cannot be rendered pure'.

ਅਭਿਉ [əbhɪʊ], ਅਭਿਓ [əbhɪo] *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਯੂਹ *n* doubt. **2** reasoning, argument. "apa pəd nɪrbaṇ nə cinɪa ɪn bɪdhɪ əbhɪʊ nə cukɛ."*–asa kəbir.* **3** *adj* ਅ–ਭਯ unafraid, fearless.

ਅਭਿਅ [əbhɪə] *adj* without fear, fearless. "əbhed əbhɪə̃."*–əkal.*

ਅਭਿਆਸ [əbhɪas] *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਯਾਸ *n* practice, repetition for improving performance. "kərhɪ bed əbhɪas."*–dhəna m 1.*

ਅਭਿਆਸੀ [əbhɪasi] *Skt* अभ्यासिन् *adj* who practises ascetic discipline or devotion.

ਅਭਿਆਗਤ [əbhɪagət] *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਯਾਗਤ *n* coming face to face. **2** a visitor, guest. **3** a mendicant, sadhu. "əbhɪagət ehɪ nə akhiənɪ jɪ pərghərɪ bhojən kərenɪ."*–var ram 1 m 3.*

ਅਭਿਅੰਤ [əbhɪə̃t], ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ [əbhɪə̃tər] See ਅਭ੍ਯੰਤਰ.

ਅਭਿਸਰਣ [əbhɪsərəṇ] *Skt n* advancing, going forward. **2** getting closer.

[1]Taking a stick from the load on the back of the camel and beating it with that.

ਅਭਿਸਾਰ [əbhɪsar] *n* a battle. 2 method. 3 effort.

ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [əbhɪsarɪka] *n* In poetics the heroine who makes deliberate effort to go to the lover. It is of two types: (a) krişnabhɪsarɪka: who on a dark night goes dressed in the black, and (b) şuklabhɪsarɪka: who goes wearing white clothes on a moonlit night
"set saj saj chəli sâvre ki pritɪ kaj,
cãdni me radha mano cãdni si hvɛgəi."
–*krɪşən.*

ਅਭਿਸੇਚ [əbhɪsec], **ਅਭਿਖੇਕ** [əbhɪkhek] *Skt* ਅਭਿਸੇਕ. *n* the act of sprinkling (water). 2 a ritual bath at coronation when water is sprinkled with kuşa (sacred grass). 3 sprinkling amrit in the eyes and the hair at the time of baptism.

ਅਭਿੱਖ [əbhɪkkh] *adj* who does not beg alms. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਿਖ੍ਯ *n* fame, renown. 3 splendour. 4 *Skt* ਅਭਿਖ੍ਯਾਤ *adj* famous, renowned.

ਅਭਿਗ [əbhɪg] *adj* which does not get wet; dry. 2 cruel, brutal. 3 अभिज्ञ *adj* well-acquainted, knowing closely. 4 awakened (soul).

ਅਭਿਗਆਤਮ [əbhɪg-atəm] *Skt* अभिज्ञात्मन् *adj* profound scholar, metaphysician. "kəi koṭɪ əbhɪg-atəm nɪkor."–*sukhmani.* 'Crores of profound scholars and crores of novices are here'.

ਅਭਿਗਿਆ [əbhɪgɪa] *Skt* अभिज्ञा *n* memory, remembrance, recollection.

ਅਭਿਗ੍ਯ [əbhɪgy] See ਅਭਿਗ 3 and 4.

ਅਭਿਚਾਰ [əbhɪcar] *n* According to the book of charms or incantations there are six barbarous deeds consisting of killing, attracting, stupefying, hating, distracting and bewitching. See ਅਭਿਚਾਰ 4 and 5.

ਅਭਿਜ [əbhɪj] *adj* which does not get wet. 2 not compassionate, stone-hearted. 3 See ਅਭਿਗ 3. "əkhɪjje əbhɪjje."–*japu.*

ਅਭਿਜਿਤ [əbhɪjɪt] *Skt* अभिजित् *n* According to astrology, the last stages of the zodiac, along with the first four phases of the moon, during which period victory over the enemy is achieved by encountering him from the front. That is why it is termed əbhɪjɪt.[1] 2 son of Chandarvanshi king, Puru, and father of Ahuk. 3 *adj* in a contest victor over his enemy.

ਅਭਿਦ [əbhɪd] *adj* ਅਭੇਦ੍ਯ which cannot be pierced; not fit to be pierced.

ਅਭਿਧਾ [əbhɪdha] *Skt n* power to clarify the power of the spoken word; word-power to reveal its objective.

ਅਭਿਧਾਨ [əbhɪdhan] *Skt n* an utterance, speech. 2 dictionary. لغات.

ਅਭਿੰਨ [əbhɪ̃n] *adj* who does not feel any empathy. "mənmukh əbhɪ̃n nə bhɪjəi."–*var sar m 4.* 2 *Skt* अभिन्न *adj* not different, not separate, similar.

ਅਭਿਨਯ [əbhɪnəy] *Skt n* the act of revealing heart's disposition. 2 The act of revealing; a play through bodily gestures, dramatics.

ਅਭਿਨਿਵੇਸ਼ [əbhɪnɪveş] *Skt n* an entry, admittance. 2 concentration. 3 In yog system, mental conflict is accepted as distress arising from the fear of death.

ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ [əbhɪnãdən] *Skt* अभिनन्दन *n* happiness. 2 contentment. 3 praise "sər məjjɛ̃ əbhɪnãdən kərɛ̃."–*GPS.* 4 supplication request. "sur kər abhɪnãdən."–*GPS.*

ਅਭਿਪੀਰ [əbhɪpir] *n* mind's agony. "prəbhu jaṇɛ əbhɪpir."–*sri ə m 1.* 2 *Skt* ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ enthusiasm, courage. 3 desire. 4 See ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਯ [əbhɪpray] *Skt n* intention, purport. 2 import, tenet.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əbhɪpret] *Skt adj* intended. desired.

ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ [əbɪbãdən] *Skt* अभिवन्दन *n* a salutation done while standing in front. 2 praise, admiration.

ਅਭਿਮਤ [əbhɪmət] *adj* heartily, desired. "jo

[1]Some people regard the zodiac (ਅਭਿਜਿਤ) as a planet but it is not so. See ਅਭੀਚ.

əbhɪmət datar."–*NP.* **2** sə̃mət. according to opinion.

ਅਭਿਮਤਿ [əbhɪmətɪ] *n* pride, arrogance. "tɔ abhɪmətɪ kya phəl tum pavhu."–*NP.* **2** desire, inclination. "əbhɪmətɪ bat dhəro ur mahi." –*NP.* **3** an opinion, counsel.

ਅਭਿਮਨ੍ਯੁ [əbhɪmənyu] *adj* who in his heart bears anger against the enemy. **2** *n* son of Arjun and Krishan's sister Subhadra. He killed Duryodhan's son Lakshman on the second day of the battle of Mahabharat, but himself died after displaying valour on the thirteenth day. He was married to Uttra, daughter of king of Viratpati. She gave birth to king Parikshit who ascended the throne after the Pandavs.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨ [əbhɪman] *Skt n* pride, vanity. "əbhɪman khoɪ khoɪ."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** ego, self, conceit, egotism. "lobh əbhɪman bəhut hə̃kara."–*majh ə m 3.* **3** *Skt* disrespect, insult. "man əbhɪman mə̃dhe so sevək nahi."–*sri m 5.* "tɛsa man tɛsa əbhɪman."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ [əbhɪmanɪni] *adj* proud (woman). **2** *n* stream.–*sənama.*

ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀ [əbhɪmani] *adj* (a woman) who is proud. "əbhɪmani ki jəṛ sər pər jae."–*gə̃ḍ ə m 5.* **2** *n* pride, ego, sense of vanity. "cuki abhɪmani."–*tukha chə̃t m 1.*

ਅਭਿਮੁਖ [əbhɪmukh] *Skt adj* face-to-face, confronting. **2** ready to work. **3** *adv* in front, opposite.

ਅਭਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [əbhɪmə̃trəṇ] *n* a ceremony performed by reciting mantars. "mə̃trən sõ əbhɪmə̃tr kɛ gəhɪ dhənu chaḍyo ban."–*krɪsən.* **2** the process of conjuring up some god with the aid of mantars.

ਅਭਿਮੰਨੁ [əbhɪmə̃nu] See **ਅਭਿਮਨ੍ਯੁ**. "jɪm bharət əbhɪmə̃nu kin."–*GPS.*

ਅਭਿਰਾਮ [əbhɪram] *adj* beautiful, attractive. **2** pleasing.

ਅਭਿਰਿਠ [əbhɪrɪṭh], **ਅਭਿਰਿੱਠਾ** [əbhɪrɪṭṭha] *Skt* **ਅਭੀਸ੍ਟ** *adj* heartily desired. **2** comfortable. "guruseva jaṇən əbhɪrɪṭṭha."–*BG.*

ਅਭਿਲਾਖ [əbhɪlakh], **ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ** [əbhɪlakha] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਲਾਸ਼ਾ**. *n* a strong desire, intense longing. **2** an inclination, a disposition.

ਅਭਿਲਾਖੀ [əbhɪlakhi] *Skt* अभिलाषिन् *adj* desirous, eager.

ਅਭਿਵ੍ਯੰਜਕ [əbhɪvyə̃jək] *Skt* अभिव्यञ्जक *adj* who reveals or enlightens. **2** who teaches or reveals.

ਅਭੀ [əbhi] *adv* just now, this very instant. **2** *Skt adj* without **ਭੀ** (fear), fearless.

ਅਭੀਸ੍ਟ [əbhiṣṭ] *Skt adj* keenly desired, heartily longed for. **2** something one is fond of.

ਅਭੀਚ [əbhic], **ਅਭੀਚੁ** [əbhicu] See **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ** 1. "dhə̃ṇ əbhic nəchətr hɛ kam krodh əhə̃kar tɪage."–*BG.* **2** victory in a face-to-face contest. "navəṇu purəbu əbhicu gur sətuɪgur dərəs bhəɪa."–*tukha chə̃t m 4.* 'The true Guru Amar Das gave darshan to pilgrims at the holy places, where they went for a holy dip' meaning thereby that a glimpse of the Guru is better than bathing at holy places. **3** अभीप्सित. desired, wanted; the idea being that Sikhs got a much-desired darshan of the Guru on the occasion of the sacred bath.

ਅਭੀਤ [əbhit] *adj* without fear, fearless. "nəməstə̃ əbhite."–*japu.*

ਅਭੀਰ [əbhir] *Skt n* a shepherd, herdsman. **2** a four lined matrɪk metre also called əhir, each line comprising eleven matras ending in ISI combination.

Example:

> ətɪ sadhu ətɪ raj,
> kərən ləge durkaj,
> pap hrɪde məhɪ ṭhan,
> kərət dhərəm kər hanɪ.–*kəlki.*

3 *adj* not cowardly; brave, heroic, fearless. "ɪh gaḍhoi əbhir hɛ."–*NP.*

ਅਭੀਰੀ [əbhiri], **ਅਭੀਰੁ** [əbhiru], **ਅਭੀਲ** [əbhil] *Skt* **ਅਭੀਰੁ** *adj* who is not timid; brave. "əbhiri bhaje

bhiru hvɛ."–*kəlki.* "bir bãke əbhile."–*GPS.*

ਅਭੁਲ [əbhul], **ਅਭੁਲੁ** [əbhulu] *adj* who does not forget or miss, unfailing. "bhulən ə̃dərɪ səbhuko əbhulu guru kərtar."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਅਭੂ [əbhu] *adj* without birth, unborn. "əbhu hɛ."–*japu.* See ਭੂ.

ਅਭੂਖਨ [əbhukhən] *Skt* ਆਭੂਸਣ. finery, decorative things. **2** ornaments, items of jewellery.

ਅਭੁਖੀ [əbhukhi] *adj* whose hunger has come to end; satiated. "əbhukhi jɛse bhukh tɛ̃."–*krɪsən.* **2** content.

ਅਭੂਤ [əbhut] *adj* what has not happened in the past. "əbhutã bhyaṇã."–*VN.* 'Such fearful beings have not been there in the past'. **2** ਅਪੂਰਵ which is not sans beginning; without a past. "tɛse bɪsvrup te əbhut bhut prəgəṭ hvɛ."–*əkal.* **3** existing in the present only. **4** not a function of the elements. "nəməstã əbhute."–*japu.* **5** *n* disappearance, destruction. "kroddh ko əbhut hɛ̃ kɪ achhɛ əbɪnasi hɛ̃."–*gyan.* **6** See ਅਭੂਤਿ and ਭੂਤਿ.

ਅਭੂਤਕ [əbhutək] *Skt* ਅਭੌਤਿਕ *adj* not born or made from the elements.

ਅਭੂਤਭਯਾਣ [əbhutbhəyaṇ] See ਅਭੂਤ 1.

ਅਭੂਤਿ [əbhutɪ] *Skt n* non-existence, absence of existence, opposite of increase. See ਭੂਤਿ.

ਅਭੂਮ [əbhum] *Skt* अभूमन् *adj* little, meagre, of no consequence. **2** *Skt* ਅਭੌਮ *adj* not made from earth; unearthly.

ਅਭੂਲ [əbhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. "əbhul nə bhulɛ."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਭੇ [əbhe], **ਅਭੇਉ** [əbheu], **ਅਭੇਅ** [əbheə], **ਅਭੇਇ** [əbheɪ] *adj* without a difference. "ələkh əbheu hərɪ rəhɪa səmae."–*majh ə m 3.* **2** *Skt* ਅਭੇਯ without fear, not fearful, not afraid. "əbhe hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਭੇਸ [əbhes], **ਅਭੇਖ** [əbhekh] *Skt* ਅਭੇਸ *adj* without a dress; undisguised. **2** ill-dressed. **3** invisible, non-existing, annihilated. "kijɪyɛ əbhes unɛ bəḍo yəhɪ kam hɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* "səbh dusṭ mar kine əbhekh."–*nərsɪ̃gh.* 'killed all the wicked and annihilated them'.

ਅਭੇਟ [əbheṭ] *n* lack of meeting, separation. "jəm ki əbheṭ det."–*NP.*

ਅਭੇਦ [əbhed] *adj* whose secret cannot be known, unknowable. **2** without a secret. **3** *n* identification, unity. **4** *Skt* ਅਭੇਦ੍ਯ impregnable, impermeable.

ਅਭੇਦ ਰੂਪਕ [əbhed rupək] See ਰੂਪਕ.

ਅਭੇਦ੍ਯ [əbhedy] See ਅਭੇਦ 4.

ਅਭੇਯ [əbhey] *adj* without a difference. **2** without fear, fearless. See ਅਭੈ. "ajeyã əbheyã anamã əṭhamã."–*VN.*

ਅਭੇਵ [əbhev] *adj* unsecretive, whose secret cannot be known. "əbhev həri."–*əkal.* **2** *n* non-existence, annihilation. "mən tən nɪrməl əbhɪman əbheva."–*ram ə m 1.*

ਅਭੇਵਾ [əbheva] See ਅਭੇਵ.

ਅਭੈ [əbhɛ] See ਅਭਯ.

ਅਭੈਦਾਨ [əbhɛdan] *n* a gift of fearlessness. "əbhɛdan pavəu purəkh date."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਅਭੈਪਟ [əbhɛpəṭ] *n* a dress which renders the wearer fearless; a helmet, an armour. "əbhɛpəṭ rɪpu mədh tɪh."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਅਭੈਪਦ [əbhɛ pəd] *n* a state from which there is no fear of falling down. "əbhɛpəd dan sɪmrən suami ko."–*jɛt m 5.* **2** salvation, the highest state, the fourth spiritual state.

ਅਭੋਗੀ [əbhogi] *adj* who renounces pleasures.

ਅਭੋਜ੍ਯ [əbhojy] *adj* inedible food.

ਅਭੋਲ [əbhol] See ਅਭੁਲ.

ਅਭੌਤਿਕ [əbhɔtɪk] *Skt adj* non-material.

ਅਭੰਗ [əbhə̃g] *Skt* अभङ्ग *adj* unbreakable. imperishable. **3** *n* a poetic metre in Marathi used by Tukaram and Namdev in their literary works. It has two forms : in the first there are 16 characters in each line and in the second there are 22. **4** *Dg adj* fearless, dauntless.

ਅਭੰਗੀ [əbhə̃gi] *Skt* अभङ्गिन् *adj* complete, undivided. "əbhə̃gi əname."–*japu.*

ਅਭੰਜ [əbhãj] *Skt* अभञ्ज *adj* unbreakable. **2** unconquerable. **3** without bend, unbending.

ਅਭੰਜਨ [əbhãjən] unbreakable, unbroken, imperishable. **2** *Skt* अभ्यञ्जन *n* an oily substance for rubbing or pasting over the body.

ਅਭੰਜਨਭੰਜਨ [əbhãjənbhãjən] *adj* who divides the indivisible ones. **2** who bends those who do not bend before anyone.

ਅਭੰਡ [əbhə̃ḍ] *adj* not condemned, not condemnable.

ਅਭੰਤ [əbhãt] *Skt* ਅਭਣਿਤ *adj* indescribable. "abha əbhãt bərni nə jai."–*dətt.*

ਅਭ੍ਯਸ੍ਤ [əbhyəst] *Skt adj* practised.

ਅਭ੍ਯਾਸ [əbhyas] See ਅਭਿਆਸ.

ਅਭ੍ਯਾਸੀ [əbhyasi] See ਅਭਿਆਸੀ.

ਅਭ੍ਯੰਤਰ [əbhyãtər] See ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ.

ਅਭ੍ਰ [əbhr] *Skt* अभ्र *vr* to go, wander. **2** *Skt* अभ्र *n* a carrier of water; a cloud. *P* ابر. **3** mica. **4** the sky. **5** gold. **6** a demon who was in the army of the Yadavs. "rachəs əbhr huto hərɪ ki dɪs."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਭ੍ਰਕ [əbhrək] *Skt n* a glittering mineral like mica or glass that is extracted from the mines. *A* ابرق.

ਅਮ [əm] *Skt vr* अम् to go; to speak; to be sick; to serve; to eat. **2** *Skt* अम a disease. **3** the cause of a disease, diagnosis. **4** fear. **5** strength, power. **6** *P* ام *pron* indicative of first person, singular, I. "nə danəm kɪ ĩmərəd rubah pec."–*jəfər.*

ਅਮਸਿਆ [əməsɪa] See ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ.

ਅਮਸੋਸ [əmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

ਅਮਚੂਰ [əmcur] *n* a dried and powdered form of chopped mangoes.

ਅਮਜਬ [əməjəb] *adj* who follows no religion, irreligious. "nəmastã əməjbe."–*japu.* See ਮਜਬ.

ਅਮੱਥ [əmətth] *adj* without a forehead; headless. **2** which cannot be churned, unsubued.

ਅਮਦਨ [əmdən] *A* عمداً *adv* willfully, deliberately, intentionally.

ਅਮਦ੍ਯ [əmədy] *n* something different from wine; elixir, nectar, anything not an intoxicant. "dəyo bãṭ mədyã əmədyã."–*vɛrah.* 'Mohini distributed wine and nectar.'

ਅਮਨ [əmən] *A* امن *n* peace, tranquillity.

ਅਮਰ [əmər] *Skt n* a god, that does not die. "əmər sɪmərkər jãhɪ səmər jəy pavhɪ ərɪ hər."–*GPS.* **2** *adj* deathless, undying. "ãmrɪt pivɛ əməru su hoɪ."–*sukhmənɪ.* "əmər gəhu marɪlɛ."–*maru m 1.* 'Conquer your unconquerable mind i.e. bring it under control.' **3** unmoving, immutable, irrevocable. "teri əməru rəjaɪ."–*asa chãt m 5 bɪrhəṛe.* **4** short form for Guru Amar Das. "səcu səca sətɪguru əməru hɛ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* "ləhɪṇa tu hɛ guru əməru tu vicarɪa."–*var ram 3.* See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ. **5** *A* امر *n* order, command. "əmər hiṇã jətha rajənəh."–*səhəs m 5.* "sɪr upərɪ əməru kərara."–*maru m 5.* **6** currency; a coin. "əmər colavɛ cãm de."–*BG.* **7** امیر a ruler. "əməru vepərvahu hɛ."–*var sar m 3.*

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əmər sĩgh] grandson of Baba Ala Singh and the younger son of ṭikka (prince) Sardul Singh. He was born to Rani Hukma on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1805 (1748 AD) and ascended the throne of Patiala at the age of 18. He was a great soldier, expert administrator and staunchly religious person who was initiated into the Sikh faith by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The state of Patiala registered great progress under his reign. During 1767 AD he rescued 20,000 Sikh men and women from the clutches of Ahmad Shah Durrani and earned the popular title of bãdichoṛ (librator of captives). He died on Phagan Badi 8 Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD). **2** See ਰੂਪ ਕੌਰ. **3** a scholar of Sanskrit and author of Amarkosh. **4** eldest son of Rana Partap Singh, king of Mevaṛ. **5** See ਸਲਾਬਤ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੱਧੂ [əmər sɪddhu] A village in police

station Muzang of district Lahore. About one furlong east of the village is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind who arrived here from Guru Mangat. Earlier there used to be a simple shrine here. Now with the initiative of Bhai Mohan Singh Akali, Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram constructed the well of the gurdwara in Sammat 1979. There is in the same village seventeen kanals of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This is about 1.5 miles east of Kot Lakhpat railway station.

ਅਮਰਸੀ [əmrəsi] *adj* of the colour of mango juice.

ਅਮਰਹਿਭ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [əmərhɪbhrãtɪ] *n* an illusion of immortality born out of ignorance. "əmərhɪbhrãtɪ choḍ."–*BG.*

ਅਮਰਕ [əmərək] *adj* immortaliser. **2** immortal, unextinguishable. "so dipək əmərək sãsar." –*ram kəbir.* **3** See ਮਰਕ.

ਅਮਰ ਕੋਸ਼ [əmər koṣ] a dictionary compiled in Sanskrit verses by a Jain scholar Amar Singh. In it, words belonging to different groups are listed in separate parts. Bhai Santokh Singh compiled a Hindi translation of this dictionary for public benefit and named it Namkosh. It contains 2044 couplets. The Bhai has not given the year of its compilation, but has quoted at the end:

"jəmna təṭ jo buria grãth kərən ləg tahɪ,
an sudhasər tir pər kəri səmapət yahɪ."

ਅਮਰਖ [əmərəkh] *Skt* ਅਮਰਸ਼ *n* lack of forgiveness; anger, wrath.

ਅਮਰਖਣ [əmərkhəṇ] *Skt* ਅਮਰਸ਼ਣ *n* lack of forgiveness, indignation. "ətul əmərkhəṇ dhərəmdhuje."–*əkal.*

ਅਮਰਤ [əmrət] *Skt* अमर्त *adj* deathless. **2** *Skt* अमृत. *n* an elixir; an immortalizing substance said to have come from the ocean. **3** See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰਤੁ [əmrətu] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤ੍ਵ *n* immortality, deathlessness. "əmər das əmrətu chətr guru ramhɪ diəu."–*səvɛye m 5.*

ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [əmərdas sətguru] the third preceptor of the Sikhs. He was the son of Tej Bhan (Tejo), a Bhalla Khatri and Mata Sulakkhani (Lachhmi) of village Basarke. Born on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisakh, 10th Jeth Sammat 1536 corresponding to 5 May 1479 AD. On 11th Magh Sammat 1559, he was married to Mansa Devi to whom were born two daughters, Bibi Bhani and Dani, and two sons, Baba Mohan and Mohari. Amar Das became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev in Sammat 1597 and served him with so much devotion that the latter chose him as his successor on 3rd Vaisakh Sammat 1609.

Occupying the religious throne, he preached Sikhism by sending out preachers far and wide and establishing hospices[1] for prayers and charity. With the introduction of meal-taking by the congregation sitting together in a row, he eradicated differences between the high and the low castes. At Amritsar, he ordered Guru Ram Das to construct a bathing tank. He also added to the splendour of Goindwal, made efforts for help to the sick, and for general welfare got an open well constructed in Sammat 1616 with 84 steps leading down to the water level in it. He breathed his last on Bhadon Sudi 15th (2 Assu) Sammat 1631 (1 September 1574) at the age of 95 years 3 months and 23 days. "guru əmərdas jɪnɪ sevɪo tɪnɪ dukh drɪdr pərhər pərɛ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਅਮਰਦਾਸਿ [əmərdasɪ] Guru Amar Das. "guru əmərdasɪ kərtaru kiəu vəsɪ."–*səvɛyə m 4 ke.*

ਅਮਰਨਾਥ [əmərnath] a spot in Kashmir sacred to Shiv. It is a cave in a range of the Himalayas

[1] See twenty two Manjis.

east of Srinagar across Vaitarani stream. There is an interstice at the top through which water drips and turns into a column of ice which the Hindus worship believing it to be the Lingam of Shiv. The place is inexcessible in winter; a fair is held on Savan Sudi 15. It is 15000 feet above sea level. **2** a village in Thana district of Bombay presidency; it has a famous Shiv temple built in Sammat 1108. Shivratri fair is held here. **3** God Indar who is master (ਨਾਥ) of gods (ਅਮਰ).

ਅਮਰਪਤਿ [əmərpətɪ] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਪਦਾਰਥ [əmərpədarəth] *n* spiritual knowledge. "əmər pədarəth te kɪrtarəth."–*bhɛr m 1.*

ਅਮਰਪਿੰਡ [əmərpĩḍ] *adj* immortal body like that of gods. "əmərpĩḍ bhəe sadhu sãgɪ."–*bɪla ə m 4.*

ਅਮਰਪੁਰ [əmərpur], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ** [əmərpurɪ], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ** [əmərpuri] *n* the city of gods. **2** the fourth spiritual stage, salvation. **3** a holy congregation. **4** Goindwal. **5** Amritsar.

ਅਮਰਬੇਲ [əmərbel] See ਅੰਬਰ ਵੱਲੀ *n* dodder cascuta apidendron; a parasite plant which grows and spreads on tree branches and lives by sipping their juice, and is also called vrɪkṣadni (eater of a tree). See ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ [əmər raj] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਕਰ [əmər raj sətrãt kər] *n* the arrow which killed Ravan, who was the enemy of Indar.–*sənama.*

ਅਮਰਰਿ [əmərərɪ] *n* the enemy of gods; a demon, monster. "əmərərɪ dhərkhe ləhɪ kər səmrɔ̃."–*ram.* 'Demons trembled on seeing the battle.'

ਅਮਰਲੋਕ [əmərlok] *n* paradise, the land of gods. **2** the holy congregation, Sikh society.

ਅਮਰਵਾਰੁਣੀ [əmərvaruṇi] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਅਮਰਾਈ [əmrai] *n* a mango grove; a line of mango trees.

ਅਮਰਾਜ [əmraj] *A* امراض *n* plural of ਮਰਜ, diseases.

ਅਮਰਾਂਤਕ [əmrãtək] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the killer of gods; a demon, monster. "əmrãtək sis ki or huɔ̃."–*kəcch.* 'At the time of churning the ocean, the monster Vasuki turned towards Nag's head'.

ਅਮਰਾਪਤਿ [əmrapətɪ] See ਅਮਰਪਤਿ.

ਅਮਰਾਪਦ [əmrapəd] *n* a stage of spiritual knowledge; state of self-knowledge. "əmrapəd pavɛ."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.* **2** *adj* imperishable. **3** the high spiritual status of Guru Amar Das. "əmrapəd guru ə̃gəd hõ."–*BG.*

ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰ [əmrapur], **ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰੀ** [əmrapuri] See ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ. "əmrapur basa kərhu."–*s kəbir.* **2** the congregation of Guru Amar Das. "əkəth kətha əmrapuri."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* **3** Goindwal.

ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ [əmrardən] ਸੰ-ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਦਨ demons, the killers of gods. "kop ənək bhəre əmrardən an pəre kərvar ughare."–*carɪtr 52.*

ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ ਅਰਿ [əmrardən ərɪ] gods, the enemies of the demons, who are killers of gods.–*sənama.*

ਅਮਰਾਰਿ [əmrarɪ] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਿ enemies of gods.

ਅਮਰਾਲਯ [əmraləy] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਆਲਯ. the house of the gods; paradise.

ਅਮਰਾਵਤਿ [əmravətɪ], **ਅਮਰਾਵਤੀ** [əmravti] *n* the city of gods; the capital of Indar. In the Purans, its circumference is mentioned as of 800 miles. "nɪrəkh lə̃k əmravətɪ laji."–*VN.* **2** a town in Guntur district of Madras Presidency. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river, and was once made the capital of Andhra by Suraj Dev, a ruler of Orissa during the 12th century.

ਅਮਰਿਓ [əmrɪo] *adj* deathless. **2** reached, arrived. "kɪs jatɪ te kɪs pəd-hɪ əmrɪo."–*keda ravdas.*

ਅਮਰੀਕ [əmrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. "marida əmrik chudaɪa."–*BG 10.*

ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmrik sĩgh] of Jambar sub-caste, a resident of village Meghiana. Baptised by Guru Gobind Singh, he displayed great

bravery during the battle of Anandpur.

ਅਮਰੁ [əməru], **ਅਮ੍ਰੁ** [əmru] See ਅਮਰ. **2** short name of Guru Amar Dev. "guru əməru tū vicarɪa."–*var ram 3.* **3** a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਅਮਰੂਤ [əmrut], **ਅਮਰੂਦ** [əmrud] *P* امرود *n* a fruit and its tree jamphəl; *E* guava, *L* psidium guajyava. In Persian both these words signify a pear, but many writers have used them for jamphəl. In Arabic it is named جوز.

ਅਮਰੇਸ [əmres], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmresur], **ਅਮਰੇਸ੍ਵਰ** [əmreṣvər] *n* Indar, lord of gods, also called Amritesh.

ਅਮਰੇਤ [əmret] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ [əmro bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev married to Guru Amar Dev's nephew in Basarke village. It was on hearing from her the line, "bhəɪa mənuru kãcənu phɪrɪ hove je guru mɪlɛ tɪneha."–*maru m 1*, that Guru Amar Das became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. Bibi Amro's memorial shrine is at Basarke village. See ਬਾਸਰਕੇ.

ਅਮਰੰਤਰ [əmrãtər] *adj* immortal, ever living. **2** god-like. "gurumukh əmrãtər."–*BG.* **3** (one) who rules over his own conscience.

ਅਮਲ [əməl] This word has been used for ਅਮਰ. "bhəlyu əməlu sətguru sãgɪ nɪvasu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'Noble is the compnay of Guru Amar Dev.' **2** *S n* opium or any inebriant. "əmlən sɪu əmli ləpṭaɪo."–*sor m 5.* **3** *Skt* अमल *adj* without filth; clean. "locən əməl kəməldəl jɛse."–*NP.* **4** *n* mica. **5** *Skt* अम्ल sourness, acidity. "hənət jəl ag ko əməl sur rag ko." –*krɪsən.* 'Water kills fire and sourness spoils music.' **6** *adj* sour, acerbic. "mədhur səlvən su əməl bɪdh pun tɪkət kəkhaya."–*GPS.* See ਖਟਰਸ. **7** *A* عمل *n* an act, action, character. "əməl jɪ kitɪa duni vɪcɪ se dərgəh ogaha."–*s fərid.* **8** a rule, principle. **9** management. **10** government, goverance. "turək pəṭhaṇi əməlu kia."–*var asa.* **11** pratcice. **12** *A* امل hope, expectation.

ਅਮਲਤਾਸ [əməltas] a plant bearing light yellow flowers and long beanlike fruit containing pulp, medicinally used as a purgative. Its effect is warm and moist. Its name in Arabic is خیار شنبر and in Latin Catharto carpus fistula.

ਅ਼ਮਲਦਾਰ [əməldar] *P* عملدار *adj* an administrator, officer, a governor.

ਅ਼ਮਲਦਾਰੀ [əməldari] *n* administration, government, rule, reign.

ਅਮਲਨ [əmlən] *adj* ਅ (not)+ ਮਲਿਨ (dirty); not dirty. "əmlən məlan chah nəhĩdhup."–*gəu thɪti kəbir.* **2** *P* عملاً *adv* practically; by implementing some rule or principle.

ਅਮਲਾ [əmla] *A* عمله plural of ਆ਼ਮਿਲ, a team of workers; staff. **2** *Skt* अम्ला tamarind. **3** bɪjɔri, a species of citron or lemon.

ਅਮਲਿਤ [əməlɪt] *Skt adj* not rubbed, or crushed, or split or trampled; uncrushed.

ਅਮਲੀ [əmli] *S* an opium addict; addicted to any drug. "bɪnu əmlɛ əmli mərɪgəia."–*bɪla ə m 4.* **2** ਆ਼ਮਿਲ. a performer of an act, or executor of an order, etc.; an official, a practitioner. See ਅਮਲ. **3** *Skt* अम्लिका *L* Tamarimdus Indica, *n* ɪmli tree or its sour fruit used in sauces, etc. Its effect is cold and dry; it increases appetite and strengthens head and heart, and its use during cough and common cold should be avoided.

ਅਮਲੁ [əməlu] See ਅਮਲ.

ਅਮੜਨਾ [əməṛna] *v* to reach, arrive at. See ਅੱਪੜਨਾ.

ਅਮੜੀ [əmṛi] *n* mother. **2** *adj* who has reached or arrived (from the mortal world). See ਅਮੜਨਾ.

ਅਮਾ [əma] See ਅੰਮਾ. **2** *Skt* अमा *n* noon, new moon; moonless night. **3** a house, home, residence. **4** this world, the earth.

ਅਮਾਉ [əmau] *Skt* ਅਮੇਯ *adj* without measure, immeasurable, boundless. "uce əgəm əmau." –*majh dɪnreṇ m 5.* **2** what cannot be contained, does not get absorbed.

ਅਮਾਣ [əmaṇ] *adj* without pride, humble. 2 ਅਤੋਲ. which can't be weighed. 3 deathless. "sei rəhe əmaṇ jɪna sətɪguru bheṭɪa."–*var maru 2 m 5.* 4 *n* ਅਮਾਨਤ. an entrusted thing. "pərai əmaṇ kɪu rəkhiɛ?"–*var sar m 3.* 5 See ਅਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਤ [əmat], ਅਮਾਤ੍ਯ [əmaty] *Skt* अमात्य *n* a minister, councillor, advisor. "nrɪpətɪ əmat bat mukh bhakhi."–*NP.*

ਅਮਾਤ੍ਰ [əmatr] *adj* without a vowel. 2 unlimited, immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਨ [əman] See ਅਮਾਣ. 2 *n* an insult, disrespect. "nic uc nəhĩ man əman."–*gəu kəbir thɪti.* 3 ਅਮਾਨਤ. money/object placed in trust. "əvər vəsətu tujh pahɪ əman."–*asa m 5.* 4 *Skt* अमान *adj* immeasurable. "əman hɛ."–*japu.* 5 humble. 6 unbelievable, unacceptable. "sune su hasy avəi əman vak toria."–*NP.* 'Your word is unbelievable.' 7 *P* امان *n* protection. 8 protection given to jazia payers imposed upon non-Muslims during the Muslim rule. 9 See ਈਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət] *A* امانت *n* trust money, anything entrusted to someone for safe custody. 2 protection. 3 sleep. 4 See ਇਮਾਨਤ.

ਅਮਾਨ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ [əman bəxəṣ] *P* امان بخش *adj* provider of refuge, saviour from suffering.

ਅਮਾਨਾ [əmana] See ਅਮਾਨ. 2 *A* امانہ trust money or anything given in trust for custody. "bɛri karəṇɪ pap kərta bəsətu rəhi əmana."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਮਾਨੀ [əmani] *Skt* अमानिन् *adj* without pride, humble. 2 renouncer of self-respect. "buri əmani ritɪ."–*GPS.*

ਅਮਾਪ [əmap] *adj* unmeasured. 2 immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਮ [əmam] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਮਾ [əmama] See ਇਮਾਮਾ.

ਅਮਾਯ [əmay] *Skt adj* free from illusion. 2 wileless, guileless.

ਅਮਾਰਗ [əmarəg] *n* a wrong path, an evil course.

ਅਮਾਰਗਿ [əmarəgɪ] *n* on or in a wrong path or an evil course. "marəgu chodɪ əmarəgɪ paɪ."–*bhɛr namdev.*

ਅਮਾਰੀ [əmari] See ਅੰਬਾਰੀ.

ਅਮਾਲ [əmal] See ਆਮਾਲ.

ਅਮਾਵਸ [əmavəs], ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ [əmavəsɪa], ਅਮਾਵਸ੍ਯਾ [əmavsya] *Skt* ਅਮਾਵਾਸ੍ਯਾ *n* When the moon and the sun are under the same Zodiac sign, it shows the last date of a lunar month counting the 30th of it as the terminal one. "kuṛ əmavəs səc cə̃drəma."–*var majh m 1.* "əmavəsɪa cə̃d gupət geṇar."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.* New moon night stands for ignorance and the moon light for spiritual knowledge.

ਅਮਾਵਣ [əmavəṇ], ਅਮਾਵਨ [əmavən] *adj* which cannot be contained. 2 beyond measure, uncountable. See ਐਮਾਵਣ.

ਅਮਿਉ [əmɪu], ਅਮਿਓ [əmɪo], ਅਮਿਅ [əmɪə] *Skt* अमृत *n* an elixir, ambrosia (*P* abehəyat). "əmɪu harɪrəs coɪa."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.* "əmɪə sərovro piu hərɪ hərɪ nama."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਮਿਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [əmɪədrɪsəṭɪ] *n* a life-providing glance, compassionate look. "əmɪədərɪsəṭɪ subh kərɛ hərɛ əgh."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.*

ਅਮਿਕ [əmɪk], ਅਮਿਕਾ [əmɪka] *adj* matchless, immutable, second to none. 2 *Skt* अमुक *adj* that one, so-and-so. 3 *Skt* अमुक्त *adj* safe and sound.

ਅਮਿਟ [əmɪṭ] *adj* ineradicable, inadvertent.

ਅਮਿਤ [əmɪt], ਅਮਿਤਾ [əmɪta] *adj* dateless; limitless, boundless.

ਅਮਿਤੋਜ [əmɪtoj] *Skt* अमितौजस् *adj* whose strength is boundless. "əmɪtoj kəhɪjjɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਸਾ [əmɪtopsa] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਸਾ. See ਉਪਸਾ and ਅਮਿਤ.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਮਾ [əmɪtopma] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਮਾ.

ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰ [əmɪtr] *n* not a friend; an enemy.

ਅਮਿਯ [əmɪy] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮਿਲ [əmɪl] *adj* separate, incompatible. "əmɪl jan kardəyo həṭavən."–*GPS.*

ਅਮੀ [əmi] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮੀਆ [əmia] a devotee belonging to Hehar sub-caste who became a disciple of the sixth

Guru and displayd great valour during the battles of Amritsar and Kartarpur.

ਅਮੀਆਲਾ [əmiala] *adj* where ambrosia is available. **2** *n* the moon; a ray of nectar. "cərankəməl sitəl əmiale."–*BG.*

ਅਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ [əmiṣah] a village in police station Khalra in Lahore district which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev. A gurdwara of hard bricks was raised here in Sammat 1978. The village has donated 25 bighas of land to it; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. This place is 13 miles south-west of Jallo railway station.

ਅਮੀਕ [əmik] *A* عمیق *adj* deep, bottomless. "əmik hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਮੀਕੁਲ ਇਮਾ ਹੈ [əmikul ɪma hɛ] –*japu.* 'has deep faith; is deeply religious.'

ਅਮੀਨ [əmin] *A* امین *adj* honest to a deep religious faith. **2** *n* an official of revenue department who measures land and makes estimate of the produce. See ਜ਼ਿਰਾਲੀ.

ਅਮੀਨਗੜ੍ਹ [əmingəṛh] *Skt* अभिमन्यु गढ an old village on a mound between Thanesar and Taravari where Abhimanyu fell as a martyr. At this place, a raging battle was fought between the Khalsa and the royal army during the time of Banda Bahadur on 11 Maghar Sammat 1767 (November 1710 AD.)

ਅਮੀਰ [əmir] *A* امیر *n* a sovereign, king. **2** a chief. **3** a rich man. **4** *adj* who gives orders. **5** title of the ruler of Afghanistan; the present Amir Amanullah however calls himself a king.

ਅਮੀਰੀ [əmiri] *P* امیری *n* sovereignty, mastery, affluence, liberality.

ਅਮੁ [əmu] *Skt pron* your, to you.

ਅਮੁਹਾ [əmuha] *adj* renegade, apostate. **2** imperious, intractable. See ਔਮੁਹਾ.

ਅਮੁਕ [əmuk] See ਅਮਿਕਾ 2.

ਅਮੁਕਤ [əmukət] *adj* not free, bound. **2** See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ [əmutr] *Skt adv* in the other world. **2** there, at that place. **3** here, at this place. **4** during the next birth or life between death and the next birth.

ਅਮੁਲ [əmul], **ਅਮੁਲਕ** [amulək], **ਅਮੁਲਾ** [əmula], **ਅਮੁਲੀਕ** [əmulik] *Skt* **ਅਮੁਲ੍ਯ** *adj* priceless, invaluable. "əmul bhaɪ əmula səmahɪ."–*japu.* "əmulik lal ɪhu rətən."–*sukhməni.* "hərɪ ap əmulək hɛ mulɪ nə paɪa jaɪ."–*ənə̃du.*

ਅਮੂ [əmu] See ਅਮੁ. **2** *A* عم a paternal uncle.

ਅਮੂਢ [əmuḍh] *adj* not foolish, wise.

ਅਮੂਰਤ [əmurət], **ਅਮੂਰਤਿ** [əmurətɪ] *Skt* अमूर्त-अमूर्त्ति *adj* formless, shapeless. **2** *n* the sky. **3** the soul. **4** the air. **5** direction. **6** the transcendent one.

ਅਮੂਲ [əmul] *adj* rootless, groundless. **2** See ਅਮੁਲ੍ਯ.

ਅਮੂਲ੍ਯ [əmuly] *adj* priceless, invaluable.

ਅਮੂੜ੍ਹ [əmuṛh] See ਅਮੂਢ.

ਅਮੇਉ [əmeu] *Skt* **ਅਮੇਯ** *adj* beyond measure; unlimited, boundless. "nanək apɪ əmeu hɛ." –*var bɪha m 3.* **2** which is not contained.

ਅਮੇਜ [əmej] See ਆਮੇਜ਼. "bhojən meve əmej kərae."–*NP.* 'with fruit served food'.

ਅਮੇਟ [əmeṭ] *adj* indelible, firm. **2** ineradicable, impersishable.

ਅਮੇਠਨ [əmeṭhən], **ਅਮੇਠਨਾ** [əmeṭhna] *Skt* उद्वेष्टन *v* to twist, rotate. "səṭpəṭ bɛṭhət bhuja əmɛṭhət."–*NP.* **2** to take airs. "ɛ̃ṭh-hɪ ɛ̃ṭh əmeṭh gəvavɛ̃."–*cərɪtr 266.*

ਅਮੇਤ [əmet] *adj* boundless. "abha əmet."–*dətt.*

ਅਮੇਧ [əmedh], **ਅਮੇਧ੍ਯ** [əmedhy] *Skt* अमेध्य *adj* not worthy of sacrifice. **2** impure. **3** *n* an impure substance. **4** *adj* without intellect, brainless, foolish. "se əpəvɪtr əmedh khəla." –*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਅਮੇਯ [əmey] See ਅਮੇਉ.

ਅਮੇਲੀ [əmeli] *adj* unsocial, uncooperative. **2** See ਅਮਿਲ.

ਅਮੋਘ [əmogh] *Skt adj* who does not fail; unfailing, successful. "əmogh dərsən beə̃t əpara."–*majh m 5.* **2** sure, unfailing. **3** *n* Vishnu. **4** Shiv. **5** Satguru.

ਅਮੋਘਦਰਸਨ [əmogh dərsən] *adj* whose glimpse is not fruitless. See ਅਮੋਘ. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the true preceptor.

ਅਮੋਲ [əmol], **ਅਮੋਲਕ** [əmolək] See ਅਮੁਲ. "guṇ əmol jɪsu rɪdɛ nə vəsɪa."–*sor m 5.*

ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmolək sĩgh] a valiant Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, martyred during the battle of Chamkaur.

ਅਮੋਲਵਾ [əmolva], **ਅਮੋਲਾ** [əmola], **ਅਮੋਲੀ** [əmoli] See ਅਮੁਲ. "ɔgəm əmola əpər əpar."–*bhɛr m 5.* **2** without price, priceless. "kərɪ dino jəgət səbh gol ɔmoli."–*gəu purbi m 4.* 'enslaved without recompense.'

ਅਮੰਕ [əmə̃k] *adj* which causes fear and disease. See ਅਮੁਲ. **2** *n* vice, sin. "əmə̃kə̃ kəṭela."–*NP.* "gə̃g tərə̃g əmə̃kən bhə̃g."–*NP.*

ਅਮੰਗਲ [əmə̃gəl] *n* opposite of ਮੰਗਲ; lack of bliss and prosperity; misfortune. **2** castor oil plant. **3** *adj* inauspicious, evil.

ਅਮੰਡ [əmə̃ḍ], **ਅਮੰਡਨ** [əmə̃ḍən], **ਅਮੰਡੰ** [əmə̃ḍə̃] *Skt* अमण्डन *adj* undecorated inelegant. "jotɪ əmə̃də̃ bhanu prəbhə̃."–*VN.* 'The shine of the sword excels the brilliance of the sun.' **2** *Skt* आमण्ड *adj* radiant, very pretty, glorious. "jəl thəl əmə̃d."–*japu.*

ਅਮੰਤ [əmə̃t] *Skt* अमन्तु *adj* unadvised, without counsel. **2** unaware. **3** an invitation. See ਅਮੰਤ੍ਰ. "səbh ko dəyo əmə̃t pukari."–*NP.*

ਅਮੰਤ੍ਰ [əmə̃tu] See ਅਮੰਤ. **2** *Skt* आमन्त्रण *n* a call, an invitation. "səbhɪn əmə̃tu dino khyati."–*NP.*

ਅਮੰਦ [əmə̃d] *adj* not bad; good. **2** not dull; smart. **3** *adv* at once, soon. "rɪde vɪcaryo cələn əmə̃d."–*GPS.*

ਅਮੰਨਾ [əmə̃na] *A* امن *n* protection, care. **2** fearlessness. **3** truth. **4** confidence, surety, certainty. "əsbɪdhɪ bɪn məm nəhĩ əmə̃na."–*NP.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] *Skt* अमृत *n* a drink that keeps death away; nectar, ambrosia. **2** potion sanctified by Guru Gobind Singh and served to Sikhs on their initiation into the Khalsa. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ. **3** water. **4** ghee, purified butter. **5** milk. **6** wealth. **7** liberation, salvation. **8** a tasty juice. "jɪh prəsadɪ chətih əmrɪt khahɪ."–*sukhməni.* See ਛਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. **9** god. **10** soul. **11** mercury. **12** corn. **13** a juicy or delicious food. **14** a medicine that heals. **15** *adj* alive, not dead. **16** beautiful, lovely.

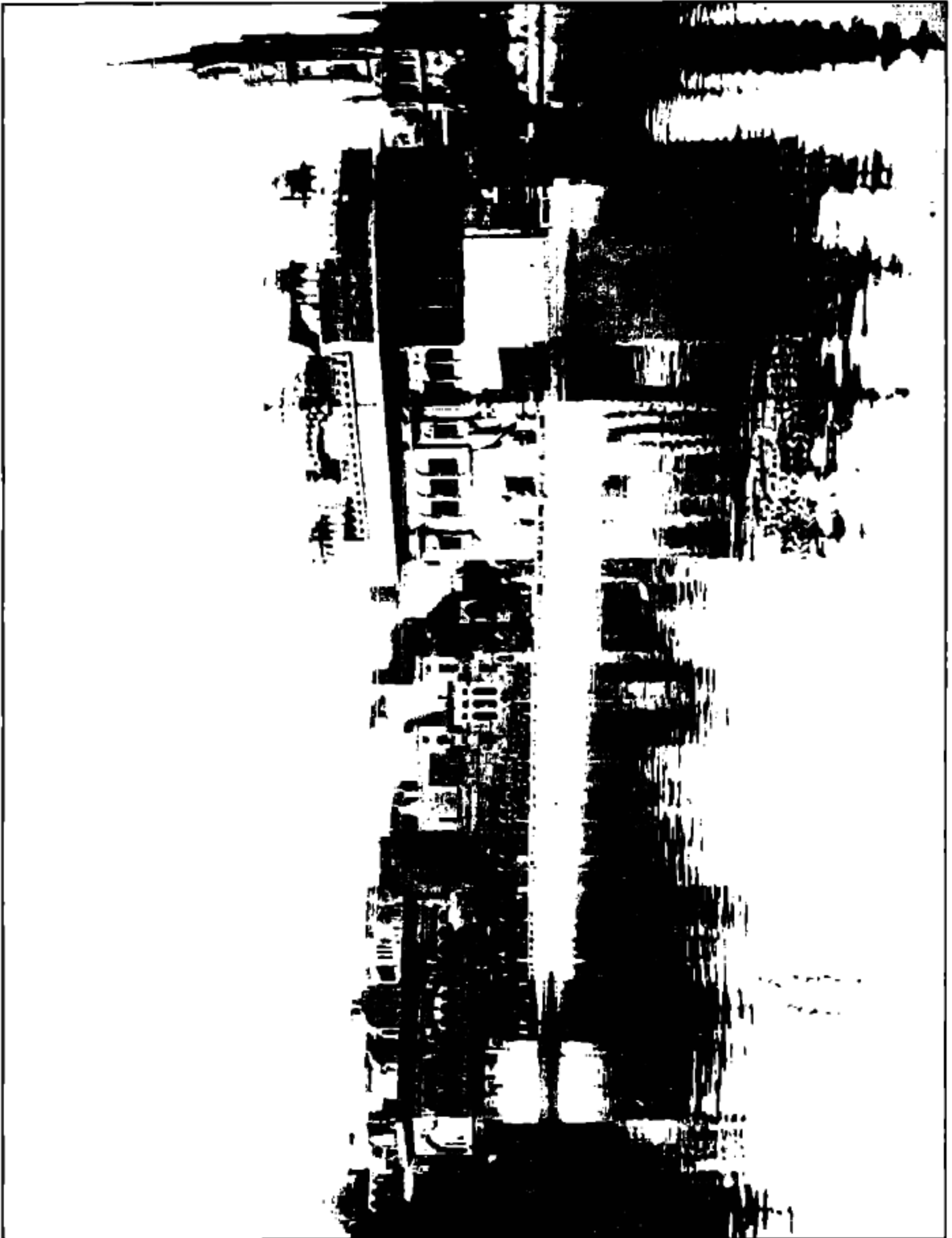
ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [əmrɪtsər] With permission from Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das got a tank dug near Tung, Gumtala and Sultanwind villages, which was completed by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1645 and named Santokhsar.

Again as directed by the third Guru, a village named Guru ka Chakk was established in Sammat 1631 and residences known as Guru ke Mahal built and to the east of them near Dukh Bhanjani Beri a tank was got dug in Sammat 1634 which remained, incomplete then.[1]

Guru Arjan Dev, on ascending the Guru's throne, started completing the village and the tank and called upon traders and workers from far and wide to settle there, and named the settlement as Ramdaspur. Bhai Salo's services in populating this sacred city were commendable. Paving of the tank began in Sammat 1643 when it was named Amritsar.[2] Slowly the entire settlement came to be known by this name. On 1 Magh Sammat 1645, the fifth Guru laid the foundation of Harimandir in the middle of the tank and, after the completion of the mansion, placed Guru Granth Sahib in it in Sammat 1661. In Amritsar the principal shrine is Harimandir (God's house or temple) where hymns to the Almighty are

[1] Guru Ram Das first settled near the tank in about 1574 and obtained a grant for the site with 500 bighas of land from Akbar in 1577 (Imperial Gazetteer of India).

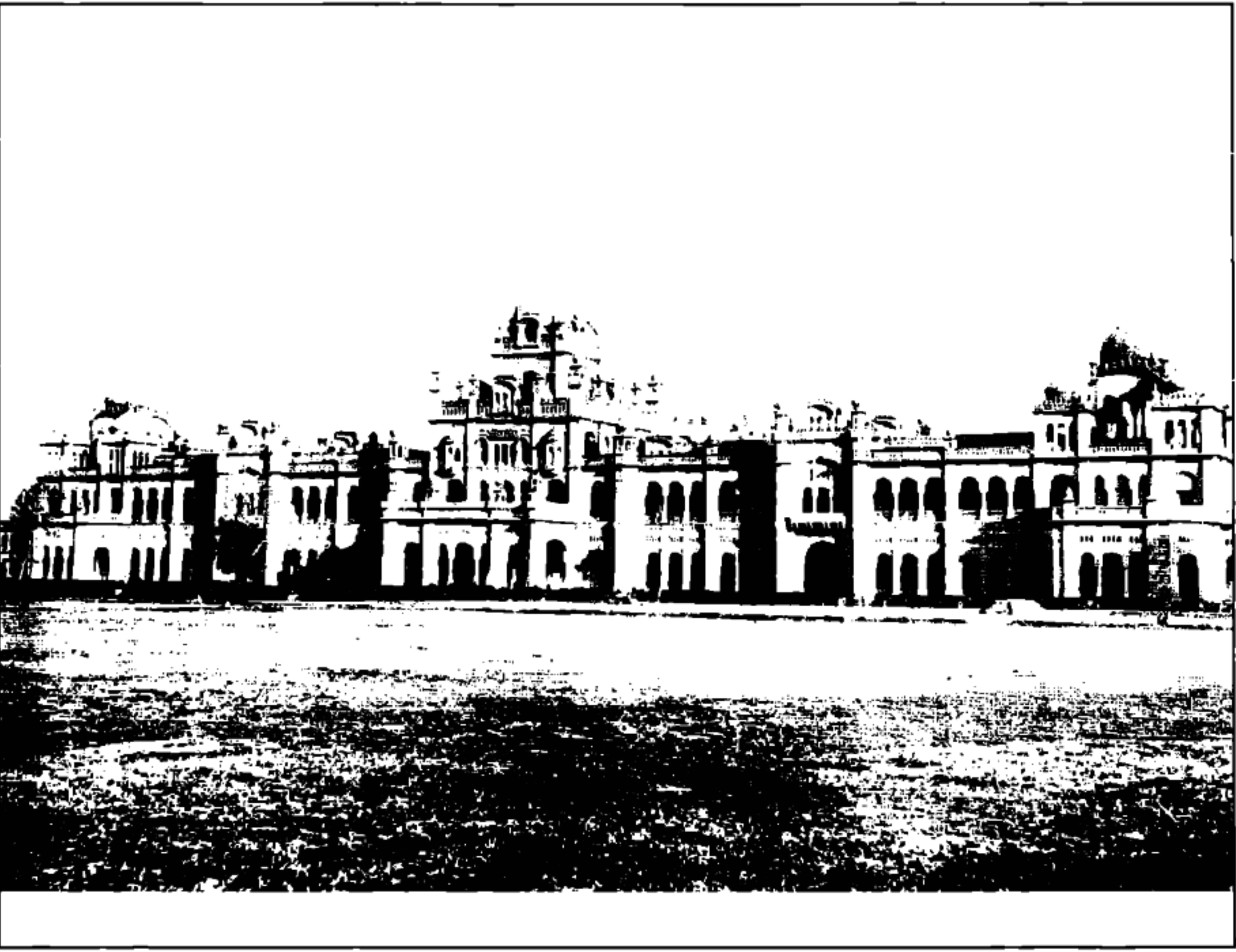
[2] The Sarovar (tank) is 500 feet long, 490 feet wide and 17 feet deep.



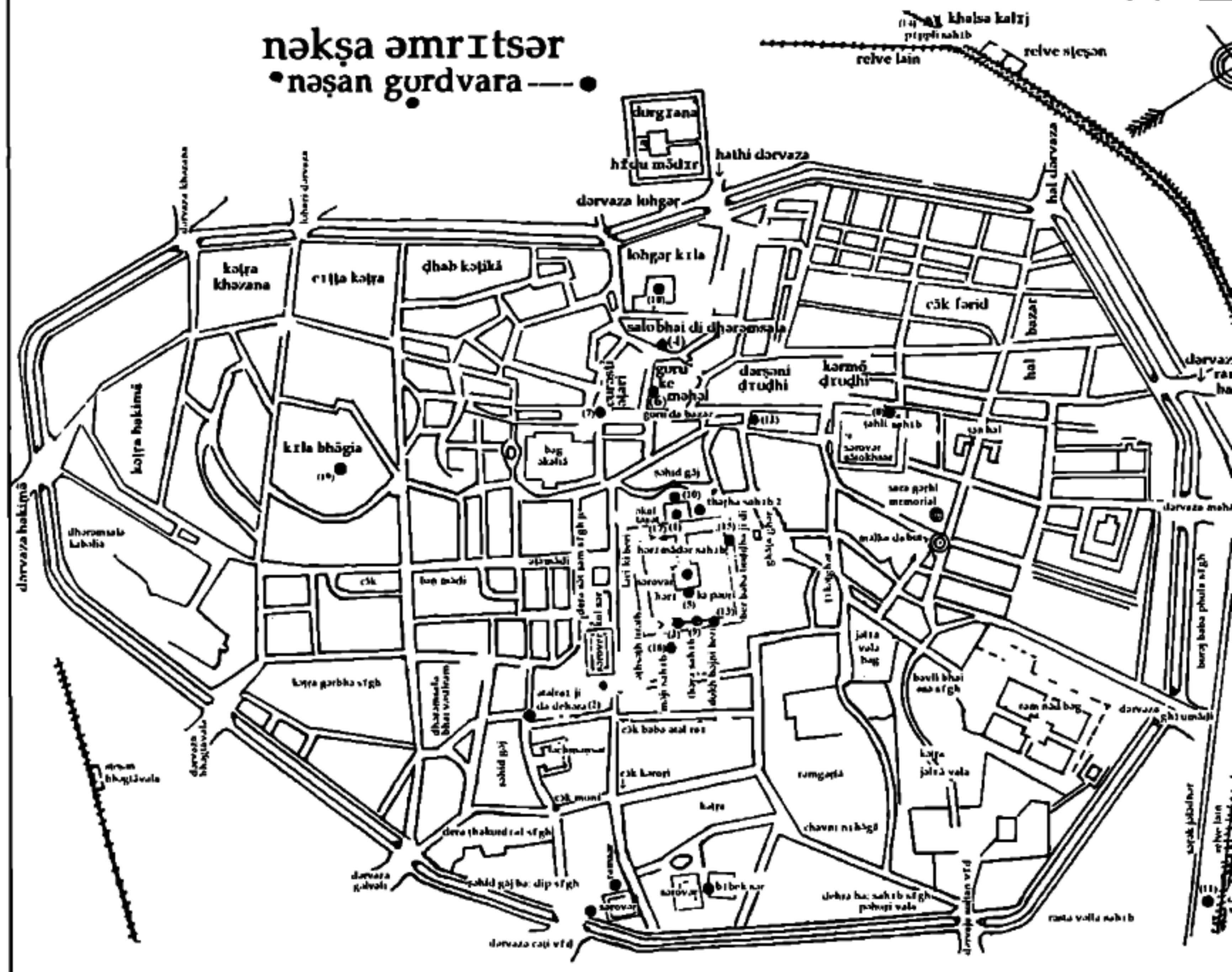
SRI HARIMANDIR – AMRITSAR JI



AMRITSAR CITY



KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR



MA? OF AMRITSAR

continuously recited.[1] The annual Baisakhi fair was initiated by the fifth Guru himself and Baba Buddha started the Divali fair in celebration of Guru Hargobind's return from the Gwalior fort.

During Phagun Sammat 1818, Ahmad Shah Durrani got Harimandir blasted the tank with gun powder and filled with earth. Foundation for its rebuilding was laid by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia on 11th Vaisakh Sammat 1821 and the complex was rebuilt with in a few years through the efforts Bhai Des Raj.

Water for the tank comes through a hasli (narrow canal) constructed by Udasi saints, Pritam Das and Santokh Das, in Sammat 1838 with the help of the villagers. It brought water from river Ravi but now since 1923 it is brought from the Bari Doab canal and put into the hasli.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied this holy city in Sammat 1859 and decorated Harimandir with gold and marble. He also got built Rambag garden in the name of Guru Ram Das, and Gobindgarh fort in the name of Guru Gobind Singh during 1805-09 AD. On the road to Lahore, the Khalsa College was built by the Panth (Sikh community) in 1892 AD.[2]

[1]The circumambulatory passage of Harimandir is 13 feet wide and the length of each side is 66 feet. The passage of the bridge from Darshani Deori to Harimandir is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide and is supported by 38 vaults.

[2]The foundation of Khalsa College was laid by the Governor of Punjab, Sir J.B. Lyall, on March 5, 1892. On April 12, 1904, a huge conference was organised by Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, the ruler of the Nabha State under his own chairmanship in which representatives of the Sikh States took part alongwith Sir Charles M. Rivaz, the then Governor of Punjab. A large sum of money was collected and donated to bring the college on firm footing. The government of Punjab and the Sikh States rendered a lot of monetary help to this institution.

This sacred city is 33 miles from Lahore, 1232 miles from Calcutta, 1260 miles from Bombay and 816 miles from Karachi. According to the last census, the population of Amritsar city is 1,60,218 including 65,313 Hindus, 71,180 Muslims, 21,474 Sikhs, 1,446 Christians, 5 Buddhists, 738 Jains and 54 Parsis (Persian Zoroastrians).

There are four more sacred tanks in Amritsar :

(a) Santokhsar named after a Sikh, Santokha of Peshawar, was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, though its construction was started by Guru Ram Das. See ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਸਿ 2, ੭ 12 and 13.

(b) Kaulsar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1684 in Kaulan's memory.

(c) Bibeksar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1685 outside the city as a residence for a rationalist Sikh sect, Bibeki Bihangams.

(d) Ramsar was got built by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1659-60. It was here, seated on the bank of the tank, that the Guru composed Sukhmani as well as compiled Guru Granth Sahib.

Other gurdwaras and sacred spots in Amritsar are:

(1) Akal Takhat. See ਅਕਾਲ ਬੁੰਗਾ.

(2) Dehra Atal Rai on the bank of Kaulsar; attached to it are 91 shops and 42 kanals of land in Sultan village and a 58 ghumaons hunting ground reserved in Amritsar tehsil (subdivision). See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

(3) Athsath Tirath. See ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ.

(4) Dharamsala Bhai Salo known as Bhai Salo's Tobha. Here Guru Arjan Dev held congregation on several occasions. See ਸਾਲੋ.

(5) Har Ki Pauri (lit. God's ladder) behind

the Harimandir. Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank from this point, by taking the first palmful of its water from here.

(6) Guru ke Mahal, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. It is now known as Manji Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is always placed ready for recitation. Guru Hargobind lived here, and Guru Teg Bahadur was born at this place.

(7) Churasti Atari (a mansion with four ways) at the end of the main street inside the city is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Hargobind near the Guru's residence. The Guru would often come and sit here. Now a small gurdwara with Guru Granth Sahib placed in it is at the corner of the street. A festive gathering is held in it on the first and fifth lunar date.

(8) Tahli Sahib is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Ram Das near Santokhsar tank, to the northwest of it. After Guru Amar Das ordered the construction of a tank, Guru Ram Das used to sit here under a ṭahli (Indian rosewood) tree to supervise the digging.[1] That tree is still there. It is a small gurdwara with shops attached to it. It is looked after by an Akali Sikh. An annual fair is held here on the first of Phagun.

(9) Thara Sahib (platform) is on the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib, close to Dukhbhanjani Beri. Like the adjacent gurdwara, it is dedicated to Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev. Both of them used to sit here supervising the digging of the tank. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the place paved with baked bricks.

(10) Thara Sahib II is a gurdwara near Takhat Akal Bunga. It is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. When he came from Baba Bakala to pay obeisance at Darbar Sahib, the priest denied him entry and locked the door fearing that he might occupy it. Five shops and 21 kanal land in Sultanwind village are attached to it. An annual fair is held on the full moon of Magh, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is observed.

(11) Damdama Sahib to the north-east of the city near the cattle market is also a shrine of Guru Teg Bahadur, who stayed here for some time after leaving Thara Sahib. Since Sammat 1961 a beautiful gurdwara of baked bricks has been under construction here by Bhai Sant Singh, a lime merchant of Amritsar; residential quarters are in the vicinity. The gurdwara has no landed property. It is one furlong to the west of the railway line and about two miles to the north-east of Amritsar railway station. It can be seen while travelling by train.

(12) Darshani Deodhi (entrance porch) near Guru Bazar inside the city is a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. This was got constructed by him as a portico to Ramdaspur. At that time there was no populated area between it and Darbar Sahib except Guru ka Bazar. It is a small gurdwara with a single priest. Here Guru Granth Sahib is always kept ready for recitation.

(13) Dukhbhanjani Beri (jujube tree, the eradicator of sorrow) is a shrine within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib. Here a leper got healthy after having a dip in the tank. This gurdwara gets an annual grant of 24 rupees from Maharaja of Nabha. It is a small shrine with Guru Granth Sahib kept ready for recitation.

(14) Pipali Sahib situated on Amritsar Lahore road about one and a half mile north west of Darbar Sahib, is dedicated to Guru Arjan Dev who reached here to greet the

[1]The digging of this tank was completed under the supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

sangat of Kabul coming to participate in the digging of the tank. Once Guru Hargobind also came here. It is a small shrine. A congregational fair is held here on Basant Panchami.

(15) Ber Baba Buddha ji is within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib is where the savant sat with digging implements and made baskets and distributed them to workers engaged in the actual digging, supervised them, made payment to artisans and disbursed wages to the labourers.

(16) Manji Sahib in Guru ka Bag is near Darbar Sahib where during the digging operation, Guru Arjan Dev held congregation. The gurdwara consists only of a cot (mãji) on a high pedestal. The marble dome-shaped pavilion was presented by the Deputy Commissioner Mr Cooper who had brought it from Ram Bag after the mutiny of 1857.

(17) Lachi Beri near Darshani Gate is Bhai Salo's jujube tree. Sitting here he would supervise the work going on. The fruit of this beri is sweet like a litchi. Hence this name is given to this gurdwara. Guru Arjan Dev also spent some time here.[1]

(18) Fort Lohgarh is inside the Lohgarh gate. Guru Hargobind got this fort built for the protection of the city, and he fought a defensive battle here against the Mughal army in Sammat 1686. Some traces of the fort are still visible. A jujube tree of that period is also to be found there. Guru Granth Sahib is installed here, and a 2.5 feet long sword is preserved that is said to have belonged to Guru Hargobind.

(19) In Thakurdwara lane of Fort Bhangis, the following relics are kept in the house of Bhai Ram Saran and Bhai Gyan Chand Brahmins:

These were bestowed upon their ancestor by Guru Har Rai : (1) Guru Har Rai's asa, 5.75 feet long, bestowed upon Bhai Harra, by Guru Har Rai. (2) Guru Gobind Singh's long loose gown and a pair of shoes bestowed on Bhai Natthu son of Bhai Harra at Anandpur.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [əmrɪt sə̃skar] This is the second main ceremony of the Sikhs performed as under:

In a congregation with Guru Granth Sahib open and present there, five sword bearing Singhs (duly baptised and practising the tenets) selected for their perfect conduct, sit in a particular posture, virasən, around a steel trough in which with a double-edged steel dagger, khanda, they churn in turn water sweetened with pətasas.[2] They keep on reciting Japu Ji, Jap Sahib, Saviyas, Chaupei and Anand, after which they do ərdas, the supplicatory prayer, and then administer amrit thus prepared to those eager to take it one by one in turn.

The person eager to be baptised should have taken a bath and put on clean clothes. While amrit is being prepared, he should keep standing and continue repeating the name of Vahguru, with mind concentrated on Him.

For taking amrit, he too sits in virasən posture. He is given five palmfuls of amrit to drink, then five palmfuls of it are sprinkled

[1]The aged Singhs tell that the valiant defender of the faith, Matab Singh, had tied his horse under this tree before beheading Massa Ranghar.

[2]It has come to be known from the aged Baba Nihal Singh Ji and Bibeka Singh Ji that Guru Gobind Singh Sahib did not use pətasas on 1st Baisakhi 1756 in Keshgarh and the story of Mata Sundri mixing pətasas on that day is a fiction. The practice of mixing pətasas with water started later in Delhi after Mata Sundri ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so.

on his eyes and another five palmfuls are sprinkled in his hair. The remaining amrit is circulated in the same trough to all the eager ones to sip from the same pot in turn. With each palmful of amrit given to him to drink or sprinkled on his eyes or in hair, the taker of it is made to repeat aloud "vahguru ji ka khalsa, vahguru ji ki fəteh." If his earlier name was not given to him from Guru Granth Sahib, a fresh one is now given from this Scripture.

After this the baptised ones are imparted instruction about the conduct of the Khalsa to be henceforth practised by them. The neophytes are made to dine together in the same vessel in order to remove any idea of caste and subcaste.

The same procedure applies in the case of women. To set a different procedure for them would be a sacrilege against 'gurmat'.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾਲ [əmrɪt kal] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [əmrɪt kõḍli] See ਤੋਮਰ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਤਿ [əmrɪt gətɪ] a matrɪk and vərṇɪk metre characterized by a stanza of four lines, each line having 12 matras, ending in III combination.

Example:

sumətɪ məhā rɪkhɪ rəghuvər.
dõdəbhɪ bajət dər dər.
jəg ki əsu dhunɪ ghər ghər.
pur rəhi dhunɪ surpur.–*ramav.*

2 Its second form is tvərɪt gətɪ which has four lines each structured as: III, ISI, III, S.

Example:

sumətɪ məhā munɪ sunɪye,
tən mən ṣri nɪj gunɪye,
mən māh hoy su kəhɪye,
dhən səb apən ləhɪye.–*ram cãdrɪka.*

3 In its third form there are ten characters in each line, fifth and tenth ones being guru. This characteristic applies to the second form as well.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗੁਣ [əmrɪt guṇ] *adj* salvation providing trait.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਘਟ [əmrɪt ghəṭ] a pot of nectar. **2** a four line matrɪk metre, each line having 29 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 13th matra.

Example:

ram jəna mɪlɪ bhəɪa[1] ənəda,
hərɪ niki kətha sunaɪ,
durmətɪ melu gəi səbh nikəlɪ,
sətsãgətɪ mɪlɪ budhɪ paɪ. ...–*ram m 4.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [əmrɪt jəl] *n* water, animated by the Guru's words, renders to the ceremony of the Khalsa the power of immortalising the recipient. **2** the name of God. **3** water of the sacred tank of Amritsar.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰ [əmrɪt dhar], **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰਾ** [əmrɪt dhara] *n* unbroken concentration on God. **2** as believed by the followers of Yog, flow of elixir in the forehead is caused with the force of praṇayam (restraining breath). It is also known as əmrɪt varuṇi (spiritual liquor) **3** a medicine prepared by mixing sap of parsley, mint and camphor taken in equal measures. It is a very good drug to cure ailments of the stomach.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ [əmrɪtdhari] *adj* (a Sikh) who has taken amrit by undergoing the baptismal ceremony. **2** a river of elixir. **3** a flow of elixir. **4** a melody sung in God's praise. **5** a spiritual discourse. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhunɪ], **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ** [əmrɪt dhvənɪ] *Skt* अमृत ध्वनि melodious singing of God's praise. **2** a matrɪk metre, having six lines, the first two lines forming a couplet, each of the remaining four lines having 24 matras each with a pause after every eighth syllable; the initial phrase comes at the end of the last line and the last phrase of the

[1] It is pronounced bhəya here.

couplet comes at the beginning of the third line. This form is used in heroic poetry as well.

Example:

thəl thəl dəl khəlbhəl pəryo,
lɔth ulətth pələtth, /
jəsvari ko phɪrət hɛ, hathi hətth prəmətth, – /
hətth premətthəth, thəkɪt nɔ pətthəth,
thɪt jə̃hɪ juthətth, /
thəl thəl guthətth, thɪrət nə səthətth,
thər thər guthətth, /
thəkət nə kɪthətth, thɪr thɪr cɪtthəth,
bəpu uplətthəth, /
thurɪyən mətthəth, thəkət pərtthəth,
məl dəl thəl thəl.–*GPS.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੀਰ [əmrɪt nir] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [əmrɪt phəl] *Skt n* a mango. **2** a custard apple. **3** a banana. **4** a grape. **5** a pear. **6** a pomegranate. **7** *adj* juicy fruit. "bəṇ trɪṇ trɪbhəvəṇ moulɪa əmrɪt phəl pai."–*bəsə̃t var.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬੂੰਦ [əmrɪt bũd] *n* a drop of rain falling in a particular lunar mansion. **2** rain of God's name. "hərɪ əmrɪt bũd suhavṇi mɪlɪ sadhu pəviṇharu."–*baramaha majh.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਇ [əmrɪt raɪ], **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਯ** [əmrɪt ray] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. He was the son of Chhailrai Bhatt of Lahore. At the instance of the Guru, he translated the court-chapter of Mahabharat into Hindi verse. Here is his translation:

mənhər

jãhi or jaũ ətɪ adər təhã te paũ,
  tere gun gən ko əgau gəne ṣeṣ ju,
hir cir mukta je dɪn prətɪ dan det,
  tɪnɛ dekh dekh əbhɪlakhət dhəneṣ ju,
gunɪn me guni kəvɪ əmrɪt pəḍhɛya tero,
  jəb ɪnɛ hero pyar kije əmreṣ ju,
ṣri guru gobɪ̃d sɪ̃gh chirnɪdhɪ par bhəi,
  kirətɪ tɪhari tumɛ kəhɪkɛ sõdes ju.
prɪya prem so sɪ̃gari hasy so vɪnod bhari
  dinən pɛ kəruṇanusari sukh dino hɛ,
kine ərɪ rũḍ mũḍ rudr rəs bhəryo jhũḍ
  phɔjən sudharən me bir rəs kino hɛ,
ḍə̃k sun lə̃k bhəybhit sətru bam nɪ̃da
  vɪkrəm prəbəl ədbhut rəs lino hɛ,
brəhmgyan səm rəs əmrɪt vɪrajɛ səda
  ṣri guru gobɪ̃d raɪ nəvo rəs bhino hɛ.
prɪthme hɛ jayo prɪthu ben nrɪp lɛ khɪlayo
  cum cum mukh dɛ dədhicɪ sukh dino hɛ,
bəlɪ raj mən bhayo hərɪcə̃d lɛ ləḍayo
  cələn sɪkhayo kəl kərəṇ prəbino hɛ,
vɪkrəm pəḍhayo bhoj bhojən kərayo jəg
  dev pəhɪrayo jəg əbhɪlakh lino hɛ,
ṣri guru gobɪ̃d raɪ əmrɪt sudrɪṣṭɪ hi te
  tẽ to prətɪpal chɪtɪpal 'jəs' kino hɛ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrɪt vela] *n* early morning comprising 90 minutes before the appearance of dawn. **2** time of salvation, heavenly time.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [əmrɪta] *Skt* अमृता *n* a creeper plant, gilo; Menispermum glabrum. **2** myrobalan. **3** fruit of piper longum, magh pɪpəli. **4** dubb, Panicum detylon. **5** rəsə̃t, a dried extract of the barbery root.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਸੁ [əmrɪtãsu] *Skt* अमृतांशु whose rays have amrit (nectar); the moon.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪta mrɪt] *adj* which lends taste to elixir; quintessence of nectar. "əmrɪtamrɪt hɛ."–*japu.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ਼ [əmrɪteṣ] *n* god, the master of nectar. **2** Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੋਦਭਵ [əmrɪtodbhəv] *adj* born from nectar. **2** *n* Amritsar, the pilgrimage centre. See ਉਦਕਭੁਕ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਯੁ [əmrɪtyu] *adj* deathless, immortal.

ਅਯ [əy] *Skt* अय् *vr* to go, run. **2** *Skt* अयस् *n* fire. **3** iron. "bənhɪ hem əy parəs sath."–*GPS.* **4** a weapon. "əy dharən hɛ."–*kəlki.*

ਅਯਸ [ayəs] *Skt* अयशस् *n* opprobrium. **2** *adj* infamous, ignominous.

ਅਯਸਕਾਂਤ [əyəskãt] *Skt* अयस्कान्त *n* a magnet. See ਚੁੰਬਕ.

ਅਯਦਹਾ [əydəha] See ਅਜਦਹਾ.

ਅਯਨ [əyən] *Skt n* a house, home, place of residence. **2** a period of six months; the movement respectively of the sun to the north and the south of the equator.[1] **3** a route, path. **4** See ਐਨ.

ਅਯਾਂ [əyã] *A* عیاں *adj* clear, wide, free from delusion or illusion.

ਅਯਾਸ [əyas] *Skt n* an endeavour, effort. **2** *adj* untiring. **3** *A* عیّاش a sensualist, philanderer.

ਅਯਾਗ [əyag] *T* ایاغ *n* a cup, especially of wine. **2** *Skt* without a religious sacrifice.

ਅਯਾਚੀ [əyaci] *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* who does not beg; contented.

ਅਯਾਨਪ [əyanəp] *n* state of ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਯਾਨਾ [əyana] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. "nahɪ ram əyana."–*asa kəbir.* **2** *n* a child.

ਅਯਾਮ [əyam] *A* ایّام plural of ਯੌਮ (day).

ਅਯਾਰਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [əyardanɪṣ] See ਅੱਯੁਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਲ. **2** See ਅੱਯਾਰ.

ਅਯਾਲ [əyal] *P* یال *n* the mane of a horse or a lion. **2** *A* عیال *n* family. **3** progeny. **4** one responsible for bringing up; a servant etc.

ਅਯਾਲੀ [əyali] See ਅਜਾਲੀ.

ਅਯਿ [əyɪ] *Skt part* a polite word for addressing ɛ! he!.

ਅਯੁਕਤ [əyukət] *Skt* ਅਯੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* unsuitable, unfit. **2** not joined, separate.

ਅਯੁਤ [əyut] *Skt n* ten thousand. "əyut bərəkh trete cɪt dhərhi."–*NP.*

ਅਯੁਧਯਾ [əyudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਯੋਅੰਙੈ [əyoə̃ŋɛ] a combination of vowels ਅ-ੲ-ੳ-ਅੰ-ਅ: for practising children by rote learning. Similarly the Guru's dictum. "əyoə̃ŋɛ səbh jəg aɪa kakhɛ ghə̃ŋɛ kal bhəɪa."–*asa pəṭi m 3.*

ਅਯੋਗ [əyog] *Skt n* separation, difference. **2** a wrong time, bad time. **3** See ਅਯੋਗ੍ਯ.

ਅਯੋਗ੍ਯ [əyogy] *Skt adj* unsuitable, unfit, unworthy, improper. **2** worthless, unintelligent.

ਅਯੋਧਨ [əyodhən] *Skt* ਆਯੋਧਨ. *n* a battle, war. **2** a battlefield. **3** See ਅਜੋਧਨ.

ਅਯੋਧ੍ਯ [əyodhy] *adj* which cannot be won, which cannot be fought against.

ਅਯੋਧ੍ਯਾ [əyodhya][2] a principal town of Kaushal country on the bank of Saryu river in Faizabad district of United Provinces. It is counted among the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Ram Chandar was born here and it was for a long time the capital of the Suryavanshi kings. Balmik has written that it was founded by Manu and that it was 12 yojan long and 2 yojan wide. There are three gurdwaras in Ayodhya.

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's, gurdwara, not well-known now.

(b) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara near Dashrath's memorial shrine on the bank of Saryu river.

(c) a gurdwara near Vashishth kund where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a while on his way from Patna to Punjab.

ਅਯੋਨਿ [əyonɪ] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth and death. **2** *n* God.

ਅਯੰ [əyə̃] *Skt pron* this.

ਅੱਯਾਰ [əyyar] *A* عیّار clever, smart. **2** deceitful, its root is ਐਰ, (horse-trot).

ਅਰ [ər] *part* a conjunction; and. See ਅਰੁ. **2** *Skt* अर *n* the spoke of a wheel. **3** a corner. **4** moss, fungus. **5** some ignorant writers have used ਅਰ instead of ਅਜ in Sastarnammala. For example – "ər ənujənɪni." (page 941) instead of "əj ənujənɪni." **6** obstinacy, stubbornness. **7** obstruction, disturbance. "kɪh sɪkh ko karəj ər jaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਸ਼ [ərəṣ] *A* عرش *n* a throne. **2** God's throne. **3** a paradise, the world of gods. "xudavə̃d

[1]Summer solstice (from 10 Poh to 9 Harh) and winter solstice (from 10 Harh to 9 Poh).

[2]From Ayodhya, the word Avadh came into being for the areas extending beyond the city into the countryside.

bəxṣə̃d o ɛṣ ərəṣ."–*jəfər.* **4** the sky. **5** a roof, ceiling. **6** *Skt* अरस *adj* without sap, tasteless. **7** अर्शस् *n* piles.

ਅਰਸਹੁ ਕੁਰਸਹੁ [ərəs-hu kurəs-hu], **ਅਰਸ ਕੁਰਸ** [ərəs kurəs] See **ਕੁਰਸ.**

ਅਰਸਤੂ [ərəstu], **ਅਰਸਤੂੰ** [ərəstũ] ارسطو *E* Aristotle *G* Aristoteles, one of the ancient philosophers of Greece, born in 384 BC at the new Greek settlement of Stagira. His father Nicomachus was the royal physician. Aristotle lost his parents while still young. At the age of 17, he reached the Greek capital Athens, became a pupil of Plato and received education there for 20 years. After the death of Plato, he left Athens and went to his friend Hermius who was an independent ruler of Attornius. Here he married Pythia, the sister of King Hermius. After some time Hermius got caught in the designs laid by the Persians, and Aristotle alongwith his wife went to Mitilini. After two years he was sent for by King Philippos[1] of Macedonia and appointed tutor of his son Alexander. Aristotle stayed at this honorable post for eight years. When Alexander left for Asia with the aim of conquering the world, Aristotle went to Athens where he taught philosophy at the Lycium for 13 years. He used to teach while walking around with his pupils, for which they came to be known as peripatetics.

Aristotle wrote celebrated treatises on different subjects. According to one writer he wrote 1000 treatises.[2] His books, accepted in Corpus Aristotelicum as authentic, prove that he was really a wonderful man. His books on logic, ethics, politics, economics, poetics, rhetoric, natural history of animals, physics, metaphysics and other topics are the goals scholars aspire for. They decorate the libraries of rich persons.

In Europe, Aristotle is known as the master of the wise. His books have been translated in to almost all European languages, and students need to study them with diligence for selection to higher posts and positions in universities and academies. Aristotle died in 322 BC. at the age of 62 years. "bol ərəstũ mə̃tr vɪcryo."–*cərɪtr 217.*

ਅਰਸਾ [ərsa] *A* عرصہ *n* a period, time span, duration. **2** delay. **3** a plain, an open ground.

ਅਰਸਾਤ [ərsat] See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 12.

ਅਰਹਟ [ərhəṭ] *Skt* **ਅਰਘੱਟ** *n* a persian wheel; a circular appliance for lifting water from a well.

ਅਰਹਰ [ərhər] *n* a type of grain/lentil.

ਅਰਹੰਤ [ərhə̃t] See **ਅਰ੍ਹੰਤ.** "dhər ərhə̃t dev ko rupa."–*ərhə̃t.*

ਅਰਕ [ərək] *Skt* अर्क् *vr* to heat up, admire. **2** *Skt* अर्क *n* the sun. "kəməl bədən praci dɪsɪ jɪh ko vak ərək pərmana."–*NP.* **3 ਅੱਕ.** a wild plant, Calotropis. "ərək jəvas pat bɪn bhəɪu."–*tulsi.* **4** Indar. **5** copper. **6** fire. **7** a pandit, scholar. **8** elder brother. **9** twelve (because the suns are believed to be twelve in number) **10** *A* عرق perspiration, sweat. **11** sap flowing from a pipe. **12** essence, quintessence.

ਅਰਕ ਸੁਤ [ərəksut], **ਅਰਕਜ** [ərkəj] *n* son of the sun; Dharamraj; the god of death. **2** Saturday. **3** Karan. **4** Sugriv.

ਅਰਕ ਬਾਦਿਯਾਂ [ərək badɪyã] *P* عرق بادیان *n* aniseed water. It has the same properties as aniseed. See **ਸੌਂਫ.**

ਅਰਕਾਨ [ərkan] See **ਯਰਕ਼ਾਨ.**

ਅਰਕੀ [ərki] *adj* pertaining to the sun; of the sun. **2** *n* son of the sun, Saturn. **3** Yam, the god of death. **4** See **ਸੰਕਰਖਣ** 3.

ਅਰਖਨ [ərkhən] See **ਆਕਰਖਣ. 2** *Skt* आर्षक्रम्. order

[1] See **ਫੈਲਕੂਸ.**

[2] See Zeller's Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics Vol I. P. 49.

or gradation of saint-scholars.

ਅਰਖੇਉ [ərkheu] *Skt* आर्षेय *n* the conduct of saint-scholars. "gurumukh as nɪras matɪ ərkheu hɛ."–*BG* ਆਸੇਂਯ ਮਤਿ.

ਅਰਗਜਾ [ərgəja] *n* a scented product prepared by mixing odorous substances for rubbing on the body so as to render it fragrant. "mrɪg məd gɔra coa cə̃dən kosum dəl səgəl sugə̃dhɪ kɛ ərgəja subas hɛ."–*BGK.* 'Musk, gloss of musk, perfume, sandalwood, saffron and rose-petals are ingredients of ərgəja.'

ਅਰਗਲ [ərgəl], **ਅਰਗਲਾ** [ərgəla] *Skt* अर्गला *n* a wooden bolt attached to the inner side of a door to work as a locking system. **2** a click or pawl. **3** according to books on magic, the act of stopping by means of a charm or spell. See ਕੀਲ.

ਅਰਗਾਈ [ərgai] *Pkt n* silence. "jyõ təg age əg ərgai."–*NP.* 'as an ignorant person gets mute in front of a metaphysician.'

ਅਰਗਾਨਾ [ərgana] *Pkt v* to get silent, become mute.

ਅਰਗਾਰ [ərgar], **ਅਰਗਾਰੰ** [ərəgarə̃] *adj* ਅਰਿ-ਗਾਲਕ. the destroyer of the enemy.

ਅਰਘ [ərəgh] *Skt* ਅਰਘੑ *n* a libation, offering, worship. **2** price, cost. **3** water, milk, kusha (soft grass), curd, mustardseed, rice and barley, which are offered to the god. **4** the act of giving water to the god. **5** a pot made in the shape of cow's ear for offering water to the god. **6** a jewel. "ərəgh gərəbh nrɪp trɪyən ko bhed nə payo jaɪ."–*cərɪtr 1.* 'The secret of jewels (their exact spot in sea), what is there in the womb, the mystery of the king and the woman cannot be known'.

ਅਰਘਾ [ərgha] See ਅਰਘ 5.

ਅਰਚ [ərəc] *Skt* अर्च् *vr* to worship, serve, honour, spruce, praise, establish.

ਅਰਚਨ [ərcən], **ਅਰਚਾ** [ərca] *Skt* अर्चन, अर्चा *n* worship. **2** respect. See ਅਰਚ *vr.* "puja ərca ahɪ nə tori."–*guj rəvdas.*

ਅਰਚਾਰ [ərcar] *Skt* अर्चार्ह *adj* fit to be worshipped. **2** honourable; worthy of esteem. "agər di ɪkk ərcar pagər di puja jəb kupp-hɪ."–*parəs.* 'when honourable worship gives rise to anger'.

ਅਰਚਿ [ərəcɪ] *Skt* अर्चि *n* a ray. **2** a flame.

ਅਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ [ərcɛ kɛ ghərɪ] in the company of woshippers. "ərcɛ kɛ ghərɪ rəhɛ udas, pərcɛ kɛ ghərɪ kərɛ nɪvas."–*rətənmala.* 'Getting tired of worldly people, a spiritual person puts up with seekers of divine knowledge.'

ਅਰਛੇਨ [ərchen] *adj* ਅਰਿ-ਛਯਣ. destroyer of enemies. "ərchen ben məhã bəli."–*ben.*

ਅਰਜ [ərəj] *Skt* अर्ज् *vr* to produce, collect, earn prepare, strive. **2** *A* عرض *n* a request, supplication. "yək ərəj guphtəm pes to." –*tɪlə̃g m 1.* **3** breadth. **4** *P* آرزو longing, aspiration. "səca ərəju səci ərdas."–*asa m 1.* **5** ارزش rate. **6** price, value. **7** admiration.

ਅਰਜਦਾਸ਼ਤ [ərəjdaṣt] *P* عرض داشت *n* an application; a written request. See ਅਰਦਾਸ.

ਅਰਜਨ [ərjən] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਜਨ *n* earning See ਅਰ੍ਜ *vr.* **2** collecting. "sri ərjən ərjən kəri ərjən bani jɛs."–*PP.* **3** *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਜੁਨ. an evergreen hard wood tree also called jəmala, flowering during March-April, also named *L* Terminalia Arjuna. **4** middle brother of the Pandavas, who was an unrivalled archer of his era. According to the Mahabharat, he was born to Kunti as a result of her union with Indar. In the forty fourth chapter of Virat section, it is mentioned that he was named Arjun because of his transparent actions. In Dasam Granth, Arjun is mentioned as the twenty second incarnation:

kətha brɪddh kəs kərõ vɪcara?
baɪsvõ ərjən əvtara.–*nər.*

5 Sahasar Bahu, son of Kritviray, also called Sahasararjun. He was a famous king of the Haihay dynasty. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ. **6** a white oleander. **7** a peacock. **8** Indar. **9** the

fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Arjan Dev, son of Guru Ramdas and Bibi Bhani, was born on 19 Vaisakh (vaisakh Vadi 7) Sammat 1620 (15 April 1563 AD) at Goindval. On 23 Harh Sammat 1636, he was married to Ganga Devi daughter of Kishan Chand of village Mau. She gave birth to their brave son Guru Hargobind.

Guru Arjan Sahib sat on the pontifical throne on 2 Assu Sammat 1638 (1 September 1581 AD) He preached the Sikh faith in a very effective manner and framed the rule for contributing one tenth of one's honourably earned income to the common cause. In Sammat 1645 he got Santokhsar tank paved, and during the same year founded Harimandir. In 1647 Sammat he got a bathing tank constructed at Taran Taran. In Sammat 1651, he established Kartarpur town in Jalandhar district. During Sammat 1659-60, he got Ramsar constructed and in Sammat 1661 he compiled Guru Granth Sahib. At the same time he installed the holy book in Harimandir and appointed Baba Buddha as its granthi.

For safeguarding the rules of Gurmat (the religious code) and teaching the Sikhs to be firm in their faith, he was martyred on the bank of Ravi river on Jeth Vadi 4 (2 Harh) Sammat 1663 (30 May 1606 AD). The sacred shrine raised over his cremation site is now a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

The fifth Guru lived for 43 years 1 month and 15 days, out of which he remained at the helm for 24 years and nine months. The Bhat panegyrists sang,

"guru ərjun sɪrɪ chətr apɪ pərəmesərɪ diəu." and "murətɪ pãc prəmaṇ purəkhu guru ərjunu pɪkh-hu nəyəṇ."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* 'God himself spread a canopy over the head of Guru Arjun' and 'Look at Guru Arjan for the model of a man' **10** *adj* white, bright. **11** clean, chaste.

Bhai Santokh Singh has combined the words ərjən and ərjun: So here, they are explicated together.

ərjən[1] sunət su dasən ko dan det
moh ke vɪdarbe ko.vak sər ərjən,[2]
ərjən[3] yəs vɪstirən sãtokh sĩgh
jəhã təhã janɪyət mano təru ərjən,[4]
ərjən[5] bhəe gən mokhpəd ləe tɪn
syamghən tən hoy tore yəmələrjən,[6]
ərjən[7] janyojaɪ keto hɛ vɪthar tero
ɛso rup dhar aɪ rajɛ̃ guru ərjən.–*GPS.*

ਅਰਜਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [ərjən sətɪguru] See ਅਰਜਨ 9.

ਅਰਜਨ ਪਿਤਾ [ərjən pɪta] Arjun's father, Indar.

ਅਰਜਨੁ [ərjənu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜ ਬੇਗੀ [ərəj begi] *P* عرض بیگی *n* an officer during the Mughal rule who received petitions from the people and forwarded them to the king. "khəro ərəjbegi tɪs thanɛ."–*GPS.*

In ladies' palace such an official was called Urda Begni.

ਅਰਜਮੰਦ [ərəjmə̃d] *P* ارجمند *adj* who petitions. **2** good. **3** honoured, honourable. **4** respectable, honourable.

ਅਰਜਾ [ərja] See ਆਰਜਾ.

ਅਰਜ਼ਾਂ [ərzã] *P* ارزاں *adj* cheap.

ਅਰਜਾਧਿ [ərjadhɪ], **ਅਰਜਾਧੇ** [ərjadhe] *n* life, period or duration of being alive. "pəl khɪnɪ chijɛ ərjadhe."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਰਜਾਨੀ [ərjani], **ਅਰਜਾਨੀ ਮਲ** [ərjani məl] son of Baba Mohri and grandson of Guru Amar Das, who after death was brought back to life by the Guru's blessing.

[1]ərjã (petitions).
[2]Arjun (one of the pāḍavs).
[3]white, bright.
[4]Arjun (tree).
[5]clean, whose conscience is clear.
[6]See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ (pair of trees).
[7]width or expanse.

ਅਰਜਾਰੀ [ərjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰੀ. **2** *P* آزرده *adj* afflicted with grief; grieved. "ɪstri ərjari hoi mərəṇ prəyāt."–*JSBM.*

ਅਰਜੀ [ərji] *A* عرضی *n* an application, a petition. **2** *adj* apparent, visible. "kalɪka kal hi jɪʊ ərji hɛ."–*cāḍi 1.*

ਅਰਜ਼ੀਦਨ [ərzidən] *P* ارزیدن *v* to quote price; to evaluate.

ਅਰਜੁ [ərəjʊ] See ਅਰਜ.

ਅਰਜੁਨ [ərjʊn] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੁਨਾਯੁਧ [ərjʊnayudh] *n* Arjun's weapon, the arrow.–*sənama.* **2** a bow, especially gādiv (Arjun's bow).

ਅਰਜੁਨੁ [ərjʊnʊ] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੋਈ [ərjoi] *n* a request. See ਅਰਜ. "əvɪloko məm dɪs ərjoi."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਝਿ ਉਰਝਿ ਕੈ [ərəjhɪ ʊrəjhɪ kɛ] *adv* having been entangled. "ərəjhɪ ʊrəjhɪ kɛ pəcɪmua."–*s kəbir.*

ਅਰਣ [ərəṇ] See ਅਰੁਣ. **2** *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਣ *n* a wave, ripple. **3** flow. **4** a letter, an alphabet, a character.

ਅਰਣਵ [ərṇəv] *n* a body of water; sea. "ərṇəv bhəv nas ko."–*NP.*

ਅਰਣਾ [ərṇa] *n* ਆਰਨਜ a (forest) dweller; a male buffalo. See ਅਰਨਾ 3. **2** *adj* wild.

ਅਰਣਿ [ərəṇɪ], **ਅਰਣੀ** [ərṇi] *Skt n* the sun. **2** a tree *L* Premna Spinosa. **3** a wooden contraption used to make fire for oblation. "məthən gyan əgni ko ərṇi."–*GPS.* They would take two pieces of wood, one placed horizontally and the other fixed vertically in it. Then wrapping a cord around the horizontal one, they rotated it vigorously and the friction produced fire. This fire was considered pure in the Veds and its use in religious oblation was regarded as sublime. **4** In Shastarnam Mala, ਅਰਣੀ has been used for the hostile army.

ਅਰਣੇਸ [ərṇes] See ਅਰੁਣੇਸ.

ਅਰਣੋਦਯ [ərṇodəy] See ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ.

ਅਰਣ੍ਯ [ərəṇy] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਥ [ərəth] *Skt* अर्थ् *vr* to beg, desire, explore, encircle. **2** *Skt* अर्थ *n* meaning, purport, sense. "dhəryo ərəth jo səbəd məjhara, bar bar ʊr kərhʊ vɪcara."–*GPS.* **3** purpose, motive, aim. "puchɪa ḍhaḍhi sədɪ kɛ kɪtʊ ərəth tū aɪa?" –*var ṣri m 4.* "tirəth ʊdəmʊ sətɪguru kia səbh lok ʊdhrəṇ ərtha."–*tukha chāt m 4.* **4** wealth material. "ərəth dhərəm kam mokh ka data." –*bɪla m 5.* **5** a cause, reason. **6** five topics! speech, touch, sight, taste and smell. **7** a result, effect. **8** wealth, property, dignity. "ərəth drəbʊ dekh kəchʊ sãgɪ nahi cəlna."–*dhəna m 9.* **9** *adj* ਅ-ਰਥ, without a chariot.

ਅਰਥ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ərəth ṣastrə] *Skt* अर्थशास्त्र *n* science of wealth, or economics; study of skill and trade. **2** title of Chanikya's book on political economy. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ and ਚਾਣਿਕ੍ਯ.

ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ərəth cɪtr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (B).

ਅਰਥਨਾ [ərəthna] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਥਨਾ. *v* to beg, ask for, solicit. "əsən hin bəsnā nəgən kərət ərəthna jɔn."–*NP.*

ਅਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ [ərəth prəhelɪka] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅਰਥ ਮੱਲ [ərəth məll] eldest son of Baba Mohri Ji, and grandson of Guru Amar Das. "təb-hɪ ərəth məl cəl kər ayo."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਥ ਵਾਦ [ərəth vad] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਥਵਾਦ. *n* a motivating sentence, for example, describing comforts of heaven to persuade people to perform oblations and fire sacrifices, or mentioning the birth of a son or wealth as reward for austerities.

ਅਰਥਾਉ [ərthaʊ], **ਅਰਥਾਇ** [ərthaɪ] See ਅਰਥ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. *n* a principle; purpose, intent. "es səbəd ko jo ərthavɛ."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* "ɪsʊ pəd jo ərthaɪ leɪ so guru həmara."–*gəʊ ə m 1.* **2** *S* ਅਰਥਾਇ an example, a citation, an instance.

ਅਰਥਾਤ [ərthat] *Skt* अर्थात् *part* that is, meaning, or, namely. **2** in reality; really.

ਅਰਥਾਂਤਰ ਨ੍ਯਾਸ [ərthātər nyas] abandonment of

difference in meaning, a literary figure in which a common utterance is confirmed by a special phrase, or a special phrase is confirmed by a common one.

Example:

"ṇic uc hvɛ jat hɛ̃, gurughər ki yəhɪ ritɪ."
"sətɪguru sə̃gətɪ te jatɪ patɪ mɪṭ jat,
dekho! mərdana pujy bhəyo guru sə̃g te."

Look ! Mardana became worthy of worship because of his being in the Guru's company. This is a common practice as regards the Guru's company, but Mardana's example or case is a special one of being worthy of worship. This is ərthãtər nyəs.

sakət sə̃gu nə kijiɛ durhɪ jaiɛ bhagɪ,
basənu karo pərsiɛ təu kəchu lagɛ dagu.
—*s kəbir.*

Here company of the worshipper of maya is a special case but blotch being caused by a black utensil is a common occurrence.

(b) a second form of ərthãtər nyas is to confirm a specific statement with its reference to a common one.

Example :

"sɪkkhən seva guru kərɛ̃, vəḍɪyən ki yəhɪ ritɪ."
"sətɪguru əmər ne datu ki səhari lat,
vəḍe səda chɪma ɔr nə̃mərta dhərət hɛ̃."

ਅਰਥਾਨਾ [ərthana] *v* to interpret; to tell the meaning of. **2** to understand the meaning of a sentence.

ਅਰਥਾਪੱਤੀ [ərthapətti] *Skt* अर्थापत्ति *n* understanding the unsaid meaning; an instance of verification when one statement automatically proves another, as 'it rains' automatically proves that the sky is overcast. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. **2** a figure of meaning in poetry. See ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥਾ ਪੱਤੀ.

ਅਰਥਾਵ [ərthav] See ਅਰਥਾਉ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. **2** *n* a bodily gesture conveying a mental condition. **3** a feat, performance or show of skill. "səstrə prəharət surən pɛ kər hathən ko ərthav dɪkhavɛ̃."—*krɪsən.*

ਅਰਥਾਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ [ərthavrɪttɪ] See ਦੀਪਕ (d)

ਅਰਥੀ [ərthi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਰਥ. *n* a bier; a hearse. **2** *Skt* अर्थिन्. *adj* suppliant, petitioner. "jəb ɪhu dhavɛ maɪa ərthi."—*gəu ə m 5.*

ਅਰਥੀਆ [ərthia], **ਅਰਥੀਯ** [ərthiy] See ਅਰਥੀ. **2** "raje khan umrav ... səbhɪ hərɪ ke ərthie." —*var bɪla m 4.* "jo ərthiy pədarthən dərsən ko avɛ̃."—*GPS.*

ਅਰਥੇਉ [ərtheu] See ਅਰਥਾਇ. "gurumukh bhau bhəgətɪ ərtheu."—*BG.*

ਅਰਦ [ərəd] *Skt* अर्द्. *vr* to beg; to go; to inflict pain; to kill.

ਅਰਦਨ [ərədən] *Skt adj* without teeth (ਰਦਨ), toothless. **2** *Skt* अर्दन *n* crushing, grinding. "nəmo sroṇvirjardəni dhumrhə̃ti."—*cə̃ḍi 2.* "rəkətbij sũbhə̃dɪk ərədən?"—*GPS.* **3** to kill; to destroy. **4** to bet, to crave.

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ərdəli] *E* orderly. *n* a batman, servant; one who carries out orders.

ਅਰਦਾਸ [ərdas], **ਅਰਦਾਸਿ** [ərdasɪ] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਦ (beg) ਆਸ (hope) *vr* to pray, request. **2** *P* عرضداشت *n* a request, supplication. "ərdas bɪna jo kaj sɪdhavɛ."—*tənama.* "ərdasɪ suni bhəgət əpune ki."—*sor m 5.* In the Sikh religion, ərdas (prayer) is addressed only to the Creator and it is said after the recitation of scriptural texts or for the smooth completion of various mundane tasks. It is performed standing with both hands folded together. "sukh data bhɛ bhə̃jno tɪsu agɛ kərɪ ərdasɪ."—*ṣri m 5.*

"ape jaṇɛ kərɛ apɪ ape aṇɛ rasɪ,
tɪsɛ əgɛ nanka khəlɪ-ɪ kicɛ ərdasɪ."
—*maru var 1 m 2.*

"duɪ kər jorɪ kərəu ərdasɪ."—*bhɛr m 5.*

"tũ ṭhakur tum pəhɪ ərdasɪ,
jiu pɪ̃ḍu səbh teri rasɪ,
tum mat pɪta həm barɪk tere,
tumri krɪpa məhɪ sukh ghənere,
koɪ nə janɛ tumra ə̃tu,

uce te uca bhəgvə̃tu,
səgəl səməgri tumrɛ sutrɪ dhari,
tum te hoɪ su agɪakari,
tumri gətɪ mɪtɪ tum hi jani,
nanək das səda kurbani."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ərdasia] *n* someone, generally a granthi, leading the Sikh supplicatory prayer. **2** one who performs a prayer.

ਅਰਦਾਗ [ərdag] *Skt* ਅਰਦਿਤ *adj* crushed, pulverised. **2** begged, asked for. "deu sadhu sə̃gətɪ ərdagɪo."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਰਦਾਗਿਓ [ərdagɪo] begged, supplicated, asked for. See ਅਰਦ and ਅਰਦਾਗ.

ਅਰਦਿਤ [ərdɪt] crushed, trampled See ਅਰਦਨ 2. "bhəjə̃t ərdɪtə̃ əghə̃."–*dətt.* **2** (something) asked for.

ਅਰਧ [ərədh] *Skt* अधस् *part* under, below. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ. **2** *Skt* अर्द्ध *adj* half. "ərədh sərir kəṭaiɛ."–*sri ə m 1.* **3** the middle, centre. "ədho urədh ərdhə̃."–*japu.* **4** *Skt* अर्घ्य worthy of completion. **5** obtainable, procurable, fit to be had. "ərədh rɪjək səbh jəgət ko."–*sənama.* **6** *Skt* आराध्य. adoration, adorable. See ਅਰਧਿ. **7** soul. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ 4.

ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ [ərədh urədh] *Skt* ਅਧ: ਊਰ੍ਧ੍ਵ this and the next world. **2** the earth and the sky. "ərədh urədh dou təhɪ nahi."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** low and high. **4** creatures and God. "təu ərədh-hɪ urədh mɪlɪa sukh pava."–*gəu kəbir bavən.*

ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ [ərədh səriri] one's better half, wife. "ərədh səriri narɪ nə choḍɛ."–*asa kəbir.* "lok ved guṇ gyan vɪcc ərədh səriri mokh duari." –*BG*

ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ [ərədhsɪra] *Skt* ਅਰਧਾਵਭੇਦਕ. *A* شقیقہ Hemicrania (headache in half the head) Its causes are : eating meals without vegetable dishes; eating before digesting the earlier meal; taking too much ice and liquor; excessive copulation, carrying heavy load on the head, excessive menstrual discharge. Its symptoms are headache in half the head, severe headache, excessive palpitation of the heart, weakening of eyesight, and heaviness in the eyes. Its treatment comprises:

(1) Opium and gum of acacia tree should be rubbed into a paste which should be plastered over the temples and the aching half of the head.

(2) About one ratti of saffron should be roasted in purified butter and rubbed on the aching part.

(3) Purified butter and raw sugar mixed in warm milk should be taken.

(4) One should drink castor oil mixed in hot milk.

(5) Grains of rice which ripen in 60 days should be soaked and when dry should be finely ground and taken as snuff.

(6) Oil of costus species, warmed in hot water, should be applied as paste.

(7) Chebiolic myrobalan, buleric myrobalan, emblic myrobalan, wormwood and bark of margosa tree should be combined and thoroughly boiled in water with raw sugar mixed in it and taken as a drink.

(8) One should eat ten leaves of basil with hot milk.

(9) One should daub emblica ribes and black sesame seeds ground in water.

(10) One should drink water of raw coconut.

If hemicrania pain starts after sunrise, and increases as the sun goes up, but stops at sunset, it is called suryavərət. To cure this, two rattis of quinine and the same amount of burnt alum be ground together finely and taken with water at day-break, thrice after every two hours. "ərədhsɪra əru hrɪdɛsə̃ghat."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅਰਧ ਕੁੰਭੀ [ərədh kũbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [ərədh chãdr] *Skt* ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the moon on the eighth day of the lunar month. **2** a kind of arrow with its tip shaped like a half-moon. "tərkəṣ te sər kəryo nɪkasən ərədh sucãdrakar səman."–*GPS.* **3** a semi-moon-like mark on the peacock's feathers. **4** half-moon-like clasp of hand and thumb around the neck of some one being driven out of a place. **5** a symbol representing gemination. See ਅਧਿਕ. **6** a mark made by a nail pressed against a soft surface.

ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੀ [ərədh chãdraɪṇi] *n* goddess Durga who carries the sign of a semi-moon on her forehead. "nəmo ərədh cãdraɪṇi cãdrcuṛõ."–*cãḍi 2.*

ਅਰਧਨ [ər dhən] See ਆਰਾਧਨ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [ərədh nəgsərupi] See ਨਗ ਸੁਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਰਾਜ [ərədh nəraj] See ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ [ərədh nariṣ], **ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼੍ਵਰ** [ərədh nariṣvər] *Skt* ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼੍ਵਰ *n* that form of Shiv in which his left side is that of a woman and right side that of a man. See ਵਾਮ ਮਾਰਗ.

ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀ ਨਟੇਸ਼੍ਵਰ [ərədhnari nəṭeṣvər] per Vedic medicine, a cure for pain in half the body.

ਅਰਧ ਪਾਧਰੀ [ərədh padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਭੁਜੰਗ [ərədh bhujãg] See ਸ਼ੰਖਨਾਰੀ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਗ [ərdhãg] See ਅਧਰੰਗ and ਅਰਧੰਗ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਗੀ [ərdhãgi] *Skt* अर्धाङ्गिनी. See ਅਰਧ ਸ਼ਰੀਰੀ. **2** अर्धाङ्गी *n* Shiv. See ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼੍ਵਰ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਭ [ərdhãbh], **ਅਰਧਾਂਭਾ** [ərdhãbha] *adj* ਅੰਭ-ਆਰਾਧ੍ਯ worthy of worship by gods and ancestors. See ਅੰਭ "jəpɪ mən ram namu ərdhãbha."–*prəbha m 4.* **2** *Skt* अर्धाम्बा *n* one who has assumed Parvati (Amba) in half his body; Shiv, Mahadev.

ਅਰਧਿ [ərədhɪ] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧ੍ਯ *adj* worthy of worship. "ərədhɪ kəu ərdhɪa."–*maru jedev.*

ਅਰਧਿਆ [ərdhɪa] worshipped, adored. See ਅਰਧਨ, ਅਰਧਿ and ਚੰਦ ਸਤ.

ਅਰਧੀ [ərdhi] a worshipper. See ਅਲਿਪਾਤ.

ਅਰਧੋ ਅਰਧ [ərdho ərədh] *adv* exactly half.

ਅਰਧੋ ਅਰਧਿ [ərdho ərədhɪ] *adv* half and half, in two equal parts, that is, in the centre or middle. "dutia ərdho ərədhɪ səmaɪa."–*ram m 5.* 'In dvapar, half the religion prevailed.'

ਅਰਧੰਗ [ərdhõg] *Skt* अर्धाङ्ग See ਅਧਰੰਗ. **2** *n* Shiv who has his body half male and half female. **3** *adj* half part, in two parts, bipartite. "ərdhõg kəre bhəṭ koṭɪ."–*cərɪtr 1.*

ਅਰਧੰਗਕ [ərdhãgək] *n* one who has made half his body female; Shiv; Rudar. "kɛdhõ hɛ anãg ərdhãgək ke ãtək te."–*cərɪtr 109.*

ਅਰਧੰਗੀ [ərdhãgi] *n* wife. **2** Shiv. "nacyo hɛ ap təhã ərdhãgi."–*cərɪtr 125.*

ਅਰਨ [ərən] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ੍ਯ. **2** *v* to take a firm stand; to clash. "nəhĩ ərən ko ərən dehĩge ərən kərhɪ rən ərən səman."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਨਵ [ərnəv] See ਅਰਣਵ.

ਅਰਨਾ [ərna] See ਅੜਨਾ. "həmre sõg tumaro ərna."–*GPS.* "ərɪ sõ ərkɛ atɪ yuddh məchayo."–*krɪsən.* **2** to get entangled. "ərɪo prem ki khorɪ."–*sar m 5.* **3** *n* a bison; a forest buffalo. "moh rəhi jəmuna khəg ɔ hərjəcch səbhɛ ərna əru gẽḍa."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਰਨੀ [ərni] See ਅਰਣੀ.

ਅਰਨੌਲੀ [ərnɔli] This is a branch of the princely state founded by Bhai Bhagtu in Karnal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh's elder son Bhai Desu Singh established his state at Kaithal and the younger Sukkha Singh set up his separate state at Arnauli. The wealthy sardars of Suddhuval are also descendants of Sukkha Singh. See ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ.

ਅਰਨ੍ਯ [ərny] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਪਣ [ərpəṇ], **ਅਰਪਨ** [ərpan] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਪਣ. an offering, a present, donation. "ərəpɪ sadhu kəu əpna jiu."–*sukhməni.* "ərpɪa tə sisu suthan gur pəhɪ."–*gəu chãt m 5.*

ਅਰਪੰਚ [ərpãc] *n* something to which is made a

dedication of a tightened bowstring; a bow. "bhɔ̃hən ki ərpāc kəsi hɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਰਬ [ərəb] *Skt* अर्ब् *vr* to kill, murder; to go. **2** *A* عرب *n* a country to the west of India; a desert country across the Arabian Sea. Prophet Muhammad was born there and lived in Mecca. The principal religious place Kaaba is also in Mecca. Arabia is divided into five parts.

Tihamah, Hijaz, Najad, Aruz and Yemen. "məhadin təb prəbhu upraja, ərəb des ko kino raja."–*VN.* **3** *adj* Arabian, of Arabia, such as an Arabian horse. **4** the Arabian sea. **5** *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. "bhə̃ḍar dərəb ərəb khərəb."–*ram pəṛtal m 5.*

ਅਰਬਅ਼ [ərəb-ə] *A* اربع four. See ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ.

ਅਰਬਦ [ərbəd] See ਅਰਬੁਦ. **2** *Skt* आरब्ध *adj* commenced, begun. "ərbəd nərbəd dhũdhukara."–*maru solhe m 1.* 'There was utter darkness in the beginning.'[1] See ਨਰਬਦ.

ਅਰਬਨਿ [ərəbənɪ], **ਅਰਬਨੀ** [ərbəni] *n* an army or cavalry having Arabian horses; an Arab horse-cavalry.–*sənama.*

ਅਰਬਲ [ərbəl], **ਅਰਬਲਾ** [ərbəla] a short form for ਆਰਬਲਾ. age, life. "jɪm dehɪ ərbəl chin."–*əj.* "mohɪ ərbəla nrɪp ki janhu."–*cərɪtr 305.*

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ [ərbəlarɪ] *n* the enemy of youth; old age, senility.–*sənama.*

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [ərbəlarɪ ərɪ] enemy of old age, amrit, ambrosia.–*sənama.*

ਅਰਬਾ [ərba] See ਅਰਬਅ਼.

ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ [ərba nasər] *A* اربع عناصر four elements: fire, air, water and earth. "ərba nasər ka tən hɛ."–*JSBM.* "khak bad atɪs ɔ ab ko rəlau hɛ."–*əkal.*[2]

ਅਰਬਿੰਦ [ərbĩd] *Skt* ਅਰਵਿੰਦ *n* something whose petals are spread like spokes of a wheel, or which bursts open during the day, a lotus. **2** a stork, crane. **3** a poetic form. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 17.

ਅਰਬੀ [ərbi] *adj* Arabian horse. **2** an inhabitant of Arabia. **3** the language of Arabia, Arabic. **4** See ਅਰਵੀ.

ਅਰਬੁਦ [ərbud] *Skt* ਅਰਬੁਦ *n* ten crores, one hundred million. **2** a mountain range in Rajputana (Rajasthan); Aravali. **3** Mount Abu. **4** a cloud. **5** per Vedic lore, a disease of the body; a tumour. **6** an eye-disease.

ਅਰਬੰਗ [ərbə̃g] See ਅਤਬੰਗ "kou avɛ ərbə̃g əb toko mar javəi."–*NP.*

ਅਰਬਜਰਿ [ərbyərɪ] *n* the enemy of the Arabian horse, a tiger or lion.–*sənama.*

ਅਰਭ [ərəbh] *Skt* ਅਰਭ *n* a child. **2** winter. **3** a student, learner.

ਅਰਭਕ [ərbhək] *Skt* ਅਰਭਕ *adj* small, young. **2** a child, lad. "ərbhək rup sɪkkh hɛ̃ sɔ̃sar məddh."–*BGK.* **3** foolish, unwise. **4** weak, feeble.

ਅਰਮਨ [ərmən], **ਅਰਮਨੀ** [ərməni] See ਇਰਮਨ and ਇਰਮਨੀ.

ਅਰਮਾਨ [ərman] *P* ارمان *Skt* ਅਰਥ-ਮਨ *n* a desire, wish, longing. "kəri avaj əb au ərman jɪh."–*gurusobha.* **2** a regret, repentance. "rajən ko ərman rəhɛ jəg."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਰਾਨਾ [ər-rana] *v* to give a hoarse cry, give a shriek. **2** to challenge, roar. "sɛn kətocɪn ki təbɛ gher ləi ər-raɪ."–*VN.* "log pre ər-raɪ."–*cərɪtr 23.*

ਅਰਲ ਬਰਲ [ərəl bərəl] *adj* ਅ-ਰਲ and ਵਿ-ਰਲ, topsy turvy; nonsense; absurd. **2** *n* a nonsensical[1] talk. "osu ərəl bərəl muh-hu nɪkəlɛ."–*var sor m 4.*

ਅਰਲਾ [ərla] *Skt* ਅਰਲੁ *n* a variety of longish pumpkin. "bahu ajanu su ərla mano."–*GPS.* **2** See ਅਰਗਲਾ.

ਅਰਲੀ [ərli] See ਅਰਗਲਾ.

ਅਰਵਲ [ərvəl] a sub-caste of Jats living mostly in Dera Gazi Khan.

ਅਰਵਲੀ [ərvəli] See ਅਰਬੁਦ 2.

[1]which human beings cannot state.

[2]In Gurbani and in Sanskrit akash, is the fifth element. Here translation of Arabic-Persian books is given.

ਅਰਵਾਚੀਨ [ərvacin] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਵਾਚੀਨ. *adj* new, modern.

ਅਰਵਿੰਦ [ərvĩd] See ਅਰਬਿੰਦ.

ਅਰਵੀ [arvi] or ਅਰਬੀ *n* a variety of arum calocasia; it is like sweet potato which grows with autumn crops and is cooked like a vegetable; it has broad-leaves, which are used as disposable plates.

ਅਰੜਾਉਣਾ [ərṛauṇa] See ਅਰੜਾਨਾ. "ərṛavɛ bɪl-lavɛ nĩdək."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਰੜਾਖੋਲ [ərṛakhol] *n* a contrivance to lock the gate of a cattle-shed. **2** a winding passage through which one has to pass by bending or twisting his body.

ਅਰਾਈਂ [araĩ] *n* ਰਾਂਈਂ a community mostly engaged in growing and selling green vegetables. Its members are also called Maliar in Pothohar and Dhani areas.

ਅਰਾਕ [ərak] *A* اراک *n* a tree of Arabia, whose leaves are eaten by camels. **2** See ਇਰਾਕ਼.

ਅਰਾਕੀ [əraki] *n* camel; the eater of leaves of the arak tree. **2** See ਇਰਾਕ਼ੀ.

ਅਰਾਗ [ərag] *Skt adj* without ਰਾਗ (love), devoid of love. **2** without colour.

ਅਰਾਜੀ [əraji] *A* اراضی *n* plural of ਅਰਜ (land), lands, fields. **2** cultivable field.

ਅਰਾਤੀ [ərati] *Skt* ਅਰਾਤਿ *n* an enemy, foe. "aɪ səkɛ nəhɪ nɪkəṭ ərati."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਾਦਾ [ərada] See ਇਰਾਦਾ. "jə̃g ərada kərət bulə̃d."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਾਧ [əradh] See ਅਰਾਧਨ, ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧਯ.

ਅਰਾਧਨ [əradhən], ਅਰਾਧਨਾ [əradhna] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧਨ *n* service, worship, devotion. "hərɪ hərɪ nam əradhna."–*maru ə m 5.*

ਅਰਾਧਿ [əradhɪ] having worshipped. "tɪs-hɪ əradhɪ səda sukh hoɪ."–*ram m 5.* **2** See ਆਰਾਧਯ.

ਅਰਾਨਾ [ərana] *v* to give a loud cry, involve in. "ukhəl kanh əraɪ."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਰਾਪਉ [ərapəu] See ਅਰਾਪਨ.

ਅਰਾਪਨ [ərapən] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਪਣ *n* giving, entrusting, offering. "hiu ərapəu."–*sar chə̃t m 5.* 'I offer my heart'.

ਅਰਾਮ [əram] a garden, See ਆਰਾਮ "bityo jəb ek jam kriṭe əram bɪkhe."–*GPS.* 'Three hours were spent having a walk in the garden'.

ਅਰਾਰ [ərar] *adj* without bickering or dispute. **2** without a fight. **3** stubborn, obdurate.

ਅਰਾਲਕ [əralək], ਅਰਾਲਿਕ [əralɪk] *Skt* ਆਰਾਲਿਕ *adj* walking aslant. **2** *n* a cook. "ayəs din əralɪk taĩ."–*NP.*

ਅਰਾਵਨ [əravən] *v* to entangle, hook. **2** *n* an obstruction, a hitch. **3** a hindrance, an obstacle. "məhã kuṭɪl bəhu paɪ əravən."–*NP.*

ਅਰਾਵਨੀ [əravni] *n* an obstacle, riddle. **2** an entanglement, obstruction.

ਅਰਿ [ərɪ] *Skt n* an enemy, a foe. **2** a weapon.

ਅਰਿਓ [ərɪo] got entangled. **2** got caught up. See ਅਰਨਾ. "ərɪo prem ki khorɪ."–*sar m 5.*

ਅਰਿਆਰ [ərɪar], ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [ərɪara] *adj* who resists, or contests. **2** stubborn, mulish. **3** ਅਰਿ of ਅਰਿ, an enemy of an enemy; a destroyer of the enemy. "ərɪar əsɪ."–*sənama.*

ਅਰਿਸਟ [arɪsəṭ], ਅਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [ərɪṣṭ] *Skt* an obstruction. **2** a calamity, distress. **3** sorrow, agony. **4** a crow. **5** a margosa tree. **6** a demon whom Kans sent in the form of a bull to kill Krishan but who himself got killed. He was called Vrikhabhasur. **7** a soapwart. **8** son of Vishvamitar born to the daughter of King Yajati. "tɪs te ek putr upjava, nam ərɪsṭ jãhɪ ko gava."–*GPS.* **9** *Dg* a mud house.

ਅਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਾਸੁਰ [ərɪṣṭasur] ਅਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ-ਅਸੁਰ See ਅਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ 6.

ਅਰਿਖੇਉ [ərɪkheu] See ਅਰਖੇਉ.

ਅਰਿਜਨਨਿ [ərɪjənənɪ] See ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ.

ਅਰਿਜਿਤ [ərɪjɪt] See ਸ਼ਤ੍ਰੁਜਿੱਤ.

ਅਰਿੰਡ [ərĩḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ.

ਅਰਿਣ [ərɪṇ], ਅਰਿਣਤ [ərɪṇət] *Skt* अऋण *adj* who does not have any debt to pay; free of debt.

ਅਰਿਣੀ [ərɪṇi] See ਅਰਿਣ. **2** ਅਰਿ-ਅਨੀ an army of the enemy.–*sənama.*

ਅਰਿੰਦ [ərĩd] *n* an enemy. **2** a short form for ਅਰਿੰਦਮ (destroyer of enemy). "gəmne ərĩd su gubĩd ne chuḍaɪ din."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਿੰਦਮ [ərĩdəm] *Skt* अरिन्दम *adj* who destroys the enemy. "sunət ərĩdəm tɪt ko gəe."–*GPS.*

ਅਰਿਦੇਵ [ərɪdev] See ਦੇਵ ਅਰਿ.

ਅਰਿਯਾਰ [ərɪyar] See ਅਰਿਆਰ.

ਅਰਿੱਲ [ərɪll], **ਅਰਿੱਲਾ** [ərɪlla] See ਅੜਿੱਲ.

ਅਰੀ [əri] See ਅੜੀ. **2** See ਅਰਿ. **3** See ਅਲੀ. "əri əri tɛ̃ ka kəri, kəri kəri ki ritɪ. nãh nãh toko bhəli, bhəli nãh sõ pritɪ."–*anonymous.* **4** a vocative for a woman. "əri bai! gobɪd namu mət visrɛ."–*guj trɪlocən.*

ਅਰੀਅਲ [ariəl] See ਅੜੀਅਲ. "ətɪ əriəl nəhɪ cəlhɪ əgare."–*GPS.*

ਅਰੀਠਾ [əriṭha] *Skt* ਅਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ *n* a soap nut, seed pod.

ਅਰੀਲ [əril] See ਅੜੀਅਲ.

ਅਰੁ [əru] *part* and, as well as; a conjunction. "maɪa phas bãdh nəhi pharɛ əru mənu sũnɪ nə luke."–*asa kəbir.*

ਅਰੁਚਿ [ərucɪ] *Skt* lack of inclination; disinclination. **2** lassitude, hatred. **3** a disease in which hunger disappears. See ਅਜੀਰਣ.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *adj* free from disease (ਰੁਜ); healthy.

ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ [arujənənɪ] *cpd* Chandarbhaga river; related to whom is the moon, who dispels disease.–*sənama.*

ਅਰੁੱਝਨ [ərujjhən] *v* to get entangled. **2** to ride. **3** to get busy, be involved.

ਅਰੁਣ [əruṇ] *Skt n* sun's chariot. **2** sun's charioteer, son of Kashyap and Vinita and elder brother of Garur. He is a cripple in the lower part of the body, because his mother in her anxiety to see him had broken the egg while yet raw. Therefore he is also called ਅਨੂਰੁ.[1] In the Purans, he is described as deep red in colour, and that the pre-dawn redness is his. Arun's wife is named Shyeni; Sampati and Jatayu are their sons. "kərəm kərɪ əruṇ pĩgula ri."–*dhəna trɪlocən.* **3** vermilion. **4** *adj* blood-red.

ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ [əruṇcuṛ] *Skt n* one having a red plume; a rooster. "əruṇcuṛ ko tən səsɪ bhəyo."–*sənama.* 'The moon turned a cock.'

ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ [ərun barɪṇi] *cpd* Sarasvati river with red (ਅਰੁਣ) water (ਵਾਰਿ).–*sənama.*

ਅਰੁਣਾ [əruṇa] a tributory of Sarasvati which joins the latter near Pehoa. **2** a madder. **3** a potable red weed; colai; deracea. **4** seed of Abrus precatorius. **5** a red coloured cow. **6** *Skt* अर्हणा worship. "ghəṭi pāc lɔ əruṇa kərkɛ."–*NP.*

ਅਰੁਣੇਸ਼ [əruṇeṣ] *n* Arun's master, the sun.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਧਿ [əruṇodədhɪ] *n* Red Sea separating Egypt and Arabia.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ [əruṇodəy] *n* the sunrise; the time when the sun appears; the redness before sunrise; dawn, morning, See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ [ərũdhəti] *Skt* अरुन्धती *n* daughter of saint Karadam and wife of ascetic Vashishth. **2** a small star seen near the Great Bear; according to the Purans, one who cannot see Arundhati star dies within 40 days. **3** tip of the tongue.

ਅਰੁੱਧ [əruddh] *adj* ਅ (not) ਰੁੱਧ (busy), unobstructed.

ਅਰੁਨ [ərun] See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁਨ ਬਾਰਿਨਿ [ərun barɪnɪn] See ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ. the land of Sarasvati river (Arun Barini). –*sənama.*

ਅਰੂਜ [əruj] *A* عروج *n* rise; progress; increase. **2** height, elevation. **3** See ਉਰੂਜ 2.

ਅਰੂਝਨ [ərujhən] *n* a complication, tangle. **2** an obstruction, impediment. **3** *v* to be busy with something, be involved. "ṣah sãg kɪm bak ərujhe."–*GPS.*

ਅਰੂਢ [əruḍh] See ਅਰੂੜ and ਆਰੂਢ.

ਅਰੂਪ [ərup] *adj* formless, shapeless. **2** ill-shaped, ugly.

ਅਰੂਪਾ [ərupa] a vərṇɪk metre, also called kəriṛa, characterized by four lines, each line being

[1] ਅਨ (without) ਊਰੁ (thighs), without thighs.

organised as ISS, S.

Example:

səbɛ jage, bhrəmā bhage,
həṭhā tyage pəgā lage.–*ramav.*

2 If we double the length of the verses, and organise the structure as ISS, S, ISS, S then it is known as ṣuddhga.

Example:

jəpɛ joi tərɛ soi.
bhrəmā khoi nrɪbhɛ hoi. ...

ਅਰੂੜ [əruṛ], **ਅਰੂੜਾ** [əruṛa] *adj* mounted, ascended. **2** firm, steady. "mənu cəltəu bhəɪo əruṛa." –*jɛt m 4.* **3** *S* ਅਜੂਰ a python, dragon.

ਅਰੂੜੀ [əruṛi] *n* a heap of garbage, waste and animal manure.

ਅਰੇ [əre] *part* a vocative for addressing a man of lower rank than one's own. "he!" "o".

ਅਰੇਕ [ərek] *adj* of ਅਰਿ (enemy), of the enemy. "pətaka ṭuk ṭak ərek."–*cə̃ḍi 2.* **2** ਅਰਿ-ਏਕ many an enemy; enemies. "ərek su mar mar pukar hi."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਅਰੇਖ [ərekh] *adj* without a line, without direction, sea animals and products lying haphazardly; formless. "ərekh hɛ."–*japu.* **2** ਅਲੇਖ which cannot be written.

ਅਰੇਣੁ [əreṇu] *adj* without ਰੇਣੁ (dust), gritless. **2** *n* god; according to the Purans, gods do not put their feet on the earth and this raises no dust. **3** the sky.

ਅਰੇਲ [ərel] *adj* not pushed, without a push; stationary. See ਰੇਲ.

ਅਰੈਤ [ərɛt], **ਅਰੈਲ** [ərɛl] *adj* who opposes, who fights. "dəl sō ərɛt dhae turəg nəcaykɛ." –*krɪsən.* **2** obstinate.

ਅਰੋਹਨ [ərohən] See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਅਰੋਕ [ərok] *adj* without let; unrestrained, impetuous.

ਅਰੋਗ [ərog] *adj* free from disease; healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਤ [ərogət] *adj* not sick; healthy. "ərogət bhəe sərira."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 4.*

ਅਰੋਗਤਾ [ərogta] *n* absence of disease, sound health.

ਅਰੋਗੀ [ərogi] *Skt* अरोगिन् *adj* not sick; hale and hearty, healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਯ [ərogy] See ਅਰੋਗ. "ərogyā məharogyā." –*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਰੋਧਨ [ərodhən] *Skt* ਅਰੁੰਧਨ *v* to stop, impede; to encircle. "ros ərodhən krurbrɪte."–*əkal.*

ਅਰੋਪਨ [əropən], **ਅਰੋਪਨਾ** [əropna] See ਆਰੋਪਨ.

ਅਰੋੜਾ [ərora], **ਅਰੋੜਾ** [əroṛa] a trading community risen from Khatris, so named because of having migrated from village Aror in Rohri sub-division of Sakkhar district of Sindh.[1] **2** *Dg* a fighter, brave warrior.

ਅਰੰਗ [ərə̃g] *adj* colourless. **2** of bad or poor colour.

ਅਰੰਜ [ərə̃j] *adj* free from sorrow, grief or anger; happy, glad. "ərə̃jul əradhe."–*əkal.* 'who renders free from grief those who worship (God)'. **2** colourless, See ਰੰਜ.

ਅਰੰਜਿਤ [ərə̃jɪt] See ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ. **2** not coloured or dyed. See ਰੰਜਨ.

ਅਰੰਜੁਲ [ərə̃jul] See ਅਰੰਜ 1.

ਅਰੰਡ [ərə̃ḍ] See ਇਰੰਡ. **2** *adj* who is not a widow; happily married, her husband being alive.

ਅਰੰਤ [ərə̃t] See ਅਰ੍ਹੰਤ. **2** ਅੜੰਤ, who sticks and stays, opposes, or encounters. See ਅੜਨਾ.

ਅਰੰਨ [ərə̃n], **ਅਰੰਨਯ** [ərə̃ny] *Skt* अरण्य *n* a forest.

ਅਰੰਨਯਕ [ərə̃nyək] See ਆਰਨਯਕ.

ਅਰੰਭ [ərə̃bh] See ਆਰੰਭ.

ਅਰ੍ਹ [ərh][2] अर्ह् *vr* to worship, respect, be capable. **2** *Skt* अर्ह worthy of worship *adj* **3** capable, fit. **4** *n* the Creator. **5** Indar. **6** price, cost. **7** worship. **8** gold. **9** speed.

ਅਰ੍ਹਣਾ [ərhṇa] *Skt* अर्हणा *n* worship, adoration. **2** capability, intelligence, sagacity.

ਅਰ੍ਹਤ [ərhət], **ਅਰ੍ਹੰਤ** [ərhə̃t] *Skt* अर्हन्त *adj* worthy of worship. **2** *n* Jin, god of the Jains. **3** Buddhist

[1]The remains of this village are now five miles southeast of Rohari in Sakkhar district.

[2]See ਅਰੰ.

sage who has attained nirvan or liberation through knowledge.

ਅਰਯਾਰਾ [əryara] See **ਅਰਿਆਰਾ**.

ਅਲ [əl] *Skt* अल् *vr* to spruce; to adorn; to push aside; to forbid; to warn; to be powerful; to worship. **2** अलम् *part* complete, entire. "hoa ohi əl jəgət mɛ."–*var maru 2 m 5.* **3** *Skt* अल *n* poison. See **ਅਲੁਮਲੁ**. **4** a scorpion's sting. **5** orpiment. **6** a lock of hair. **7** See **ਅਲਿ**. **8** *S* an obstacle; a hindrance, disruption.

ਅਲਉਤੀ [ələuti] *Skt* अलिम्पक *n* a tree, Bassia latifolia or Madhuca indica, məhua, bearing sweet yellow flowers used for making country liquor also named məhua.[1] "ələuti ka jɛse bhəɪa breḍa jɪnɪ pia tɪnɪ janɪa."–*gəu kəbir.* 'Only he who has taken məhua drink, knows the exhilaration it brings.' See **ਬਰੇਡਾ**.

ਅਲਸ [ələs] *Skt adj* slothful, lazy, lacking in zeal.

ਅਲਸਹਰ [ələs-hər] *n* a remover of sloth; amrit, nectar.–*sənama.*

ਅਲਸਾਉਣਾ [əlsauṇa], **ਅਲਸਾਨਾ** [əlsana] *v* to feel sloth; to get lethargic. **2** to be dull or drowsy. "nam jəpət gobĩd nəhɪ əlsaiɛ."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਲਸੀ [əlsi] *Skt* **ਅਤਸੀ** *n* linseed; flex seed, its plant and fruit. In the Purans, Vishnu's complexion is described like that of a linseed flower.[2] Linseed oil is used in paints and its powder is employed in bandaging boils. Many people eat balls of linseed flour mixed with butter and sugar. This is believed to relieve lumbar pain. Its Latin name is Linum usitatissimum.

ਅਲਸੇਟ [əlseṭ] *n* a complexity, complication. **2** an accusation, stigma.

ਅਲਸ੍ਤ [ələst] *A* ألست This word appears in one of the lines of Quran where it means 'God asked Adam's progeny, "Am I not your God?" They replied "Yes, why not". In Bhai Nand Lal's works this word means 'We are engrossed in our resolve to believe in God as our nurturer and sustainer'.

ما غرقہ چو گویا ز ازل مست الستیم
این قاعدہ [illegible] الستیم –*digo.*

ਅਲਹ [ələh] *adj* invisible. "ələh ləhəu təu kɪa kəhəu."–*gəu kəbir bavən.* **2** *A* الله *n* God. "ələh ram jivəu tere nai."–*prəbha kəbir.*

ਅਲਹਦਾ [ələhəda] *A* علیحده *adj* separate, different, apart.

ਅਲਹਮਦ [ələhməd] *A* الحمد *n* the name of the opening clause of Quran which commences with this word, literally meaning praise. This clause is recited for the soul of the dead, and also during namaz (Muslim prayer).

ਅਲਹਿ [ələhɪ], **ਅਲਹੁ** [ələhu] See **ਅਲਹ**. "ələhu ek məsitɪ bəsət hɛ."–*prəbha kəbir.*

ਅਲਕ [ələk] *n* a strand of hair falling on or along the cheek; a lock. **2** on the Himalayas, a beautiful city according to Megh Dut. See **ਅਲਕਾ** 2.

ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [ələk cukauṇi] *v* to spoil or remove decoration, pull hair; its transformation is **ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ**. See **ਅਲਕ**.

ਅਲਕ ਨੰਦਾ [ələk nə̃da] a stream in Garhwal which joins with the Ganga forty miles upward Lachhman Jhula near Devprayag. Vaishnavites believe that Ganga fell from paradise on Shiv's head at this spot. **2** a virgin girl.

ਅਲਕ ਭੁਜੰਗੀ [ələk bhujə̃gi] *adj* whose locks of hair are like snakes. **2** *n* Shiv, who instead of strands of hair has snakes hanging from his head.

ਅਲਕਾ [əlka] *Skt n* a ten year old girl. **2** Kuber's city said to be in the Himalayas. **3** fat. **4** a gəṇɪk metre also called kusum vɪcɪtra. It has four lines, each line having this arrangement: III, ISS, III, ISS.

Example:

cəṭpəṭ sɛṇā khəṭpəṭ bhaje,

[1] Traditional scholars by ələuti mean sugar.

[2] rosy with tinge of blue.

jhəṭpəṭ jʊjhyo ləkh rəṇ raje,
səṭpəṭ bhaje əṭpəṭ surā̃,
jhəṭpəṭ bɪsri ghəṭpəṭ hurā̃.–*ramav.*

ਅਲਕਾਉਣਾ [əlkauṇa] to be or feel lazy, lethargic or sluggish. "nam lɛt əlkaɪa."–*asa m 5.* "əpne kaj kəʊ kɪʊ əlkaiɛ?"–*sor m 5.*

ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪ [əlkadhɪp], **ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [əlkadhɪpətɪ], **ਅਲਕਾਪਤਿ** [əlkapətɪ] *n* master of the city of Alkapuri, Kuber, and treasurer of gods. See ਕੁਬੇਰ.

ਅਲਕ਼ਾਬ [əlkab] *A* القاب *n* plural of ਲਕ਼ਬ, titles; distinctive appellations.

ਅਲਕਾਮ [əlkam] See ਅਲ and ਕਾਮ. *adj* complete work; whose all desires have been fulfilled.

ਅਲਕਿਸ [əlkɪs], **ਅਲਕਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [əlkĩdr], **ਅਲਕੇਸ** [əlkes] *n* ਅਲਕਾ-ਈਸ, ਅਲਕਾ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. master of Alkapuri, Kuber. "əlkɪs kɛ jəgdis."–*cərɪtr 224.*

ਅਲਖ [ələkh] *Skt* ਅਲਕ੍ਸ਼. *adj* invisible, imperceptible. "əgəm əgocər ələkh əpara." –*bɪla m 1.* **2** without sign or symbol, indefinable. **3** yogis' term for mutual politeness.

ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [ələkh cukauṇi] See ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ.

ਅਲਖ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [ələkh jəgauṇa] *v* to give a loud call to draw attention of people for alms. **2** to beg by giving a loud call, 'ələkh'!

ਅਲਖੁ [ələkhʊ] See ਅਲਖ.

ਅਲਗ [ələg], **ਅਲਗਉ** [əlgəʊ] *adj* ਅ-ਲਗ੍ਨ which is not attached or engaged; uncommon, strange, rare. "əlgəʊ joɪ mədhukərəʊ."–*var maru 1 m 1.* See ਮਧੁਕਰਉ.

ਅਲਗਯਾਸ [əlgəyas] *A* الغياث *n* a loud call or cry for justice.

ਅਲਗਰਜ [əlgərəj] *A* الغرض *adj* careless, negligent; without desire. **2** lazy, sluggish. **3** selfish.

ਅਲਗੋ [əlgo] See ਅਲਗਉ.

ਅਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ [əlgoza] *P* الغوزه *n* a kind of musical instrument made of wood. It gives out a musical sound when wind is blown into it. It is popular in the Western Punjab. It is a pipe blown at the top keeping it vertical, not horizontal like the flute.

ਅਲੱਛ [ələchh] See ਅਲਖ. **2** without blemish. "rijh rijh əcchra əlocch sur ko brɛ̃."–*kəlki.* **3** ਅਲਕ੍ਸ਼ indescribable, invisible. See ਲਕ੍ਸ਼.

ਅਲਜ [ələj] *adj* shameless; brazen faced. "ələj əsubh subh kərəm kəmavən."–*NP.*

ਅਲਤਾ [əlta] *Skt* ਅਲਕ੍ਤ *n* a red dye prepared from lac used on marital occasions and during the Holi festival. "əlta gən ə̃bir gulal."–*GPS.*

ਅਲਤ਼ਾਫ਼ [əltaf] *A* الطاف plural of ਲੁਤ਼ਫ਼., kindnesses. "be ədəb xalist əz əltafe rəbb."–*jĩdgi.*

ਅਲੱਧ [ələddh] *adj* ਅ-ਲਬਧ. rare, scarce, uncommon. **2** not found.

ਅਲਪ [ələp] *Skt* ਅਲ੍ਪ *adj* a little, petty. "ələp sukh əvɪt cə̃cəl."–*səhəs m 5.* **2** ਅਲਿਪ੍ਤ unsmeared, unaffected. "ələp maɪa jəl kəməl rəhtəh."–*səhəs m 5.* "rəhɪt bɪkar ələp maɪa te."–*sar m 5.* **3** a literary figure meant to suggest rather than describe.

Example of ələp :

"nɔme sətɪguru de prəgṭəṇ di
sɪkkhā jəd sudh pai,
bhəyo rumāc ṭuṭṭiā təṇiā,
nɛnā chəhɪbər lai."

The bodies of the Sikhs are inferior to their minds which cannot subsume them. "kā̃kən kəri hɛ chap sou hɛ ḍhəl ḍhəlat."–*hənu.* Sita's arm is more delicately described than the ring.

ਅਲਪਹੀਅਉ [əlpəhiəʊ], **ਅਲਪਹੀਆ** [əlpəhia] *adj* unconnected, unengrossed. "lep nəhi əlpəhiəʊ."–*jɛt m 5.* **2** feeble heart. **3** feeble hearted.

ਅਲਪਗ [əlpəg], **ਅਲਪਗ੍ਯ** [əlpəgy] *Skt* अल्पज्ञ *adj* having little knowledge, ignorant.

ਅਲਪਟੀ [əlpəṭi] *n* a pouch in a soldier's belt containing gun powder or cartridges.

ਅਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [ələp pran] *Skt n* unaspirated sounds, the pronunciation of which needs little force; soft sounds k, g, ŋ,c, j, ɲ, ṭ, ḍ, ṇ, t, d, n, p, b, m, y, r, l, and v; against them are mahapran

sounds (aspirated sounds) kh, gh, ch, jh, ṭh, ḍh, th, dh, ph, bh, and ṛ. **2** *adj* feeble.

ਅਲਪ ਬੁੱਧਿ [əlǝp buddhɪ], **ਅਲਪ ਮਤਿ** [əlǝp mǝtɪ] *adj* of little intelligence; unintelligent, foolish.

ਅਲ ਪਲਾਲ [əl pəlal] *n* a false show, an ostenation. **2** an insubstantial action. See **ਅਲ** and **ਪਲਾਲ**. "gəli əl pəlaliā."–*gəu var 2 m 5.*

ਅਲਪਾ [əlpa] See **ਮਾਂਗਾ**.

ਅਲਪਾਇ [əlpaɪ] *adj* unengrossed, unconnected. See **ਅਲਿਪਾਇ**.

ਅਲਪਾਹਾਰੀ [əlpahari] *Skt* अल्पाहारिन् *adj* who eats less, detached, alone.

ਅਲਪਾਤਾ [əlpata] *Skt* **ਅਲਿਪ੍ਤ** *adj* detached, alone. See **ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ**.

ਅਲਪਾਰੀ [əlpari] See **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ**.

ਅਲਫ [əlǝph] *A* الف *n* the first letter of Persian and Arabic alphabet. **2** indictor of figure one in arithmetic. See **ਅਬਜਦ**. **3** abbreviated name of Allah (God). **4** indicating Monday in astrology and astronomy. **5** a horse standing straight on hind legs.

ਅਲਫ਼ ਖ਼ਾਨ [əlǝf xan] Alifkhan, an army commander of Aurangzeb, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh at Nadaun in Sammat 1747. This battle is mentioned in Chapter IX of Vichitar Natak. **2** another Mughal army chief. See **ਸੈਦ ਖ਼ਾਨ**.

ਅਲਫਾ [əlpha] See **ਅਲਫੀ**.

ਅਲਫਾਜ [əlphaj] *A* الفاظ *n* plural of **ਲਫਜ**.

ਅਲਫੀ [əlphi] *A* الفی *adj* upright like the letter əlǝf. **2** *n* a long gown without arms worn by holy men; a khəfəni. It symbolises the oneness of God.

ਅਲਬੱਤਾ [əlbǝtta] *A* البتہ *part* of course, no doubt, without doubt. **2** yes. **3** but.

ਅਲਬਾਲ [əlbal] See **ਆਲਬਾਲ**.

ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ [əlbalɪt] *Skt* **ਆਲਵਾਲਿਤ** *adj* surrounded, encircled. "bal rəhē əlbalɪt jal."–*NP.* See **ਆਲਬਾਲ**.

ਅਲਬੇਲਾ [əlbela] *adj* carefree, having no worry. **2** foppish, crooked.

ਅਲਭ [ələbh], **ਅਲਭੁ** [ələbhu], **ਅਲਭ੍ਯ** [ələbhy] *adj* not obtainable, rare. "ɪsu jəg məhɪ nam ələbhu hɛ."–*var sor m 3.*

ਅਲਮ [ələm] *adj* suffering, afflicted. **2** *A* علم a standard. **3** *adj* standing upright. **4** raised. "səmṣer ələm kine dhae səbhi sɪpaha."–*səloh.* **5** See **ਅਲੰ**.

ਅਲਮਸਤ [əlməst] *P* الست *adj* inebriated, drunk. **2** carefree, lost in love. "hərɪrəsu pivɛ əlməsət mətvara."–*asa m 5.* **3** a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Shri Chand, known also as Kamalia and Godria. Almast was born in the house of a Gaurh Brahman in Sammat 1610. Balu Hasana was his younger brother. After becoming a follower of Baba Gurditta, he became the head of a sub-sect of Udasis. Guru Hargobind went to Nanakmatta to the aid of Almast.

pun əlməsət sadhu ko dhir,
dekərɪ bhəle guru bər bir.–*GPS.*

This pious person died at Nanakmata in Sammat 1700. See **ਉਦਾਸੀ**.

ਅਲਮ ਬਰਕਸ਼ੀਦਨ [ələm bərkəṣidən] *P* علم برکشیدن *v* to raise a spear high. **2** to raise a flag.

ਅਲਮਲ [əlməl] poison and dirt. See **ਅਲ** and **ਮਲ**. "əlməl khai sɪrɪ chai pai."–*var asa.* 'Ghoris disgraced themselves by indulging in drink and dirt.'

ਅਲਮਾਸ [əlmas] *P* الماس *n* a diamond, a hard substance.

ਅਲਮਾਰੀ [əlmari] *Pg* almerio or almirah *n* a chest of drawers.

ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora], **ਅਲਮੋੜਾ** [əlmoṛa] a city and capital of Kumaon region of the United Provinces. It was the capital of the kings of Chand dynasty in the sixteenth century. The British occupied it in 1815 AD. There is a story in the third chapter of the second half of Janamsakhi and Guru Nanak Prakash that

a king had captured Bhai Bala for offering him as a sacrifice to goddess Chandi. He was the ruler of this place. Guru Nanak Dev preached the name of God to the king and the people of Almora and made them his disciples. There used to be a gurdwara here and the people were devoted to Guru Nanak Dev. Due to the negligence of Sikh preachers, the gurdwara as well as the Sikh faith have vanished away from this region.

ਅਲਰਕ [ələrək] *Skt* ਅਲਰ੍ਕ son of Madalsa and king Kuvalyashv[1] (Ritdhvaj). He was a great spiritual scholar also known as Bhumishth. See ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸ਼੍ਵ and ਮੰਦਾਲਸਾ. **2** a mad dog, rabid dog. **3** rabies, hydrophobia. **4** a white-coloured coral tree. See ਮੰਦਾਰ.

ਅਲਲ [ələl] *Skt* ਅ-ਲਲ *adj* not playful or brisk; firm, resolute. "cau əl-lɪa."–*BG.* **2** See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਲਲਾਚੀਨ [əl-lacin] *Skt n* a sea adjoining China. **2** per Janamsakhi, a mountain on the Chinese sea coast. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has described the anal bird as al-lachin. "əl-lacin bɪhəg jɪh thanə̃."–*NP.* See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਲਵਾਨ [əlvan] *A* الوان *n* a woollen sheet, a mantle of Pashmina wool. ਅਲਵਾਨ is a plural of ਲੌਨ (colour). Alvan used to be multi-coloured, hence this name. In the Western Punjab it is called ਹਲਵਾਨ which is red-coloured.

ਅਲੜ [ələr̤] See ਅਲ੍ਹੜ.

ਅਲਾ [əla] *A* اللہ *n* God "soi ləgɛ səcu jɪsu tũ dehɪ əla."–*asa m 5.*

ਅਲਾਉ [əlau] *Skt* ਆਲਾਪ *n* a statement, speech, conversation. "mənmukh phika əlau."–*sor m 3.* See ਆਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਉਣਾ [əlauṇa] See ਆਲਾਪਨਾ. "kəhe pharid səheliho! səhu əlaesi."–*suhi.* meaning that 'With God's call shall reach the message.'

ਅ਼ਲਾਉੱਦੀਨ [əlauddin] *A* علاءالدین *adj* who uplifts religion. **2** king of the Khilji dynasty who ruled at Delhi from Sammat 1353 to 1373. He got the dome-like gate near Qutab Minar built in Delhi in 1310 AD.

Kings bearing this name of Sayyad and Bahmani dynasties have also been there in Gaur and Bengal.

ਅਲਾਇਆ [əlaɪa] *adj* said, spoken. **2** sung.

ਅਲਾਸ [əlas] *n* See ਉੱਲਾਸ. **2** *Skt* a disease of the tongue.

ਅਲਾਸੀ [əlasi] *adj* ਆ-ਲਾਸੀ. a female performer especially of lasy dance. "juala jəyə̃ti əlasi ənə̃di."–*cə̃di 2.* See ਲਾਸਜ.

ਅਲਾਹ [əlah] *adj* without gain or profit; profitless. **2** *n* Allah, God. "əlah pakə̃pak hɛ."–*tɪlə̃g kəbir.* "bhəgətɪ nɪrali əlah di."–*asa ə m 3.*

ਅਲਾਹਣ [əlahəṇ], ਅਲਾਹਣਾ [əlahṇa] *v* to say, speak, utter. **2** to sing; to dilate upon the tunes. **3** to praise, sing praise.

ਅਲਾਹਣੀ [əlahṇi] *n* a song of praise especially for the dead. See Guru Nanak Dev's instructive hymn under the title of Alahini commencing. "dhə̃nu sɪrə̃da səca patsɪsahu."

ਅਲਾਹਾਬਾਦ [əlahabad] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ.

ਅਲਾਹਿ [əlahɪ] See ਅਲਾਹ.

ਅ਼ਲਾਕ਼ਾ [əlaka] *A* علاقہ relation, connection. **2** See ਇਲਾਕਾ.

ਅਲਾਤ [əlat] *Skt* ਆਲਾਤ *n* a spark, flame, firebrand. **2** an ember, a burning coal.

ਅਲਾਤ ਚਕ੍ਰ [əlat cəkr] *n* red circle created in the air by whirling a firebrand. "cəkr əlat ki bat bəghurən."–*cə̃di 1.* **2** According to music, a dance in which the dancer whirls with the right arm extended.

ਅ਼ਲਾਨੀਯਹ [əlaniyəh] *A* علانیہ *adv* openly, publically.

ਅਲਾਪ [əlap] See ਆਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਪੀ [əlapi] *Skt* आलापिन् *adj* a singer of the prelude.

ਅਲਾਮ [əlam] *A* علام *adj* knowing all, omnicient.

[1]He was king of Pritshthanpur (Jhusi).

2 a highly knowledgeable scholar; a savant. "kɪ akəl əlamɛ."–*japu.* "kɪ əlaməsc.–*gyan.*

ਅਲਾਮਤ [əlamət] *A* علامت *n* a characteristic. 2 mark, spot.

ਅਲਾਮੀ [əlami] *A* علامی *adj* very clever, expert in war tactics. "rakhəs bəḍe əlami bhəjj nə jaṇde."–*cə̃di 3.* **2** See ਅੱਖੁਲਵਜਲ.

ਅਲਾਲਤ [əlalət] *A* علالت illness, sickness, indisposition.

ਅਲਾਵਣ [əlavəṇ], **ਅਲਾਵਨ** [əlavən] *Skt* ਆਲਾਪਨ. *v* to deliver a discourse. "mukh əlavəṇ thothra."–*maru var 2 m 5.* "nəhɪ tum kijɛ kəchu əlavən."–*GPS.*

ਅਲਾਵਾ [əlava] *A* علاوہ *adv* besides, in addition to, without that.

ਅਲਿ [əlɪ] *Skt n* a large black bee, bumblebee. "jɛse əlɪ kəmla bɪn rəhɪ nə səkɛ."–*asa m 4.* **2** Indian cuckoo. **3** wine. **4** See ਅਲੀ.

ਅਲਿਕ [əlɪk] *Skt* ਅਲਿਕ *n* a forehead, brow. **2** See ਅਲਕਾ.

ਅਲਿਕਿਸ [əlɪkɪs] Mount Kuber. See ਅਲਕੇਸ.

ਅਲਿਖ [əlɪkh] See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲਿੰਗਨ [əlĩgən] See ਆਲਿੰਗਨ. "cəhɪt əlĩgən ṣri kərtara."–*NP.*

ਅਲਿਨਿ [əlɪnɪ], **ਅਲਿਨੀ** [əlɪni] *Skt* ਅਲਿਨਿ *n* a female black bee. "kəməl bədən te nɪkasi na əlɪnɪ gɪra."–*NP.*

ਅਲਿਪ [əlɪp], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlɪpət] *Skt* ਅਲਿਪ੍ਤ *adj* unsmeared, undaubed. "jo əlɪp rəhe mən mahi."–*sar m 5.* "əlɪpət bə̃dhən rəhɪt kərta."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਲਿਪਤ ਗੁਫਾ [əlɪpət gupha] *n* pure conscience. **2** a clear head. **3** a scholar's family-life. "əlɪpət gupha məhɪ rəh-hɪ nɪrare."–*ram ə m 1.*

ਅਲਿਪਤਾ [əlɪpta] unsmeared, pure. See ਅਲਿਪਤ.

ਅਲਿ ਪਨਚ [əlɪ pənəc] *n* whose bowstring consists of black bees, Kamdev; god of love. "jənu əlɪ pənəc kach tənu kacha."–*rəghu.*

ਅਲਿਪਨਾ [əlɪpna] *adj* unengrossed, unsullied, unattached, pure. "nənək ṭhakur səda əlɪpna."–*bavən.*

ਅਲਿਪਾਇ [əlɪpaɪ], **ਅਲਿਪਾਤ** [əlɪpat], **ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ** [əlɪpata], **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ** [əlɪpari] *adj* unattached, unsullied, pure. "brəhəmgɪani əlɪpaɪ."–*maru m 5.* "jɪu jəl kəmla əlɪpari."–*sar m 5.* "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ purən hɛ əlɪpata."–*sar chə̃t m 5.* "əlɪpat ərdhi."–*parəs.* one who worships Brahma.

ਅਲਿਫ [əlɪf] See ਅਲਫ.

ਅਲਿਫ ਖਾਨ [əlɪf xan] See ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਲਿਲ [əlɪl] See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਲੀ [əli] *Skt* ਆਲੀ. *n* a female friend. "kəvɪ syam kəhɛ sə̃g radhe əli."–*krɪsən.* **2** a row, line, class. **3** *Skt* ਅਲਿਨੀ a black bee. "əli əl gũjat əli əl gũjat hɛ."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* **4** a bumble bee. **5** *A* علی husband of prophet Muhammad's daughter Fatima. See ਖ਼ਲੀਫਾ.

ਅਲੀਆ [əlia] *Skt* ਅਲੀਕ *adj* who lies. **2** *n* untruth. "jagət rəhɛ nə əlia bhakhɛ."–*ram beṇi.* 'should be on guard, and not tell a lie'.

ਅਲੀ ਸ਼ੇਰ [əli ṣer] a village in Patiala state tehsil Barnala, thana Mansa. It is three miles away from Bhander. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara is there to which the state donates Rs. 25 per year. The railway station is 11 miles away from Mansa.

ਅਲੀਕ [əlik] *adj* without a line; undistinguished. "əlik hɛ."–*japu.* **2** *Skt* a lie, falsehood. **3** *A* ذکی very intelligent.

ਅਲੀਣ [əliṇ], **ਅਲੀਣਾ** [əliṇa], **ਅਲੀਨ** [əlin] *adj* unengrossed, separate, extraordinary, peculiar. **2** engrossed, absorbed, rapt. "puja car pəkhə̃ḍ əliṇa."–*BG*

ਅਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼ [əli bəkhəṣ] an officer in Shahjahan's army who was killed by Bhai Nanu during the battle of Hargobindpur.

ਅਲੀਮ [əlim] *A* علیم *adj* knowledgeable, wise, scholarly.

ਅਲੀ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ [əli muhə̃məd] an army commander of Saharanpur. Leaving the city undefended,

he escaped in Sammat 1767 on hearing that Dal Khalsa was coming to attack him.

ਅਲੀਲ [əlil] *A* عليل *adj* sick, indisposed. See ਅਲਾਲਤ.

ਅਲੀਵਣ [əlivəṇ], **ਅਲੀਵਣਾ** [əlivṇa] *v* to be rapt, absorbed, or engrossed. "səhɪj əlivṇa."–*BG*

ਅਲੀਵਾਲ [əlival] a village on the bank of Satluj in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana where a battle took place between the Sikhs and the British on 28 January 1846.

ਅਲੀੜ [əliṛ] See ਆਲੀੜ.

ਅਲੁਮਲੁ [əluməlu] See ਅਲ 3.

ਅਲੁਹਾ [əluha] *adj* unburnt, unscorched. **2** new. **3** young. "ali ənup subes əluhən."–*səloh.*

ਅਲੁਚਾ [əluca] See ਆਲੂਚਾ. **2** *adj* not villainous; good, gentle.

ਅਲੂਣਾ [əluṇa], **ਅਲੂਣੀ** [əluṇi] *adj* without salt. **2** uninteresting, insipid, dull. "sɪl jog əluṇi cəṭiɛ."–*var ram m 3.* **3** inglorious, inelegant. "phɪṭ əluṇi deh."–*var bɪha m 5.*

ਅਲੂਣੀ ਸਿਲਾ [əluṇi sɪla] See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ.

ਅਲੂਦਾ [əluda] See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

ਅਲੂਫਾ [əlupha] *A* علوفہ *n* pay, salary. **2** stipend.

ਅਲੂਰ [əlur], **ਅਲੂਰਾ** [əlura] a town in Nellore district of Madras. "nam əlura tāko sohɛ." –*cərɪtr 339.*

ਅਲੂਲ ਜਲੂਲ [əlul jəlul] *S* unmethodical, rude or foolish talk.

ਅਲੂਲਾ [əlula] *Pkt n* a ripple, wave. **2** a bubble. **3** sudden bursting into fire, combustion. **4** *adj* unflickering, not frivolous, calm. "raj ke dhərəm əlule."–*əkal.* **5** not crippled, able-bodied.

ਅਲੇ [əle] *part* "əre!" a vocative. **2** *suf* indicating a vocative verb as in "təjiəle sə̃sarə̃" and "pekhiəle dhərəm rao."–*sri trɪlocən.*

ਅਲੇਸ [əles] *adj* without viscosity, not sticky. **2** unattached, unengrossed, without company. **3** See ਲੇਸ.

ਅਲੇਖ [əlekh] *adj* which cannot be written. "əlekh hɛ."–*japu.* **2** ਅਲਕ੍ਸ਼੍ਯ, ਅਲਖ. invisible. **3** Yogis shout ələkh when asking for alms. It was with this call that Ravan approached Sita. "bhekh əlekh ucar kɛ ravən."–*ramav.* 'Ravan in disguise saying ələkh approached Sita'. **4** unaccountable "tāte jənəm əlekhɛ."–*asa kəbir.* **5** who has no fate recorded on his forehead; free from bonds of Karma. "əlekh həri."–*əkal.* "God without any bonds."

ਅਲੇਖੀ [əlekhi] See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇਪ [əlep] *adj* unattached, unengrossed, unsullied.

ਅਲੇਲ [əlel] *n* a line. **2** a current, a stream. "chuṭi hẽ sis pɛ srɔn əlelẽ."–*kəlki.* **3** *adj* adolescent, inexperienced.

ਅਲੋਅ [əloə] Look, see ! See ਅਲੋਅਨ and ਅਲੋਇਨ. **2** full of wonder. "məgər pachɛ kəchu nə sujhɛ ehu pədəm əloə."–*dhəna m 1.* 'It is a rare posture.'

ਅਲੋਅਨ [əloən] *Skt* ਅਵਲੋਕਨ. *n* the act of seeing, looking.

ਅਲੋਇ [əloɪ] See ਅਲੋਇਨ. **2** *Skt* ਅਲੌਕਿਕ *adj* strange. **3** *adv* having seen, after seeing.

ਅਲੋਇਅੜਾ [əloɪəṛa] *adj* seen. "nɛn əloɪəṛa hərɪ janiəṛa."–*ram chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਲੋਇਆ [əloɪa] saw. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

ਅਲੋਇਨ [əloɪn] *n* seeing, beholding. "ənəd rup səbh nɛn əloɪa."–*asa m 1.* "dusər nahi əloiɛ."–*dev m 5.*

ਅਲੋਈਐ [əloiɛ] Let us see. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

ਅਲੋਹ [əloh] *adj* without iron i.e. without a weapon. "gəyo kɔn birā su yāte əlohā."–*VN.* 'Who is that valiant who has not suffered the weapon of death?'

ਅਲੋਕ [əlok] *Skt* ਆਲੋਕ. *n* light, a miracle. **2** a glimpse, look. "sūdər bədən əlok."–*sar surdas.* **3** *Skt* अलोक *adj* not within sight; invisible. "əlok hɛ."–*japu.* **4** *n* desolate, lonely. **5** the other world. "lok əlok gəvaɪ duranənɪ."–*ramav.* 'O, evil faced Kekai, you

have lost both the worlds'. 6 *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਜ. unworldly, strange.

ਅਲੋਕਨ [əlokən] *Skt* ਆਲੋਕਨ *v* to see; to peep. "it ut dəh dɪs əlokən."–*ram ruti m 5.*

ਅਲੋਗ [əlog], **ਅਲੋਗਨੀ** [əlogni], **ਅਲੋਗੀ** [əlogi] *adj* not of this world; strange, uncanny. 2 untouched, unattached, unengrossed. "surəg pəvɪtra mɪrət pəvɪtra, pəɪal pəvɪtr əlogni."–*ram m 5.* "nanək log əlogi ri səkhi."–*asavri m 5.*

ਅਲੋਨਾ [əlona] *adj* See ਅਲੂਣਾ.

ਅਲੋਪ [əlop] *Skt* ਲੋਪ *adj* invisible, hidden. "hoi əlop bhəvani devã raj de."–*cə̃di 3.* 2 ਅ not (ਲੋਪ) secret; evident, manifest.

ਅਲੋਲ [əlol] *adj* not ਲੋਲ (frivolous or frolicsome); serious, settled.

ਅਲੋਵਣਾ [əlovṇa], **ਅਲੋਵਨ** [əlovən] *v* to see, behold, observe, watch. "nɛn əlovəu sadhjəno."–*gəu ə m 5.* "ə̃tərɪ bahərɪ ɪku nɛn əlovna."–*var guj 4 m 5.*

ਅਲੌਕਿਕ [əlɔkɪk] *adj* not of this world; other worldly, unworldly. 2 strange, wonderful.

ਅਲੰ [ələ̃] *Skt* अलम् *part* all, entire. 2 only. 3 able, capable. 4 *n* an ornament.

ਅਲੰਕ [ələ̃k] short form for ਅਲੰਕਾਰ. 2 ਆਲੰਕ upto Lanka (Ceylon). 3 the celestial sphere, firmament, sky. "sɛlhɪ dəbət ɛl pərət ələ̃k pər."–*GPS.*

ਅਲੰਕਾਰ [ələ̃kar] *Skt* अलङ्कार *n* an ornament. "ələ̃kar mɪlɪ theli hoi hɛ."–*dhəna m 5.* 2 literary figure of speech which adds to the beauty of a poetic expression without obvious ornamentation.[1] This is of two kinds:

ṣəbədalə̃kar or ornamentation of words as in a rhyme and alliteration, and ərthalə̃kar or ornamentation of meaning such as a simile, metaphor, allegory. Where these two types are merged together, it becomes ubhyalə̃kar or a double-edged ornament. In this book they have been shown in the alphabetical order.

ਅਲੰਕੀ [ələ̃ki], **ਅਲੰਕੇ** [ələ̃ke] *Skt* अलङ्कृत *adj* adorned, ornate. "ələ̃kar ələ̃ke."–*japu.* 'An ornament was adorned'.

ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [ələ̃krɪt] See ਅਲੰਕੀ. "ələ̃krɪtə̃ sudehyə̃."–*VN.*

ਅਲੰਖ [ələ̃kh] *adj* what cannot be written. 2 what cannot be seen; invisible, imperceptible. "sace səbədɪ ələ̃kh."–*səva m 3.*

ਅਲੰਗ [ələ̃g] *adj* unattached, unengrossed. 2 *Pkt n* direction, side. 3 *adj* without lameness. See ਲੰਗ.

ਅਲੰਘ [ələ̃gh], **ਅਲੰਘਯ** [ələ̃ghy] *adj* impassable; difficult to cross.

ਅਲੰਬ [ələ̃b] *Skt* ਆਲੰਬ *n* a support, stay, shelter. 2 a refuge.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [ələ̃bən], **ਅਲੰਬਨੁ** [ələ̃bənu] *Skt* ਆਲੰਬਨ *n* stay, support. "həsət ələ̃bənu dehu prəbhu."–*gəu m 5.* 2 See ਆਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬੁਸਾ [ələ̃buṣa] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਅਲ੍ਹੜ [əlhəṛ] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless. 2 ignorant. 3 inexperienced. *S* ਅਲੜ.

ਅੱਲ [əll] *Skt* ਅਲਾਬੁ or ਅਰਲੁ *n* a longish variety of pumpkin; a gourd. 2 *A* آل sub-caste. See ਆਲ. name of a dynasty.

ਅੱਲਾ [əlla] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 *n* God. See ਅਲਾ.

ਅੱਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ [əllaṣah], **ਅੱਲਾਯਾਰ** [əllayar] a Pathan trader of horses in Delhi and Lahore. Bhai Paro Parmahans of Dalla village met him one day on the bank of Beas and impelled him to see Guru Amar Das. Not only did he turn a Sikh but also became extremely pious. The third Guru assigned him the duty of preaching Sikhism.

ਅਵ [əv] *Skt* अव् *vr* to protect (the word ਓਅੰ evolved from this root); to please; to go about; to be loved; to satisfy; to understand; to enter; to wish; to adopt. 2 *Skt* ਉਪ a prefix indicating determination, disrespect, dearth, fall, etc. See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ, ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਵਤਰਣ etc.

[1] अलङ्करोतीति अलङ्कार.

ਅਵਇਆ [əvəɪya], **ਅਵਈਆ** [əvəia] *adj* who comes or arrives. "yədu bir ke dham əvəɪya."–*krɪsən.*

ਅਵਸ [əvəs] *Skt* ਅਵਸ਼ *adj* helpless, powerless. **2** See ਅਵਸ਼੍ਯ. **3** अवस् *n* help, aid. **4** grace, kindness, beneficence.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [əvəstha] *Skt* ਅਵਸ੍ਥਾ *n* condition, state, circumstance. **2** age. **3** four conditions: wakefulness, dreaming, profound sleep and state of blessedness. **4** stages of age: childhood, youth and old age.

ਅਵਸਰ [əvsər] *Skt n* a chance, an opportunity, occasion. **2** leisure, recess, respite. **3** rain. **4** a poetic embellishment describing timely execution of work as the right use of time.

Example:

jəb ləgu jəra rogu nəhi aɪa,
jəb ləgu kalɪ grəsi nəhi kaɪa,
jəb ləgu bɪkəl bhəi nəhi bani,
bhəjɪ lehɪ re mən! sarɪgpani,
əb nə bhəjsɪ bhəjsɪ kəb bhai?
avɛ ə̃tu, nə bhəjɪa jai.–*bher kəbir.*
kal kərə̃ta əb-hɪ kər, əb kərta su ɪtal,
pachɛ kəchu nə hoɪga jəb sɪrɪ avɛ kal.
–*s kəbir.*

ਅਵਸਰਪਿਣੀ [əvsərpɪṇi] See ਉਤ ਸਰਪਿਣੀ.

ਅਵਸਾਨ [əvsan] *Skt n* ਔਸਾਨ sense, wit, presence of mind. "əvsan ke dɪvɛya ho."–*əkal.* "sətrun ke əvsan gəe chuṭ."–*krɪsən.* **2** *Skt* rest, repose. **3** limit, extent. **4** death. **5** end, conclusion. **6** evening, sunset.

ਅਵਸਾਰੀ [əvsari] *adj* worthless. **2** unappreciated. "vəṇəspətɪ rəhɛ ujaṛ ə̃dər əvsari."–*BG.* **3** *Skt* अपसारिन् which decreases, or comes to an end, come to end.

ਅਵਸੇਖ [əvsekh] *Skt* ਅਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ *adj* remainder, balance. **2** *n* end, a conclusion.

ਅਵਸੇਚਨ [əvsecən] *Skt n* watering, irrigating. **2** getting wet with sweat, perspiring profusely. **3** extracting blood from the body; phlebotomy.

ਅਵਸ੍ਥਾ [əvəstha] See ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸ੍ਥਾ ਚਤੁਸ਼੍ਟਯ [əvəstha cətuṣṭəy] *n* four stages of life: childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. **2** See ਅਵਸਥਾ and ਚਾਰ ਅਵਸ੍ਥਾ.

ਅਵਸ੍ਥਾ ਤ੍ਰਯ [əvəstha trəy] three states: waking, dreaming and deep dreamfree sleep.

ਅਵਸ੍ਥਾ ਦ੍ਵਯ [əvəstha dvəy] two states, prosperity and poverty. **2** knowlege and ignorance. **3** pain and pleasure, etc.

ਅਵਸ੍ਥਿਤਿ [əvəsthɪtɪ] *Skt n* a halt, stop.

ਅਵਸ਼੍ਯ [əvəṣy] *Skt part* surely, certainly; without doubt.

ਅਵਸ਼੍ਯਕ [əvəṣyək] *adj* necessary. See ਆਵਸ਼੍ਯਕ.

ਅਵਸ਼੍ਯਕਤਾ [əvəṣyəkta] necessity. See ਆਵਸ਼੍ਯਕਤਾ.

ਅਵਹਾਰ [əvhar] See ਅਉਹਾਰ.

ਅਵਹਿਤ [əvhɪt] *Skt adj* alert, attentive.

ਅਵਹਿੱਥ [əvəhɪtth], **ਅਵਹਿੱਥਾ** [əvəhɪttha] *Skt* अवहित्था *n* poetic device of cleverly hiding, joy because of modesty and fear.

ਅਵਹੇਰਣ [əvheroṇ] *v* to see, look at, behold. **2** to insult. See ਅਉਹੇਰਨ. **3** See ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਵਹੇਲਨ [əvhelən] *Skt n* an insult, a disrespect. **2** disobedience, contravention of order. "əvhələn nəhɪ tɪn ko kijɛ."–*NP.*

ਅਵਕਾਸ਼ [əvkaṣ] *Skt n* a place, post. **2** the sky. **3** a distance, space, gap. **4** leisure, respite.

ਅਵਕੀਰਣ [əvkirəṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਕੀਰ੍ਣ *adj* spread. **2** scattered. **3** extended. "nər əvkirəṇ jəhɪ̃kəhə̃."–*GPS.*

ਅਵਖਦ [əvkhəd], **ਅਵਖਦੁ** [əvkhədu], **ਅਵਖਧ** [əvkhədh], **ਅਵਖਧੁ** [əvkhədhu] *Skt* ਔਸ਼ਧ. *n* a medicine, drug. See ਅਉਖਦ. "hərɪ hərɪ namu əvkhədu mukhɪpaɪa."–*sor m 5.* "əvkhədh səbhe kitɪən, nɪ̃dək ka daru nahɪ."–*var gəu 1 m 5.* "rog mɪṭɛ hərɪ əvkhədhu laɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgəṇ] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "guṇəh vəsɪ əvgəṇ nəsɛ."–*asa chə̃t m 1.* **2** *Skt* to insult.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [əvgəṇɪ] *adv* because of faults and foibles. "əvgəṇɪ muṭhe coṭa khahi."–*asa m 3.*

ਅਵਗਣਿਆਰਿ [əvgəṇɪarɪ] *adj* having demerits, sinful, vicious. "kaməṇɪ kamɪ nə avəi khoṭi əvgəṇɪarɪ."–*sri ə m 1.* **2** insulting, degrading. See ਅਵਗਣ 2.

ਅਵਗਤ [əvgət] *Skt adj* known. **2** fallen, apostate. **3** *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* unknown. "vahguru jo əvgət hɛ us di gətɪ ṣəbəd kər ləkhde hen."–*JSBM.* "əvgət lila sətguru keri."–*GPS.* **4** indestructible. **5** *Skt* ਅਵਜਕ੍ਤ invisible, formless. **6** *n* Kamdev, god of love. **7** the Creator. **8** soul.

ਅਵਗਤਿ [əvgətɪ] *Skt n* intellect, understanding. **2** fall (as against rise) "teri gətɪ əvgətɪ nəhī janiɛ."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* 'Your rise and fall is beyond comprehension.' **3** low speed.

ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਣਿ [əvgətɪ baṇɪ], **ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਨਿ** [əvgətɪ banɪ] speech of the unspeaking One; God's unsaid utterance. **2** immortal word meditated upon with complete concentration. "əvgətɪ baṇɪ choḍɪ mrɪtmə̃ḍəlɪ təu pache pəchutaṇa."–*sri beṇi.*

ਅਵਗਨ [əvgən] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "əvgən kaṭɪ kie prəbh əpune."–*prəbha m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਅਵਗਣਨ *n* counting, reckoning. "ɪṛa pĩgla sukhmən bə̃de e əvgəṇ kət jahi?"–*gəu kəbir.* 'Where do they go (after death)?'

ਅਵਗਨਹਾਰਾ [əvgənhara], **ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰ** [əvgəniar], **ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰਾ** [əvgəniara] *adj* having faults or demerits; vicious, sinful. "əvgəniare pathər bhare."–*kan m 4.*

ਅਵਗਮ [əvgəm] *Skt n* sure knowledge, factual information.

ਅਵਗਾਹਨ [əvgahən], **ਅਵਗਾਹਨੁ** [əvəgahənu] *Skt n* a bath taken by dipping in water; an ablution by immersion. "bhā̃tɪ bhā̃tɪ bən bən əvgahe."–*majh m 5.* **2** churning. **3** an investigation, search. "səgəl dev hare əvgahɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਅਵਗਿਆ [əvəgɪa] See ਅਵਗਜਾ. "jo jo kərɛ əvəgɪa jən ki hoɪ gəɪa tət char."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਅਵਗੁਣ [əvguṇ] opposite of virtue; a fault, vice. **2** a sin. **3** a crime.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿ [əvguṇɪ] because of demerit, due to vices.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əvguṇɪara], **ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ** [əvguṇɪari] *adj* vicious, devoid of virtue. "əvguniari kə̃t vɪsari."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.*

ਅਵਗੁਣੀ [əvguṇi] *adj* having faults; accused, criminal. **2** full of drawbacks. "əvguṇi bhərpur hɛ."–*oə̃kar.* **3** with or because of demerits.

ਅਵਗੁਣੁ [əvguṇu] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "guṇu əvguṇu mera kɪchu nə bicarɪa."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 5.*

ਅਵਗੁਨ [əvgun], **ਅਵਗੁਨੀ** [əvguni] See ਅਵਗੁਣ and ਅਵਗੁਣੀ.

ਅਵਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ [əvguniara] *adj* having a flaw. "əvguniare mansɛ bhəlo nə kəhɪ hɛ koɪ."–*s kəbir.*

ਅਵਗਜਾ [əvəgya] *Skt* अवज्ञा *n* an insult. **2** a defeat, setback, reverse. **3** disobedience. **4** a literary figure of meaning, used for renouncing or denouncing even a good thing by mentioning some of its demerits. This is also known as tɪrəskar (lit. reproach).

Example:

kɪt hi kamɪ nə dhəulhər
jɪtu hərɪ bɪsrae, ...
jəlɪjau ehu bəḍpəna
maɪa ləpṭae, ...
ɛso raju nə kɪtɛ kajɪ
jɪtu nəhɪ trɪptae, ...
paṭ pəṭə̃bəru bɪrthɪa jɪh rəcɪ lobhae.
–*suhi m 5.*

va sone ko jarɪye jə̃sõ ṭuṭẽ kan.–*vrĩd.*

ਅਵਘਟ [əvghəṭ], **ਅਵਘਾਟ** [əvghaṭ] *adj* a difficult way, rough path. "ɪk əvghəṭ ghaṭi ram ki."–*s kəbir.* **2** difficult, inaccessible. "əvghəṭ gəliā bhiṛiā."–*maru m 4.* "əvghəṭ utər sərovər məjən kərɛ."–*BGK.* "əvghəṭ sərvərɪ navɛ."–*asa ə m 1.* **3** See ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ.

ਅਵਘਾਤ [əvghat] *Skt n* an injury, a wound, concussion.

ਅਵਚਨੀਯ [əvəcniy] *Skt adj* unspeakable, unutterable, beyond words. **2** not fit to be spoken.

ਅਵਛਿੰਨ [əvchĩn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* separated, parted. **2** without an attribute; an adjective or epithet. **3** See ਅਵਛੰਨ and ਅਵਿਛਿੰਨ.

ਅਵਛੇਦ [əvched] *Skt* अवच्छेद *n* a secret, separation, a difference. **2** a division, partition. **3** an investigation, a scrutiny, critical research.

ਅਵਛੇਦਕ [əvchedək] *Skt* अवच्छेदक *adj* who divides, or separates. **2** who investigates.

ਅਵਛੇਦ੍ਯ [əvəchedy] *Skt* अवच्छेद्य *adj* differentiable.

ਅਵਛੰਨ [əvchə̃n] *Skt* अवच्छन्न *adj* covered. **2** spread.

ਅਵਝੜ [əvjhəɽ] See ਅਉਝੜ. **2** *adj* which does not drop or fall off, infallible.

ਅਵਝੇਰਾ [əvjhera] *n* a dispute, controversy. **2** an enigma, a complication. "cɪtr bəcɪtr ɪhɛ əvjhera."–*gəu kəbir bavən.*

ਅਵਟ [əvəʈ], **ਅਵਟਣ** [əvəʈəɳ], **ਅਵਟਨ** [əvəʈən], **ਅਵੱਟਣ** [əvəʈʈəɳ] *v* to boil on constant low heat. "səm nirhɪ ki əvəʈɛhõ."–*krɪsən.* **2** to melt, mould. "kənək əvəʈ sãce jənu ɖhara."–*dɪlip.* **3** *n* heat of fire. "səhɛ əvəʈʈəɳ əgg da."–*BG*

ਅਵਣੇਸ਼ [əvɳeʂ] *Skt* ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ *n* the master of the earth, a king. "əvɳeʂ əɳin sudharhĩge."–*kəlki.*

ਅਵਤ [əvət] See ਆਵਰਤ.

ਅਵਤਰ [əvtər] *adj* without a son; childless. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਤਰਣ *n* going across, crossing. **3** imitation. **4** a ladder. **5** birth; assumption of body.

ਅਵਤਰਕ [əvtərək] *Skt* ਅਵਿਤਰ੍ਕ. *n* lack of estimation or guess. "kəhã tərək əvtərək."–*əkal.*

ਅਵਤਰਣ [əvtərəɳ], **ਅਵਤਰਨਾ** [əvtərna] See ਅਵਤਰ 2 and 5.

ਅਵਤਰਿ [əvtərɪ] *adv* having been born, having taken birth. "əvtərɪ aɪ kəhã tum kina."–*suhi kəbir.*

ਅਵਤਰਿਉ [əvtərɪʊ], **ਅਵਤਰ੍ਯਉ** [əvtəryʊ] took birth, was born. "nanək kulɪ nɪ̃məlu əvtərɪʊ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਅਵਤਾ [əvəta] *adj* ਆਵਰ੍ਤ caught in a vortex. **2** *S* ਅਥੱਤਾ. opposite, contrary, reverse. "phɪrhɪ əvəta loɪ."–*gəu var 2 m 5.* **3** wayward, crude. **4** headstrong.

ਅਵਤਾਰ [əvtar] *Skt n* birth, especially human. "manukha əvtar durləbh."–*asa rəvdas.* **2** taking birth, being born. **3** descending. **4** birth of a god in bodily form. See ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ. "əvtar na janhɪ ə̃t, pərmesər parbrəhəm bɪə̃t."–*ram m 5.* **5** a four line matrɪk metre, each line having 23 matras with two pauses at the 13th and subsequent 10th matra, the last two matras being ləghu and guru. This metre is found in Dasam Granth where the writer has erroneously given it the title of a couplet by mistake as:

"əsthən mukh lɛ krɪsn tɪh, upər soɪ gəe,
dhaɪ təbɛ brɪj lok səbh, god uʈhaɪ ləe."
–*krɪsən.*

ਅਵਤਾਰੀ [əvtari] who takes birth. **2** who descends. **3** in taking birth. "kɪsənu səda əvtari rudha."–*vəɖ m 3.*

ਅਵਤਾਰੀਸਵਤਾਰ [əvtarisəvtar] *adj* ਅਵਤਾਰ-ਈਸ਼-ਅਵਤਾਰ chief incarnation. "əvtarisəvtar dhəra ke bhar utarəɳ."–*kəlki.*

ਅਵਤੰਸ [əvtə̃s] *Skt n* an ornament. **2** a crown. **3** a bridegroom. **4** a king. **5** a knoll on a high mountain. **6** a pinnacle of a temple.

ਅਵਦ [əvəd] See ਅਵਦ੍ਯ. **2** *adj* ਅਕਥ੍ਯ which cannot be described.

ਅਵਦਾਤ [əvdat] *Skt adj* white. **2** clean. **3** beautiful. **4** superb, grand. "bəs-hɪ vɪpr ɪk təhɪ əvdat."–*GPS.*

ਅਵਦਾਨ [əvdan] *Skt n* a virtuous action, meritorious work. **2** good moral character.

3 refutation, demolition.

ਅਵਦਜ [əvədy] *Skt adj* criticised, condemnable. 2 sinful, mean, vile.

ਅਵਧ [əvədh] *n* Koshal country. 2 a principal town of Koshal, Ayodhya. 3 See ਅਵਧਿ. "dɪn dɪn əvədh ghəṭətu he."–*sri kəbir.* 4 See ਅਵਧਜ.

ਅਵਧਾਨ [əvdhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind, meditation. 2 attention, vigilance. 3 pregnancy, conception. "tāko pətɪ mərgəyo jəb tāhɪ rəhyo əvdhan."–*cərɪtr 15.*

ਅਵਧਿ [əvədhɪ] *Skt n* boundary, border. 2 appointed time. 3 age. 4 time of death.

ਅਵਧਿਸ [əvdhɪs] *n* ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼. king of Avadh, Dashrath. "əvdhɪs gaj-hĩge."–*ramav.*

ਅਵਧੂਤ [əvdhut] *Skt adj* made to tremble, exorcised. 2 destroyed. 3 *n* a person freed from vices through exorcism; a sadhu, saint. 4 a renouncer, a recluse, an ascetic. See ਅਉਧੂ.

ਅਵਧੂਤਾਨੀ [əvdhutani] a female saint, renouncer or recluse. They rub ashes on their bodies and wear robes of monks. The first female monk was Ganga Giri after whom the sect started. They are initiated only by nuns because monks cannot initiate them. The nuns do not have the right to sit in a line formed by the monks.

ਅਵਧੇਸ [əvdhes], **ਅਵਧੇਸਰ** [əvdhesər] king of Avadh, Dasharath. 2 Lord Ram Chandar.

ਅਵਧਜ [əvədhy] *Skt adj* not fit to be slaughtered. See ਅਬਧਜ.

ਅਵਨ [əvən] *Skt n* protection, defence. 2 the act of pleasing some one.

ਅਵਨਤ [əvnət] *Skt adj* bent, humble. 2 fallen, outcaste.

ਅਵਨਤਿ [əvnətɪ] *Skt n* humility, bowing. 2 fall, downfall, degeneration.

ਅਵਨਿ [əvənɪ] *Skt n* the earth; land, ground, soil.

ਅਵਨਿ ਸੁਤਾ [əvənɪ suta], **ਅਵਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [əvənɪ kumari], **ਅਵਨਿ ਕੰਨਜਾ** [əvənɪ kānya] *n* born of the earth, Sita. See ਸੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਨਿਪ [əvnɪp], **ਅਵਨਿਪਾਲ** [əvənɪpal], **ਅਵਨੀਸ਼** [əvniṣ], **ਅਵਨੀਸ਼੍ਵਰ** [əvniṣvər], **ਅਵਨੀਪ** [əvnip], **ਅਵਨੇਸ਼** [əvneṣ], **ਅਵਨੰਬਰ** [əvnābər] *n* the master of the earth, its nourisher, God and husband: a king. "sunət rɪs-hɪ bhejɛ əvnip."–*GPS.* "kābər jyõ jərkābər ki ḍhɪg təyõ əvnābər tir suhae."–*əj.*

ਅਵਮਾਨ [əvman] *Skt n* a disregard, an insult.

ਅਵਯਵ [əvyəv] *Skt n* a limb. 2 a part, segment.

ਅਵਰ [əvər] *Skt adj* not grand; low, mean. 2 inferior. "rɪdhɪ sɪdhɪ əvra sad."–*jəpu.* 3 close, contiguous. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਰ first. 5 last, previous. 6 second. "jhur mərhɪ dohagṇi jɪnɪ əvri ləga nehu."–*var məla m 2.* 7 who opposes; who contends.

ਅਵਰਣ [əvərəṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਰਣ੍. *n* a slander. 2 *adj* colourless. 3 outcaste. 4 beyond words and letters. 5 अवर्ण्य indescribable. 6 See ਆਵਰਣ.

ਅਵਰਤ [əvrət] *Skt adj* devoid of love. 2 separate. 3 static. 4 See ਆਵਰਤ. 5 See ਆਵਿਰਤ.

ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ [əvərətəethəh] *Skt* आवर्त्तयेथाः say again and again. "əvərətəethəh sudh əchərṇəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਅਵਰਦਾ [əvərda] *n* age, life. "hərɪ dhɪaiɛ səgəl əvərda."–*majh m 5.* "həu həu kərət bɪhaɪ əvərda."–*sorəṭh m 5.* 2 See ਆਵਰਦ. 3 See ਆਬੂਰਦਾ.

ਅਵਰਨ [əvrən] See ਅਵਰਣ. 2 *adj* ਅਮਰ-ਨ, not immortal; mortal. "kɪ ɪhu mən əvrən səda əvɪnasi."–*məlar m 3.* 'Is this conscience mortal, or ever indestructible?'

ਅਵਰਿ [əvərɪ] *part* other, another. "əvərɪ nɪraphəl kama."–*suhi m 1.*

ਅਵਰੀਤ [əvrit], **ਅਵਰੀਤਾ** [əvrita] *adj* ਅ-ਵ੍ਰਿਤ. not covered; free from the defect of cover or screen; whose veil of ignorance is removed. "həu bəlɪhari səjna mita əvrita."–*suhi chāt m 1.* 2 contrary custom. 3 opposite motion, reverse routine.

ਅਵਰੁ [əvəru] *part* and, other, another. "kəhɛ prəbhu əvəru, əvəru kɪchu kijɛ."–*bɪla ə m 4.* 2 *pron* stranger, other than self. "əvər updesɛ apɪ nə kərɛ."–*sukhmənī.* 3 See ਅਵਰ.

ਅਵਰੇਖਨ [əvrekhən], ਅਵਰੇਖਨਾ [əvrekhna] *v* to engrave, carve, draw. 2 to write. 3 to see, watch. 4 to guess, estimate. "rajən məhɪ raja əvrekha."–*rəghu.*

ਅਵਰੇਵ [əvrev] *Skt n* a zig-zag gait. 2 an ironical statement; which conveys an oblique meaning.

ਅਵਰੋਹਣ [əvrohəṇ] *Skt n* a descent, fall. 2 going downward, descending.

ਅਵਰੋਹੀ [əvrohi] *Skt* अवरोहिन् *n* a musical tone in which tunes are set in descending pitch. 2 *adj* descending.

ਅਵਰੋਧ [əvrodh] *Skt n* an obstacle, impediment. 2 an encirclement, a siege.

ਅਵਰੰਗ [əvrə̃g] emperor Aurangzeb. See ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ. "əvrə̃g kur kəryo bəḍ bada."–*GPS.*

ਅਵਲ [əvəl] *A* اوّل *n* origin, beginning. 2 *adj* first, topmost, foremost.

ਅਵਲਾ [əvla] See ਅਬਲਾ. 2 See ਅਵੱਲਾ.

ਅਵਲਿ [əvəlɪ] *adv* in the beginning. "əvəlɪ ələh nur upaɪa."–*prəbh kəbir.* 2 See ਆਵਲਿ.

ਅਵਲੀ [əvli] *Skt* ਆਵਿਲ *n* a multitude, crowd, group. 2 line, row, file. "əvli su hirən ki jəṭi si."–*NP.*

ਅਵਲੇਹਨ [əvlehən] *Skt n* lapping with tongue. 2 a thing to be lapped.

ਅਵਲੋਇਨ [əvloɪn], ਅਵਲੋਕਨ [əvlokən] *Skt* ਅਵਲੋਕਨ seeing, viewing. "kərɪ kɪrpa prəbhu nədərɪ əvlokən."–*asa m 5.* "əvlokya brəhəm bhərəm səb chuṭkya."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 2 an inspection, a scrutiny.

ਅਵਲੰਬ [əvlə̃b] *Skt n* a support, prop, basis.

ਅਵਲੰਬਨ [əvlə̃bən] *v* to support, adopt.

ਅਵੱਲਾ [əvəlla] *adj* slanted. 2 irate.

ਅਵਾ [əva] *n* ਆਵਾ. a brick kiln. "det jəre jɛse iṭ əva pɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਵਾਇਲ [əvaɪl] *A* اوائل *adj* plural of ਔਵਲ first, initial. 2 old, ancient. 3 habits or ways of childhood. See ਆਵਾਇਲ.

ਅਵਾਈ [əvai] *n* arrival. 2 vagrancy. 3 *adj* unfortunate. "mənmukh ram nə jəpɛ əvai." –*maru solhe m 1.* 4 fruitless, in vain. "mənmukh pacɛ əvai he."–*maru solhe m 1.* "chəḍḍ, əvai kərhĩ ju bat."–*NP.*

ਅਵਾਸ [əvas] *adj* without clothes, naked. 2 *Skt* ਆਵਾਸ *n* a house, home, residence.

ਅਵਾਸਾ [əvasa] See ਅਵਾਸ. 2 *adj* without clothes, naked.

ਅਵਾਸੀ [əvasi] *n* a yawn; it is a sign of indolence and sleep. It is written in Mishkat that a sneeze comes with divine grace and a yawn with divine anger. One who does not cover his mouth with hand during a yawn is laughed at by Satan. In Sikhism there is no question of good or bad; a yawn is a natural activity of the body. See ਉਬਾਸੀ.

ਅਵਾਹਨ [əvahən] *adj* without a carriage or conveyance. "kəvən gupha jɪtu rəhɛ əvahən."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* 'Where is the cave in which a soul settles after giving up the conveyance of life?' 2 See ਆਵਾਹਨ.

ਅਵਾਕ [əvak] *adj* who does not speak; silent, mute, dumb.

ਅਵਾਚ [əvac] *adj* silent. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਾਚ੍ਯ *adj* not worthy of being uttered. 2 not fit to speak to; low, mean.

ਅਵਾਚੀ [əvaci] *Skt n* south direction. "kahū ləkhyo hərɪ əvaci dɪsa məhɪ, kahū pəchah ko sis nɪvayo."–*əkal.* 'Some (Hindus) see you in the south and some (Muslims) bow their heads to the west (Kaaba)'. 2 a dumb person, mute. 3 a woman with a downcast face. 4 goddess Bhavani.

ਅਵਾਜ [əvaj] See ਆਵਾਜ.

ਅਵਾਜਾਰ [əvajar] See ਅਬਾਜਾਰ.

ਅਵਾਂਤਰ [əvātər] *Skt* अवान्तर *adj* inner, interior, internal.

ਅਵਾਧਯ [əvadhy] *Skt adj* unstoppable. **2** without hindrance, unobstructed, unhindered.

ਅਵਾਨ [əvan] *P* ਐਵਾਨ *n* a house, building. "lut line əvanã."–*VN.* **2** a Muslim caste living in an abundant number in Jehlum district and along the Indus river. **3** *Skt* dry fruit. **4** breathing, respiration.

ਅਵਾਯ [əvay] *Skt* ਅਵਾਰ੍ਯ *adj* unstoppable, irremovable.

ਅਵਾਰ [əvar] *Pkt n* delay. **2** *Skt* nearside bank; nearside. **3** ਅਵਾਰ੍ਯ which cannot be obstructed, unstoppable. **4** This word has also been used in place of ਅੰਬਾਰ. "chəprən ke jəhĩ uḍe əvare."–*cərɪtr 93.*

ਅਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ [əvar par] near and far banks. **2** this and the next world. **3** *Skt* a sea having two coasts.

ਅਵਾਰਾ [əvara] *adj* unrestrained, stray. **2** *P* آواره *adj* lazy, worthless. **3** ruined.

ਅਵਿ [əvɪ] See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਵਿਅਕਤ [əvɪəkət] *Skt* ਅਵ੍ਯਕ੍ਤ *adj* without body, formless. **2** *n* God. **3** soul. **4** Kamdev, Cupid.

ਅਵਿਆਵਰ [əvɪavər] *adj* or unable to conceive. **2** barren, sterile. "əvɪavər nə vɪavəi."–*BG.*

ਅਵਿਹਿਤ [əvɪhɪt] *Skt adj* arbitrary, unnatural, prohibited.

ਅਵਿਕਤ [əvɪkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. **2** *Skt* अविकृत unchanged, unadulterated; original, real. "əvɪkətuə əbhõgã."–*gyan.*

ਅਵਿਕਲ [əvɪkəl] *Skt adj* unbewildered, calm, unflustered.

ਅਵਿਕਲਪ [əvɪkələp] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਲ੍ਪ *adv* without doubt, surely, without a alternative. **2** definite.

ਅਵਿਖਾਦ [əvɪkhəd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਸਾਦ. *adj* who is never demoralised; ever in high-spirits. **2** without lethargy. **3** without bafflement.

ਅਵਿਗ [əvɪg] See ਅਵਿਗ੍ਯ.

ਅਵਿੰਗ [əvĩg] *adj* without a bend; straight. "nəvəm əvĩg ju sudha bɛse."–*GPS.*

ਅਵਿਗਤ [əvɪgət], ਅਵਿਗਤੁ [əvɪgətu] *Skt adj* which cannot be narrated, indescribable. **2** ਅਵਿਨਾਸ਼ੀ indestructible, ever-existent. "tətu əvɪgətu dhɪaɪa."–*guj ə m 1.* **3** See ਅਵਗਤ. **4** See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ. **5** See ਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿਗ੍ਯ [əvɪgy] *Skt* अविज्ञ *adj* who does not possess full knowledge; ignorant.

ਅਵਿਗ੍ਯਤਾ [əvɪgyəta] *Skt* अविज्ञता *n* ignorance, naivety, simplicity.

ਅਵਿਘਟ [əvɪghəṭ] See ਅਵਘਟ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ [əvɪcəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ [əvɪcəl nəgər] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰ [əvɪcar] See ਅਬਿਚਾਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ [əvɪcari] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless.

ਅਵਿਛਿੰਨ [əvɪchĩn] *Skt* अविच्छिन्न *adj* not separate, continuous, unbreakable.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [əvɪjat], ਅਵਿਜਾਤਾ [əvɪjata] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "tumra jən jatɪ əvɪjata hərɪ jəpɪu."–*bəsə̃t m 4.* **2** not well-known, unknown.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤਿ [əvɪjatɪ] *n* a low-caste. **2** not casteless, well-born, of gentle blood.

ਅਵਿਤ [əvɪt] *Pkt n* without a body; Kamdev, Cupid. "ələp sukh əvɪt cə̃cəl."–*səhəs m 5.* **2** *Skt adj* protected. **3** without money, poor, penniless.

ਅਵਿਦ [əvɪd], ਅਵਿੰਦ [əvĩd] *Skt* अविद *adj* without knowledge, ignorant, foolish. **2** See ਅਵਿਦ੍ਯ.

ਅਵਿੰਦਾ [əvĩda] *adj* who comes and stays. "ə̃g ə̃g me əvĩda."–*gyan.*

ਅਵਿਦਾਤ [əvɪdat] See ਅਵਦਾਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਆ [əvɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦ੍ਯਾ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਤ [əvɪdɪt] *adj* not revealed, not manifest; hidden.

ਅਵਿਦ੍ਯ [əvɪdy] *Skt adj* uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਵਿਦ੍ਯਾ [əvɪdya] *Skt n* ignorance, foolishness. **2** state of human life which entangles the soul in ignorance.

ਅਵਿੰਧ [əvĩdh] See ਆਵਿੰਧ.

ਅਵਿੱਧ [əvɪddh] *adj* not pierced.

ਅਵਿਨਯ [əvɪnəy] *Skt n* lack of decorum or good

behaviour, impertinence, crassness, obtuseness.

ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ [əvɪnasi] *adj* indestructible, immortal. "hərɪguṇ suṇiəhɪ əvɪnasi."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.* 'Let us listen to the virtues of the imperishable god.' **2** *n* God, the Eternal. **3** Vishnu. "krudhkɛ yuddh kɪyo bəhu cə̃ḍɪ, nə eto kɪyo mədhu sõ əvɪnaṣi."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਅਵਿਨੈ [əvɪnɛ] See ਅਵਿਨਯ.

ਅਵਿਰਥਾ [əvɪrtha] See ਅਬਿਰਥਾ.

ਅਵਿਰਲ [əvɪrəl] *Skt adj* without interstice; dense, thick. **2** without a gap.

ਅਵਿਰੀਤਾ [əvɪrita] See ਅਵਰੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਿਲੋਇ [əvɪloɪ], **ਅਵਿਲੋਇਨ** [əvɪloɪn], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ** [əvɪlokən] See ਅਵਲੋਕਨ 1. "əvɪlokən punəh punəh kərəu jən ka dərsar."–*suhi m 5.* **2** See ਅਵਲੋਕਨ 2. "sastrə bed puran əvɪloko."–*dev m 5.*

ਅਵਿਲੰਬ [əvɪlə̃b] *Skt* अविलम्ब *adv* without delay, soon, at once. **2** *Skt* अवलम्ब *n* a basis, prop. "tere nam əvɪlə̃b bəhut jən udhre."–*gɔ̃ḍ namdev.*

ਅਵਿਵੇਕ [əvɪvek] See ਅਬਿਬੇਕ.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ [əvɪveki] See ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ.

ਅਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əvicari] *adj* devoid of prudence, discriminate. "həm din murəkh əvicari." –*məlar m 3.*

ਅਵੇਸ [əves] See ਆਵੇਸ.

ਅਵੇਸਿਆ [əvesɪa] *Skt* ਆਵੇਸ਼ਿਤ. *adj* entered, settled. "səbəd əvesɪa."–*BG*

ਅਵੇਸ੍ਤਾ [əvesta] See ਉਸਤਾ.

ਅਵੇਹਾ [əveha] *adv* like this, of this kind, such.

ਅਵੇਰ [əver] See ਅਬੇਰ.

ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əver səver] See ਅਬੇਰ ਸਬੇਰ.

ਅਵੈਦਿਕ [əvɛdɪk] *Skt adj* not provided in the Veds.

ਅਵੈਯਾ [əvɛya] *adj* (one) who comes, the arriving (one).

ਅਵੈਯਾਂ [əvɛyə̃] See ਅਵਜਯ.

ਅਵੈਵ [əvɛv] a limb, See ਅਵਯਵ 1. "sut əvɛv səbh dekhən lagi."–*NP.*

ਅਵੈੜਾ [əvɛṛa] *adj* crooked. **2** perverse, devious. **3** obstinate.

ਅਵੋਜ [əvoj] *adj* ਅਵ-ਓਜ protector of force, conservator of strength or splendour. "əvojəsc."–*gyan.*

ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ [əvə̃tɪka], **ਅਵੰਤੀ** [əvə̃ti] *Skt* अवन्तिका a town on the bank of Avanti (Shipra) river in Gwalior state of central India. It is also named Vishala and Ujjain. It is counted among the seven Puris (cities) of the Hindus. "əjudhya gomti əvə̃tɪka kɪdar hɪmdhər hɛ."–*BGK.* **2** where river Avanti (Shipra) flows, Malwa.

ਅਵ੍ਯਕ੍ਤ [əvyəkt] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਵ੍ਯਯ [əvyəy] *Skt adj* which does not deteriorate but remains unaffected. "ṣuddh vɪapək əvyəy sou."–*NP.* **2** *n* the Creator. **3** in grammar, a word that does not change its form, like ਔਰ, ਫਿਰ, and ਆਦਿ. **4** a miser; a niggard, who does not spend money.

ਅਵ੍ਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əvyakrɪt] *Skt* अव्याकृत *adj* not liable to change, in constant state. **2** hidden, not visible. **3** in Vedant, ignorance is the cause of the world. "jɪs əgyan vɪkhe ɪh khəṭ hɛ̃ tɪs hi ko əvyakrɪt kəhiɛ."–*GPS.* **4** according to Sankhy philosophy, material cause of the universe.

ਅਵ੍ਯਾਪਤਿ [əvyapətɪ] *Skt* अव्याप्ति *n* opposite of ਵ੍ਯਾਪਤੀ. **2** a defect of the symbol, when it is not applicable to the whole but only to a part. For example, when we define cow as a brown quadruped, this definition does not apply to a reddish brown, white or white-spotted cow.

ਅਵ੍ਰਣ [əvrəṇ] *Skt adj* without a wound or tumour, blameless. **2** spotless.

ਅੱਵਲ [əvvəl] See ਅਵਲ.

ਅੜ [əṛ] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy. "ɪm əṛ hɪ̃dun ki jəb ṭuṭi."–*GPS.* **2** obstruction. **3** interruption.

ਅੜਕ [əṛək] See ਅਟਕ.

ਅੜਤਲਾ [əṛtəla] *n* a place of shelter. "upbən lehu

ərṭəla lərbe."–*GPS.*

ਅੜਦਲ [əṛdəl] *n* the job or post of an orderly, a group of peons, despatch riders. **2** attendance upon some officer as the "mɛ̃ ap di əṛdəl vɪcc hã."

ਅੜਦਲੀ [əṛdəli] an orderly. See ਅਰਦਲੀ.

ਅੜਨਾ [əṛna] *v* to get stuck, stay. **2** to fight. **3** to oppose. "gurmukh sɪu mənmukh əṛɛ."–*var majh m 2.*

ਅੜਬ [əṛəb] *adj* obstinate, obdurate, stubborn.

ਅੜਬਾਈ [əṛbai] *n* obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਅੜਬੰਗ [əṛbə̃g] See ਅੜਬ.

ਅੜਾ [əṛa] *suf* added to words, it indicates triviality; its form is only ṛa also. See ਉਪਦੇਸੜਾ, ਆਪਨੜਾ, ਸਿਖੜਾ, ਜਾਨੀਅੜਾ, etc.

ਅੜਿਆ [əṛɪa] a vocative of endearment for a male addressee, its feminine equivalent being ਅੜੀਏ. **2** See ਅੜਨਾ.

ਅੜਿਆਰਾ [əṛɪara] *adj* stubborn. **2** opposing. **3** belligerent.

ਅੜਿਲ [əṛɪl], **ਅੜਿੱਲ** [əṛɪll] a four-line matrɪk metre, each line having 16 matras and ending with an *SII* arrangement.

Example:

"ḍolət jəhĩ təhĩ purəkh əpavən,
lagət kət-hɪ dhərəm ko davən,
ərth-hɪ chaḍ ənərəth bətavət,
dhərəm kərəm cɪt ek nə lavət."–*kəlki.*

2 In the second form of əṛɪll, each line has sixteen matras in *ISS* combination.

Example:

guru nanək sɪkhya mən dharo,
gurujən ki riti nə vɪsaro,
kəhɪ kər vak kədi nəhɪ haro,
səty dhərəm jəg me pərcharo.

3 The third form of əṛɪll has 21 matras in each line with pauses at 11th matra in *ISI* combination and subsequent 10th matra in *SIS* combination respectively. It is also called "cə̃drayəṇ."

Example:

"vɪdya se ənurag, rɛn dɪn kijɪye,
nɪj ṣəkti ənusar, səbhɪn sukh dijɪye,
svarəth kə vəṣ hoy, nə pərhani kəro,
prəbhuta ər dhən man, rɪde me nə dharo."

4 The fourth form of əṛɪll has 21 matras per line, each ending in *SIS* combination with pauses at 11th and subsequent 10th matra, with the proviso that the fourth line begins with a vocative like ho! hərhã! which are not counted among matras. This is also called "cɔbola."

Example:

"sunɛ gũg jo yahɪ, su rəsna pavəi,
sunɛ muṛh cɪt laɪ, cəturta avəi,
dukh dərəd bhɔ nɪkəṭ, nə tɪn nər ke rəhɛ,
ho ! jo yãki ɪk bar, cɔpəi ko kəhɛ."
–*benti cɔpəi de ə̃t.*

ਅੜੀ [əṛi] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy.

ਅੜੀਅਲ [əṛial] *adj* stubborn, obstinate.

ਅੜੀਏ [əṛie] a vocative for female addressee showing familiarity.

ਅੜੂਹਾ [əṛuha] a four-line vərṇɪk metre, also called sə̃yukta with each line organised as *IIS, ISI, ISI, S.*

Example:

"səj sɛn bhərt cəle təhã,
rəṇ bal bir mã̄ḍe jəhã,
bəhu bhãt bir sãgharhĩ,
sər ogh progh prəharəhĩ."–*ramav.*

ਅੜੋਕਣ [əṛokəṇ] *n* a support, stay, an obstacle.

ਅੜੰਗ [əṛə̃g] *adj* obstinate, stubborn. **2** entangled in limbs. "kɪ əṛə̃gəsc."–*gyan.* **3** curved. **4** contentious.

ਆ [a] *Skt part* from all sides. "a səmudr lɔ phɪri duhai."–*dɪlip.* **2** to, upto, unto. **3** *prep* which preceding a verb denotes profusion as in ਆਕੰਪਨ, ਆਗਮਨ, ਆਨਯਨ, ਆਰੋਹਣ, etc. **4** in Punjabi, it replaces terminal 'h' of Persian words as in ਪਰਦਾ for ਪਰਦਹ.

ਆਂ [ã] *Skt part* expressing wonder. **2** yes. **3** *P*

آو pron he, she, that. "nə rɪjək dəsət ā kəse."–*var majh m 1.* 'No one (but God) controls the wherewithal of living creatures.' 4 time, occasion. 5 a moment, an instant.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉਣਾ. "au sāt mit pɪare."–*majh m 5.* 2 *Skt* ਆਯੁ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਉਖਾ [aukha] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸ਼ਜ *n* age, life-span.

ਆਉਂਢੀ [aūḍhi] See ਔਂਢੀ.

ਆਉਣਾ [auṇa] *Skt* ਆਗਮਨ advent.

ਆਉ ਬੈਠ [au bɛṭh], **ਆਉ ਭਗਤ** [au bəgət] *n* welcome, reception. "au bɛṭh adər səb thai." –*sor m 5.*

ਆਉਲ [aul] *Skt* ਉਲ੍ਹ *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਉਲਾ [aula] *Skt* ਆਮਲਕ *n* a kind of myrobalan tree and its fruit; (*L* Emblic myrobalan). It is sour in taste and is used in pickles and preserves; its effect is cold and dry and is constipative; it cures diseases of stomach and liver, and strengthens muscles of heart, eyes and brain; it stops nosebleading. It is a component of trɪphəla (lit. three fruits), the other two being chebidic myrobalan and the Bellerie myrobalan. It is good for inflammation of gall bladder and gonorrhoea.

ਆਉਲੀ [auli] *n* fate, predestination, destiny. 2 *Skt* ਆਮਲਕੀ a kind of small-sized myrobalan; forest myrobalan.

ਆਊ [au] See ਆਉ. 2 will come. 3 some one to come, the awaited one.

ਆਅੰਗ [a-ə̃g] See ਆ and ਅੰਗ.

ਆਇ [aɪ] *n* age. 2 *adv* having come. "aɪ mɪlu gʊrsɪkh, aɪ mɪlu."–*tɪlāg m 4.* 3 one coming, arriving, that is, taking birth. "aɪ nə jai thɪr səda."–*sri ə m 5.* 4 See ਆਯ.

ਆਇਉ [aɪu] came, arrived. 2 *Skt* आयः *n* profit. "jɛdev aɪu təs səphuṭā."–*guj.* 'evidently gains from him.'

ਆਇਅੜਾ [aɪəṛa] *adj* one arrived. "ghərɪ əɪəṛe sajna."–*suhi chāt m 1.*

ਆਇਆ [aɪa] *adj* arrived, came. 2 was born, took birth. 3 *n* birth. "aɪa tɪn ka səphəlu bhɪa hɛ ɪkmənɪ jɪni dhɪaɪa."–*vəḍ əlahaṇi m 1.*

ਆਇਸ [aɪs] *Skt* ਆਯਸ *adj* of iron or steel. 2 *n* an armour, a helmet. 3 steel. "aɪs pətɪ pɪtṇi."–*sənama.* 'king of armour, Indar, and the earth of his father Kashyap.' 4 *Skt* ਆਯਸੁ. command.

ਆਇਸੁ [aɪsu] order. See ਆਇਸ 4.

ਆਇਤ [aɪt] *Skt* ਆਦਿਤ੍ਯ *n* the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 See ਆਯਤ.

ਆਇਤਨ [aɪtən] See ਆਯਤਨ.

ਆਇੰਦਾ [aĩda] *P* آینده future.

ਆਇਧ [aɪdh] See ਆਯੁਧ.

ਆਇਬੋ [aɪbo] *v* to come. "na kəchu aɪbo na kəchu jaɪbo."–*dhana pipa.* 2 to take birth.

ਆਇੜਾ [aɪṛa] See ਆਇਅੜਾ. 2 *n* the letter ਅ. "aɪṛɛ apɪ kəre jɪnɪ choḍi."–*asa pəṭi m 1.*

ਆਇੜਿਆਂ [aɪṛɪã] *adv* on arrival, after those who came. "je mɛ hoda varɪa mɪta əɪṛɪã." –*s fərid.*

ਆਈ [ai] *n* death. "ai nə meṭəṇ ko səmrəth." –*oãkar.* 2 age, life-span. 3 aymata, goddess Durga; a temple of a goddess of this name at Baibhilara in Rajputana is famous. See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 4 wealth or illusion. "ai puta ɪhu jəgu sara."–*bila thɪti m 1.* 5 past tense of ਆਉਣ. 6 future tense ਆਉਣ. "ɪhu vela kət ai."–*gəu kəbir.* 7 *S* mother. 8 a calamity. 9 *Dg* a rope for tying an elephant.

ਆਈਨ [ain] *P* آئین *n* management, administration, government. 2 law, rules.

ਆਈਨਾ [aina] *P* آئینہ *n* a mirror. In ancient times a well-rubbed piece of iron (ahan) was used for this purpose, hence this name.

ਆਈਪੁਤਾ [aiputa] See ਆਈ and ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 2 creation of the material world, maya. "aiputa ɪhu jəgu sara."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.*

ਆਈਪੰਥ [aipə̃th] a radical wing of shakits, The worshippers of Shiv and power, opposed to

dəkṣɪn marəg. See ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀਸੁਰ and ਵਾਮਮਾਰਗ. See ਆਈ 3. **2** one of the twelve sects of yogis which is more liberal in its dealings with other sects.

ਆਈਪੰਥੀ [aipə̃thi] a worshipper of mother Ay (iron, weapon, fire). **2** Gorakhpanth yogis who are worshippers of shakti (power). **3** See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ 2. "aipə̃thi səgəl jəmati."–*jəpu.* 'befriending all is to be an ai pə̃thi.'

ਆਸ [as] *Skt* आस् *vr* to sit; to be present; to be; to forsake. **2** *Skt* आशा *n* hope, expectation, desire, longing. "as ənɪt tɪag-hu tərə̃g." –*sukhməni.* **3** direction, side. "tat khel jĩh as."–*NP.* **4** *Skt* ਆਸਜ. mouth. "nəmo as ase nəmo bak bə̃ke."–*jəpu.* **5** a face. **6** *Skt* ਆਸ਼, food, meals. **7** *Skt* ਆਸ, ash. See *E* ash. **8** a seat. **9** a bow. **10** soon, quickly. "kalu ko bulaɪ raɪ lin təb as hɛ."–*NP.* See ਆਸਾਇਤੀ. **11** *P* آس a millstone. See ਆਸਮਾਨ. **12** *P* آش an essence extracted by boiling some object, as the essence of barley.

ਆਸ ਆਸੇ [as ase] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸਕ [asək] *A* عاشق *Skt* ਆਸਕ੍ *adj* who loves. "nanək asək kāḍhie səd-hi rəhɛ səmaɪ."–*var asa m 2.* **2** *Skt* an eater, a guzzler. See ਆਸ 6.

ਆਸਕਤ [askət] *Skt* ਆਸਕ੍. *adj* who loves, rapt, engrossed. "bɪkhɛ rəs sɪu askət murṛe."–*kan m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਕ੍ powerful, mighty.

ਆਸ਼ਕਾਰ [aṣkar] *P* آشکار *adj* apparent, manifest, obvious; its pronunciation as ਆਸ਼ਕਾਰਾ is also correct.

ਆਸਕੀ [aski] *P* عاشقی *n* love, state of being in love. "eh kɪnehi aski dujɛ ləgɛ jaɪ."–*var asa m 2.*

ਆਸਕੁ [asəku] See ਆਸਕ.

ਆਸ਼ਕੇ [aṣke] *part* bravo! well done! *S* ਆਸ਼ਕੀਨ.

ਆਸ ਕੌਰ [as kɔr] queen of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala. She carried on the administration during the reign of her husband and during the minority of her son Maharaja Karam Singh. She was very religious, brave and judicious by nature.

ਆਸ਼ਚਰਯ [aṣcərəy] See ਅਸਚਰਜ and ਅਚਰਜ.

ਆਸਣ [asəṇ] *Skt* ਆਸਨ *n* a place, state, seat; an act of sitting. **2** a cloth spread to sit upon. **3** third stage of yog during which the practitioner assumes his sitting posture. In yog shastar 84 postures have been taken from various movements of animals, birds and positionings of some other objects. Four of them are considered paramount. They are:

(a) sɪddhasən: keeping left heel under the rectum and right heel under the phallus.

(b) pədmasən: placing of left foot on the right thigh and the right foot on the left thigh and catching with the right hand extended from behind the back, the big toe of the right foot and catching the big toe of the left foot with the left hand and keeping the chin away from the chest, by a width of four fingers to concentrate the gaze on the tip of one's nose.

(c) sĩhasən: sitting with ankles placed tightly under the rectum and the phallus, and placing both hands on the knees fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose.

(d) bhədrasən: catching the big toes while keeping the posture of pədamasən. "jog sɪdh asəṇ cəurasih ebhi kərɪ kərɪ rəhɪa."–*sor ə m 5.* **4** *Skt* आसन् jaw.

ਆਸਤ [asət] See ਅਸ੍ਤਿ. **2** ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕ. *adj* a believer in God and in the other world. **3** *n* west. "udɛ nəhĩ asət."–*maru solhe m 1.* **4** a weapon, a missile. "asət dhare nɪhare."–*gyan.*

ਆਸਤਕ [astək] See ਆਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਤਰ [astər], **ਆਸਤਰਣ** [astərəṇ], **ਆਸਤਰਨ** [asətərən] आस्तर-आस्तरण *n* a bedstread; a bed for a newly married couple. "astərən bər bɪsəd vɪsala."–*GPS.* **2** a warm covering for an elephant.

ਆਸਤਾਂ [astā] *P* آستان *n* a place. **2** a door. **3** a

hermitage.

ਆਸਤਿ [asatɪ] See ਅਸ੍ਤਿ. **2** short form of ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕ. **3** ਅਸ੍ਤਿਤ੍ਵ existence. See ਨਾਸ੍ਤਿ.

ਆਸਤਿਕ [astɪk] *Skt* आस्तिक *adj* who believes in the existence of the Creator and of the other world; a theist.

ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astɪkta], **ਆਸਤਿਕ੍ਯ** [astɪky] *n* theism; firm belief in the Creator and in the hereafter, Theist.

ਆਸਤੀਕ [astik] *Skt* आस्तीक a sage who was the son of sage Jaratkar and Mansa, sister of Vasuki, cobra. During a sərəpmedh (killing of snakes) ritual, he saved the tribe of his mother, the Takshak and Anant snakes. "əɽyo astikā məhā vɪpr sɪddhā."–jənmejəy. See ਮਨਸਾ.

ਆਸਤੀਨ [astin] *P* آستین *n* the sleeve of a shirt, coat.

ਆਸਤੇ [aste] See ਆਹਿਸਤਾ.

ਆਸਥਾਈ [asthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ 4 – 5.

ਆਸਨ [asən] See ਆਸਣ. "nɪvli kərəm asən cəurasih ɪn mohɪ sātɪ nə ave jiʊ."–*majh m 5.* **2** a saddle. "asən ae bag gəhɪ bəlvāḍ vɪsesa." –*GPS.* **3** *Skt* आशान thunderbolt of Indar, lightning. **4** Indar. **5** one who serves meals.

ਆਸਨਕਸੂੰਨ [asənəksũn] *adj* who sits in perfect mental tranquillity. "asənəksũn ənbɪkət rāg."–*datt.*

ਆਸਨਾ [asna] *Skt n* state, stage, situation. **2** See ਅਸਨਾਇ.

ਆਸਨਾਈ [asnai] See ਅਸਨਾਈ.

ਆਸਨਿ [asənɪ] on or in a seat. "prɪə aɪ bəse grɪh asənɪ."–*məla m 5.*

ਆਸਨਿਵਾਸ [asnɪvas] *adj* home of all hopes; whom people trust for the fulfilment of their hopes. See ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਆਸਨੀ [asni] *n* lust, hope. "prəbhʊ purən asni mere məna."–*asa m 5.* **2** See ਆਸੀਨ. **3** See ਆਸੰਨ.

ਆਸਪਦ [aspəd] *Skt* ਆਸਪਦ. *n* a place, spot. **2** a position, rank. **3** reputation, honour. **4** work, function.

ਆਸਪਾਸ [aspas] near about, around, in the vicinity. "as pas ghən tʊrsi ka bɪrva."–*gəʊ kəbir.*

ਆਸ ਪਿਆਸ [as pɪas] *n* strong hope, intense desire.

ਆਸਪੂਰਣਾ [aspurṇa], **ਆਸਪੂਰਨਾ** [aspurna] *n* caste goddess of Chauhan Rajputs who believe her to be the fulfiller fo all desires. **2** service of the spiritual guide. **3** spiritual knowledge of self.

ਆਸਫੁਲ ਦੌਲਾ [asphʊl dɔla] See ਅਸਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ [asman] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ [asman xan] son-in-law of Painde Khan who stole Baba Gurditta's hawk, and together with Painde Khan fought against Guru Hargobind at Kartarpur in Sammat 1691. He was killed by Baba Gurditta in this battle.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਚਰ [asman cər] *n* a rambler of the sky, bird. **2** an arrow.–*sənama.*

ਆਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [asmʊdr] *adv* up to the sea. "asmʊdr lɔ phɪri duhai."–*GPS.*

ਆਸਮੰਤ [asmə̃t] *Skt* ਆ-ਸਮੰਤ. *adv* on all sides, all around. **2** with full ceremony, very properly.

ਆਸ਼ਯ [aṣəy] *n* an aim, object, intention. **2** a longing, wish.

ਆਸਰ [asər] *Skt* ਆਸ਼੍ਰਯ *n* a prop, basis, stay. **2** an asylum, a resort, refuge. "jɪh asər ɪa bhəvjəl tərṇa."–*bavən.* "ɪh asər purən bhəe kam." –*gəʊ m 5.*

ਆਸਰਮ [asrəm] See ਆਸ਼੍ਰਮ.

ਆਸਰਾ [asra] See ਆਸਰ.

ਆਸਵ [asəv] *Skt n* life breath. **2** a type of wine not extracted through distillation but prepared by fermentation, like somras and toddy.

ਆਸੜੀ [asṛi] *n* a hope, desire, an expectation. "nanək asṛi nɪbahɪ."–*var jet.*

ਆਸਾ [asa] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਾ *n* a desire to have, hope. "asa kərta jəgʊ mʊa."–*var guj 1 m 3.* **2** a

direction, side. "tum nahı avo təb ıt asa." –*NP.* "məgən mənɛ məhı cıtvəu asa nɛnhu tar tuhari."–*keda m 5.*
3 a musical measure in its own right, sung in the early morning. Guru Angad Dev started the daily routine of singing Asa di Var in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Arjan Dev added to it twenty four stanzas composed by the fourth Guru, one stanza to each balladic measure. Now it is daily sung in the gurdwaras. "gãı rəbabi asa var."–*GPS.*

In Sikh way of life, Asa is also sung in the course of evening prayer. In this measure, all notes are pure.[1] gãdhar measure may be added to Asa in descending but not in ascending tone. The descending tone of Asa comprises sa, re, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa, and ascending tone has re, sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa, in that order.[2]

Among the Rags in Guru Granth Sahib Asa is the fourth in order.[3] **4** aim, intention, purport. See ਆਸ਼ਯ. "tã babe us da asa jaṇıa." –*JSBB.* **5** *A* عصا a club, heavy stick. "asa hətth kıtab kəcch."–*BG.* "mənsa marı nıvarıhu asa."–*maru solhe m 5.* 'Killing or eradicating of desire is hope.'[4]

ਆਸਾਇ [asaı] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਯ *n* an object, a purport, meaning. "purən asaı."–*bıla m 5.*

ਆਸਾਇਸ [asaıs] See ਆਸਾਯਸ਼.

ਆਸਾਇਤੀ [asaıṭi] *adj* hopeful, expectant. **2** *A* آسیٔ *adj* grieving (woman). "asaıti as kı as puraiɛ."–*phunhe m 5.* 'Fulfil the hope of the sorrowful'.

[1]For various notes See ਸੁਰ and ਠਾਟ.

[2]In view of differences in different places, singers join Asa with rishabh and dhaivat soft also.

[3]Many writers have considered Asa as a subordinate sub-measure of Megh and the time of its rendition as sunrise.

[4]Muslim hermits also, like monks of Dandi sect, consider holding a club as their denominational sign.

ਆਸਾਈ [asai] *n* hope, expectation. "mən məhı cıtvəu ɛsi asai."–*asa m 5.*

ਆਸਾਸਹਿ [asas-hı] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. **2** See *P* آسائیدن. **3** to praise. **4** to raise, lift.

ਆਸਾਸਨ [asasən] *Skt* ਆਸ਼੍ਵਾਸਨ *n* an assurance, a consolation. **2** support, succour. "sıdh sadhək asas-hı."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* "chıə dərsən asasɛ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਆਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [asa sĩgh] a clerk of Guru Gobind Singh. Once, in order to help a poor Sikh, he sent a demand draft for Rs. 500 to another Sikh. That Sikh made the payment. When the demand draft was presented to the Guru, he enquired why it was sent without his order. Asa Singh got frightened and fled during the night, and sent the following couplet to the Guru:

"mukh kara mero kərɛ kərət nə pərupkar,
tıs ko mẽ phır kərõgi pəlṭa is dərbar."

This meant that the offence was of the clerk's pen which now says, 'if my face was not blackened for a good deed for another's good, then I would have in turn blackened the face of the clerk'. The Guru was pleased at Asa Singh's note and he called the latter back and reinstated him in the same job.

ਆਸਾਸੈ [asasɛ] See ਆਸਾਸਨ.

ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var] written at the end of Asa measure in Guru Granth Sahib, it is a composition in saloks and balladic stanzas, by Guru Nanak Dev, though it also includes a few saloks of Guru Angad Dev. Since olden times it is sung early in the morning. Guru Arjan Dev also included in it 24 stanzas of Guru Ram Das to correspond to each balladic stanza, and taught the Sikhs to sing them. See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ. "pəryo bhog jəb asavar."–*GPS.*

ਆਸਾਧ [asadh], **ਆਸਾਧਿਓ** [asadhıo] incurable. See ਅਸਾਧ. "dirəgh rog maıa asadhıo."–*gəu thıti m 5.*

ਆਸਾਨ [asan] *P* آسان *adj* easy.

ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ [asa nɪvas] See ਆਸ ਨਿਵਾਸ. "gʊru əmərdas asa nɪvas." -*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਆਸਾਬੰਧ [asabə̃dh], **ਆਸਾਬੰਧੁ** [asabə̃dhu] *adj* tied down because of hope; hopeful, expectant.

ਆਸਾਮ [asam] a country north east of Bengal and south of the Himalayas, mostly covered with forests, mines, rivers and streams. It was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. It was also known as Kamrup in the past.

ਆਸਾ ਮਨਸਾ [asa mənsa] hope and desire to acquire things. "asa mənsa dou bɪnasət." –*asa m 1.*

ਆਸਾਯਸ਼ [asayəṣ] *P* آسایش *n* comfort; a happy state; this word is derived from the root ਆਸੂਦਨ.

ਆਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt n* a severe downpour or shower; rain. **2** *Dg* clouds. **3** *A* آثار plural of ਅਸਰ, signs, indicators. **4** a trait. **5** breadth, width.

ਆਸਾਵਰੀ [asavri] This is a complete[1] musical measure, one of the ten arragements of musical notes or modulations of Indian music. It is sung for three hours of the day from the sunrise onward. It has three soft notes of gãdhar, dhɛvət and nɪṣad, the remaining being pure (See ਸਵਰ and ਠਾਟ) In asavari, dhɛvət is basic but gãdhar is only supporting, the remaining ones are all basic notes. During the ascent nɪṣad and gãdhar are not used but all notes are applicable during the descent; five notes sa, re, ma, pa and dha figure in the ascent but seven notes sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga and re are used in the descent. Owing to the difference of place and opinion among most musicologists, many have accepted asavari singing in bhɛrəv and bhɛrvi measures. In Guru Granth Sahib, asavri has been combined with asa measure also.

[1]Arohi has five and Avrohi seven tunes.

ਆਸਾ ਵਾਰ [asa var] See ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤ [asavə̃t] *Skt* आशावत् *adj* hopeful, desirous.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤੀ [asavə̃ti] See ਆਸਾਵੰਤ. "asavə̃ti as gʊsai, puriɛ."–*var jɛt.*

ਆਸਾੜ [asaṛ] *Skt* ਆਸਾਢ *n* the month of Harh. See ਅਖਾੜ. "asaṛ suhə̃da tɪsu lagɛ jɪsu mənɪ hərɪcərəṇ nɪvasu."–*majh baramaha.*

ਆਸਾੜਾ [asaṛa] See ਅਸਾੜਾ.

ਆਸਾੜਿ [asaṛɪ] during the month of Harh.

ਆਸਾੜੁ [asaṛu] See ਅਖਾੜ and ਆਸਾੜ.

ਆਸਿਖ [asɪkh], **ਆਸਿਖਾ** [asɪkha] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ *n* a blessing, benediction.

ਆਸੀ [asi] *A* عاصی *adj* who sins, or is an evil doer, or a criminal.

ਆਸੀਸ [asis] See ਆਸਿਖ. "puta, mata ki asis." –*guj m 5.*

ਆਸੀਨ [asin] *Skt adj* sitting, seated. "səgəl mənorəth purən asina."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** situated.

ਆਸੀਨਾ [asina] See ਆਸੀਨ.

ਆਸੀਰ [asir] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ a blessing. **2** See ਅਸੀਰ.

ਆਸੀਰਵਚਨ [asirvəcən], **ਆਸੀਰਵਾਦ** [asirvad] *Skt n* a blessing, benediction. See ਆਸਿਖ.

ਆਸੁ [asu] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ੁ *adv* at once, promptly. "asu hi tichən lɛ osɪ ṣri hərɪ."–*krɪsən.* **2** See ਅਸੁ.

ਆਂਸੁ [ãsu] *n* a tear, tears.

ਆਸੁਗ [asug] *adj* quick-footed. **2** *n* wind. **3** an arrow. **4** light.

ਆਸੁਤੋਖ [asutokh] *Skt* ਆਸ਼ੁਤੋਸ਼ *adj* easy to please. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **3** Shiv according to the Purans.

ਆਸ਼ੁਫ਼ਤਹ [aṣuftəh] *P* آشفته *adj* upset, perplexed. Its root is ਆਸ਼ੁਫਤਨ.

ਆਸ਼ੁਫ਼ਤਨ [aṣuftən] *P* آشفتن *v* to be distraught, bewildered or deeply agitated.

ਆਸੁਰ [asur], **ਆਸੁਰੀ** [asuri] *adj* concerning a demon, of a demon. **2** *n* an ogress, a giantess. "suri asuri kĩnri rijh rəhɪt purnarɪ."–*cərɪtr 2.* **3** See ਅਸੁਰੀ 2.

ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਤਿ [asuri sə̃pətɪ], **ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਦਾ** [asuri sə̃pəda] *Skt* आसुरी सम्पत् *n* wealth or glory earned

through demonic means. **2** excess of foul actions like lust, anger, etc.

ਆਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] king of demons. See ਅਸੁਰੇਸ. "asures kopa hãkari."–*cãḍi 2.*

ਆਸੁ [asu] soon, quickly, See ਆਸੁ 1. "gəmən təyar bhəe kəyõ asu."–*NP.*

ਆਂਸੁ [ãsu] *n* tears.

ਆਸੁਣੀ [asuṇi] *n* hope, desire, wish. "vətɪ asuṇi bãnɪ."–*s fərid.* 'having tied the luggage of countless hopes'. **2** *adj* an unrealizable hope.

ਆਸੁਦਨ [asudən] *P* آسودن *v* to be comfortable, be prosperous.

ਆਸੁਦਾ [asuda] *P* آسوده *adj* in comfort, prosperous. **2** happy. **3** living in comfort. "gəj baji asude kərkɛ."–*GPS.*

ਆਸੇਬ [aseb] *P* آسیب *n* a distress, suffering. **2** a shock, trauma, blow. **3** the shadow of an evil spirit; its entry in the body or the mind.

ਆਸੈ [asɛ] See ਆਸਯ.

ਆਸੋਕ [asok] See ਅਸੋਕ. **2** ਆ (from all sides), ਸੋਕ (grief); excessive sadness.

ਆਸੌਨ [asɔn] an unlucky omen. See ਸੌਨ.

ਆਸੰਕਾ [asãka] *Skt* आशङ्का *n* a doubt, worry, suspicion. **2** fear, dread.

ਆਸੰਜਨ [asãjən] *Skt* आसञ्जन *n* binding and connecting. **2** hanging, suspending. See ਸੰਜ and ਸੰਜਨ.

ਆਸੰਨ [asãn] *Skt* आसन्न *adj* sitting near. **2** *adv* near, close by.

ਆਸੰਭਉ [asãbhəʊ] *adj* who has not been born, birthless. "asãbhəʊ ʊdvɪəʊ."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* 'The birthless has appeared.' **2** See ਅਸੰਭਵ.

ਆਸ਼੍ਚਰਜ [aşcərəy] See ਅਚਰਜ.

ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕ [astɪk], **ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕਤਾ** [astɪkta] See ਆਸਤਿਕ and ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ.

ਆਸ੍ਤੀਕ [astik] See ਆਸਤੀਕ.

ਆਸ੍ਯ [asy] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮ [asrəm] *Skt* आश्रम *n* a place to live, residence. "cərən kəməl guru asrəm dia."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** four stages of life according to Hinduism: brəhmchərəy, grɪhəsth, vanprəsth and sənyas. "car vərən car asrəm həhɪ, jo hərɪ dhɪavɛ so pərdhanʊ."–*gõḍ m 4.* See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ੍ਰਮ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮਾਈ [asrmai] See ਆਸ੍ਰਾਵ. "kəməl bɪgsɛ mədhʊ asrmai."–*sri m 5.* 'Lotus blooms and honey drips.'

ਆਸ੍ਰਮੀ [asrəmi] *adj* who lives in a hermitage. **2** who lives through the four-stages of life.

ਆਸ੍ਰਯ [asrəy] See ਆਸਰ. "tət asrəyã nanək."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਵ [asrav] *Skt n* flow, current. **2** *n* a dripping, falling in drops.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਛ [asrɪch], **ਆਸ੍ਰਿਤ** [asrɪt] *Skt* आश्रित *adj* staying on support, dependent. **2** *n* a servant, an attendant.

ਆਸ੍ਰੈ [asrɛ] ਆਸ੍ਰਯ. See ਆਸਰ.

ਆਸ੍ਵਾਸਨ [asvasən] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. "asvasən yʊt sikh ʊcar."–*GPS.*

ਆਸ੍ਵਾਦ [asvad], **ਆਸ੍ਵਾਦਨ** [asvadən] *n* savour, taste. **2** tasting, sucking, relishing.

ਆਹ [ah] *v* is. "jɪn kəʊ dhʊrɪ lɪkhɪa ah."–*gəʊ var 1 m 4.* **2** *n* a desire, an inclination, wish. "jogi jəti sɪdh hərɪ ahɛ."–*gəʊ m 5.* **3** *part* a word indicating grief and surprise, ah. **4** *pron* this, that.

ਆਹਟ [ahəṭ] *Pkt* a noise caused by someone's arrival, sound of footsteps. **2** a battlefield. "aṭh pəhɪr ahəṭ bɪkhɛ juddh bhəyo bɪkrar."–*cərɪtr 97.*

ਆਹਣ [ahəṇ] *n* locust. See ਆਹਨ 1.

ਆਹਤ [ahət] *adj* injured, wounded, beaten up. See ਅਨਾਹਤ.

ਆਹਨ [ahən] See ਆਹਣ. "ahən mənɪ̃d brɪ̃d ae dəl."–*GPS.* **2** *P* آہن *n* iron, steel. **3** a sword.

ਆਹਨਗਰ [ahəngər] *n* an ironsmith, blacksmith.

ਆਹਨੀ [əhni] *adj* made of iron. See ਆਹਨ.

ਆਹਮ [ahəm] See ਅਹਮ. **2** See ਆਹਵ.

ਆਹਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ [ahmo samṇe] See ਆਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ. "ae ahmo samṇe bheṛ pɪa kərara."–*jãgnama.*

ਆਹਰ [ahər] *n* an impulse to be active, effort. **2** an endeavour, attempt. "sevək kɛ ṭhakur hi ka ahər jiu."–*majh m 5.* "ahər səbhɪ kərda phɪrɛ ahəru ɪku nə hoɪ."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **3** *Skt* a sigh, deep breath indicating grief. **4** *adj* who collects.

ਆਹਰਣ [ahərəṇ] *Skt n* snatching. **2** stealing. **3** taking away. *Pkt* ਆਹਰੇ.

ਆਹਰਮਨ [ahərmən] See ਅਹਰਮਨ.

ਆਹਰਿ [ahərɪ] with zeal. "ja ahərɪ hərɪ jiu pərɪa."–sodər. 'whereas the Almighty is exerting zealously.'

ਆਹਰੀ [ahri] *adj* energetic, vigorous.

ਆਹਰੁ [ahəru] See ਆਹਰ.

ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆ [ahlu valia] See ਆਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ. **2** *adj* connected with Ahluvalia misl. **3** belonging to the house of Sadda Singh. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ahlu valiā di mɪsəl] Sadda Singh of Ahlu village, 5 kos east of Lahore, was a celebrated prosperous Sikh. He established the Ahluvalia house. In his family was born Jassa Singh in 1718 AD whom Navab Kapur Singh brought up as a son. Mata Sundari blessed him and bestowed upon him the mace of Guru Hargobind (which is now in Akal Bunga). The misl grew a lot under Jassa Singh as a confederate branch of the rising Sikh power. First of all it was he who conquered Lahore, founded the Khalsa state and issued his own currency. Now Kapurthala state belongs to this misl. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ and ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਆਹਵ [ahəv] *Skt n* a battle, war. **2** fire oblation. **3** a challenge or call to battle, shout.

ਆਹਾ [aha] *v* is. "hərɪ sātjəna pəhɪ aha."–*dev m 5.* **2** was. (past tense of ਹੈ). "təlvāḍi vɪc vəsda aha."–*JSBB.* **3** *part* a word indicating surprise and grief. oh! vah!

ਆਹਾਰ [ahar], ਆਹਾਰੁ [aharu] *n* See ਅਹਾਰ. "jia ka aharu jiə."–*var ram 1 m 2.* "det səgəl ahare jiu."–*majh m 5.* '(God)'.

ਆਹਾੜਾ [ahaṛa] *adj* thoroughly estimated or measured. "əgəm əgocər beə̃t ətola, hɛ nahi kɪchu ahaṛa."–*maru solhe m 5.* 'There is nothing which has not been measured by the Almighty'.

ਆਹਿ [ahɪ] *v* is. "sadhusə̃gətɪ bɛkũṭhɛ ahɪ." –*gəu kəbir.* "jəlɪ thəlɪ rəmaia ahɪo."–*sor m 5.* See ਆਹ. **2** *adv* having desired (ah). "nanək ahɪ sərəṇɪ prəbhu aɪo."–*asa m 5.*

ਆਹਿਓ [ahɪo], ਆਹਿਆ [ahɪa] *adj* desired, wanted, needed. "ahɪo tumra dhora."–*guj m 5.* "eko suami ahɪa jiu."–*majh m 5.* **2** See ਆਹਿ. **3** ਅਹੈ. is. "jət kət pekhəu ahɪo."–*kan m 5.*

ਆਹਿਸਤਾ [ahɪsta] *P* آہستہ *adv* slowly, gradually.

ਆਹੀ [ahi] is. See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. "punərpɪ jənəm nə ahi."–*gəu m 3.* "nanək ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ ahɪ." –*asa m 5.* **2** desired, wanted (for feminine object) "mɛ ahi oṛ tuhari."–*gəu majh m 5.* **3** may want, may need. "jɪs sə̃g lage praṇ tɪsɛ kəu ahiɛ."–*phunhe m 5.* **4** *S* is. **5** a hardship, calamity.

ਆਹੀਐ [ahiɛ] let us desire, let us seek. See ਆਹਿ and ਆਹੀ.

ਆਹੁ [ahu] See ਆਹ. **2** short form of ਆਹੂਤ. (called, summoned)

ਆਹੁਕ [ahuk] See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ.

ਆਹੁਟ [ahuṭ], ਆਹੁਡ [ahuḍ] *Dg n* a battle, war. **2** tiredness, fatigue.

ਆਹੁਤਿ [ahutɪ] *Skt n* calling (invoking) god. **2** an oblation to gods, pouring purified butter in fire by addressing the deity. **3** fire, sacrifice, material needed for this ritual.

ਆਹੁਰਨਾ [ahurna], ਆਹੁੜਨਾ [ahuṛna] *v* to bend, spring at, pounce at. "ahure jə̃g."–*ramav.*

ਆਹੂ [ahu] *P* آہو *n* a deer, buck. "dā̃dan dur ahu cəşəm."–*səloh.* 'teeth like jewels and eyes like those of a deer.' **2** an appeal.

3 asthma. 4 *Skt* a summoner. 5 the summoned.

ਆਹੂ ਖ਼ੁਤਨ [ahu xutən] deer of Khutan (in China). See ਖ਼ੁਤਨ.

ਆਹੂਤ [ahut] *Skt adj* was called, was summoned; sent for. "gəyo beg kalu ahuta." –*NP.*

ਆਹੇ [ahe] See ਆਹ, ਆਹਾ and ਆਹਿ. "hɛ hosi ahɛ."–*maru m 5.* 'is, shall be and was.' "nanək sərəṇɪ ahe."–*asa m 5.*

ਆਹੈ [ahɛ] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. "jogi jəti sɪdh hərɪ ahɛ."–*gəu m 5.* 'Jogis desire to realise God'.

ਆਹੋ [aho] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਾ. "tũ aho kerhe kãm."–*s fərid.* 2 *part* yes; that is right. 3 or, else. 4 otherwise.

ਆਹੰਗ [ahãg] *P* آہنگ *n* a desire. 2 a resolve, an aim. 3 time, occasion. 4 a prelude to singing.

ਆਹ੍ਵਾਨ [ahvan] *Skt n* a call, summon, invitation. 2 an invitation letter. 3 a name. 4 an edict.

ਆਕ [ak] *n* ਅਰਕ a wild plant, calotrosis procine. "dhən jobən ak ki chaɪa."–*dhəna chãt m 1.* 2 *P* آک a trouble, a conflict. 3 a vice, fault, demerit. 4 *A* عاق *adj* disloyal. 5 disobedient.

ਆਂਕ [ãk] See ਅੰਕ. 2 *S* a weight; 1/16th of a seer, a Chhatank. 3 an anna, a coin, 1/16th of a rupee.

ਆਂਕਸ [ãkəs] *P* آں کس *pron* that person, that man.

ਆਕਟਰਲੋਨੀ [akṭərloni] Sir David Ochterloney, son of a noble American. He came to India and made himself prominent with his bravery and prudence. He was a general in the Bengal army. In October 1804 AD, he allied himself with general Lake and drove out Jasvant Rao Holkar from Delhi. The British appointed him to oversee British-Sikh relations, and on several occasions he entered into correspondence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812, he was Maharaja's guest at Lahore. He died at Meerut on 15 July 1825 at the age of 68 years.

ਆਕਥ [akəth] See ਅਕਥ. "nanək akəth ki kətha sunae."–*maru m 1.*

ਆਕ਼ਬਤ [akbət] *A* عاقبت *n* the next world, the hereafter. 2 the end, finis. See ਅਕਬ.

ਆਕਰ [akər] See ਆਕੜ. 2 *Skt n* a mine. 3 treasure. 4 a store, stock. 5 a caste, class. 6 *adj* good, superior. 7 more, excessive.

ਆਕਰਖ [akərəkh] *Skt* ਆਕਰ੍ਸ਼ *n* a sense organ. 2 a test, touchstone. 3 a magnet. 4 attraction. "jəb akərəkh kərət ho kəb-hũ, tum mɛ mɪlət dehdhər səbh-hũ."–*cɔpəi.* "ciṭi sas akərəkhte."–*səhəs m 5.* "jəha trɪkha mən tujhu akərəkhɛ."–*sukhməni.*

ਆਕਰਖਣ [akərkhəṇ] *Skt* ਆਕਰ੍ਸ਼ਣ *n* attraction, pull. 2 act of ploughing.

ਆਕਲ [akəl] *Skt* ਆਕੁਲ *adj* perplexed, confounded. "həu akəl bɪkəl bhəi bɪn dekhe."–*bɪla ə m 4.* 2 *A* عاقل *adj* wise, intelligent. "kɪ akəl əlamɛ."–*japu.* 3 a carpenter Sikh of village Vadeghar who was the maternal grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand. "akəl kəhẽ tahɪ ko namu, mən me gurumət ko vɪsramu."–*GPS.* See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 4 a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur.

ਆਂਕਲ [ãkəl] *Dg n* a branded and cauterized bull set free, a stud bull.

ਆਕੜ [akəṛ] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 rigidity. 3 a village seven kos north of Patiala in Sirhind tehsil and under Musepur police station visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. There is only one platform and no building where the Guru stayed. The priest is a Nirmala Sikh. It is two miles north of Kauli railway station.

ਆਕਾ [aka] *T* آقا *n* a master, an owner.

ਆਕਾਸ [akas] See ਅਕਾਸ. 2 all-pervasive God. 3 space, the sky, paradise, heavenly spheres. "trɛ guṇ mohe mohɪa akas."–*asa m 5.* 4 the sun, the moon, and other planets which emit light or shine. See ਗਗਨ ਆਕਾਸ. 5 pride, conceit. "upərɪ cərəṇ təlɛ akas."–*ram m 5.* 'Humility is superior to pride'.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਕੁਸੁਮ [akaṣ kʊsʊm] *n* a flower of the sky. **2** impossibility, improbability.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਗੰਗਾ [akaṣ gãga] *n* a celestial river, named mãdakɪni mentioned in Purans which flows in the sky. In Punjabi it is known as 'bachelors' road.' a galaxy called the Milky Way. *P* کہکشاں.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਚਰ [akaṣ cər] *n* birds. **2** an arrow. –*sənama.* **3** a god. **4** a star, planet. **5** an aircraft, a balloon, etc. **6** *adj* who wanders in the sky.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਣੀ [akaṣ baṇi] *n* a celestial utterance. **2** according to Sikhism, a divinely inspired idea or speech of a spiritually awakened person.

ਆਕਾਸਿ [akasɪ] in the sky. See ਆਭਾਣ.

ਆਕਾਸੀ [akasi] *adj* concerning the sky; celestial, heavenly.

ਆਕਾਸੁ [akasʊ] See ਆਕਾਸ.

ਆਕਾਂਛਾ [akãkṣa], **ਆਕਾਂਖਿਆ** [akãkhɪa], **ਆਕਾਂਖਯਾ** [əkãkhya] *Skt* आकांक्षा *n* a desire, wish. **2** the need of one word for expressing the meaning of another word, as for example in the phrase "Read this lesson", the lesson is the need of reading or in "Go there", there or that place is the need (akãksa) of going.

ਆਕਾਰ [akar] *Skt n* a form, structure, semblance, "hʊkmi hovənɪ akar."–*jəpʊ.* **2** stature, bulk, figure. **3** composition, construction. **4** a mark, sign.

ਆਕਾਰ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [akar cɪtr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 3.

ਆਕਾਰੁ [akarʊ] *adj* having a shape, form or figure. "soi gʊpət soi akarʊ."–*asa m 5.* **2** *n* a form, shape.

ਆਂਕਿ [ãkɪ] *P* آنکہ *pron* that, which, he, who.

ਆਕਿਲ [akɪl] See ਆਕਲ.

ਆਕਿਲ ਦਾਸ [akɪl das] a priest of the Hindali sect who assisted Lahore officials to apprehend many Sikhs.

ਆਕੀ [aki] *A* عاقی *adj* defiant, rebellious. "aki mərhɪ əphari."–*maru m 1.*

ਆਕੁੰਚਨ [akũcən] *Skt* आकुञ्चन *n* contraction, shrivelling, shrinkage, constriction. See ਕੁੰਚਨ.

ਆਕੁਲ [akʊl] *Skt adj* diffused, pervasive. "rəməia akʊl ri bai."–*guj namdev.* **2** ਅ-ਕੁਲ, without a pedigree or lineage. **3** without birth. "əmər hoɪ səd akʊl rəhɛ."–*prəbha namdev.* **4** *n* God. "akʊl kɛ ghərɪ jaʊge."–*ram namdev.* **5** perplexed, confounded. "ṣokakʊl rodən ko kina."–*GPS.*

ਆਕ੍ਰਮਣ [akrəməṇ] *Skt n* an attack, assault. **2** crossing the limit.

ਆਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [akrãt] *Skt adj* surrounded. **2** spread, expansive. **3** assaulted, attacked. **4** helpless. "jəb hot dhərənɪ bharakrãt."–rudr. 'helpless under pressure'. See ਭਾਰਾਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ.

ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akrɪtɪ] *Skt* आकृति *n* a shape, form. **2** stature, structure. **3** an idol, image.

ਆਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ [akṣep] *Skt* आक्षेप *n* the act of throwing. **2** a taint blemish, stigma. **3** a literal figure of meaning (irony) having self-abuse in the utterance.

Example:

"kəbir roṛa hoɪrəhʊ baṭ ka təjɪ mən ka əbhɪmanʊ, ɛsa koi dasʊ hoɪ tahɪ mɪlɛ bhəgvanʊ. kəbir roṛa hua tə kɪa bhəɪa? pãthi kəʊ dʊkhʊ deɪ, ɛsa tera dasʊ hɛ jɪʊ dhərni məhɪ kheh. kəbir, kheh hui təʊ kɪa bhəɪa? jɔ ʊḍɪ lagɛ ãg, hərɪjənʊ ɛsa cahiɛ jɪʊ pani sərbãg. kəbir, pani hua tə kɪa bhəɪa? sira tata hoɪ, hərɪjənʊ ɛsa cahiɛ jɛsa hərɪ hi hoɪ." –*s kəbir.*

(b) a second form of Akshep or irony is where utterance appears legally sound, but is intended to reject the ideas;

Example:

"bhãg phim mədɪra chəko rəho məst dɪn rat, ɪn sevən te turət hi nər vɪdeh hvɛjat."

4 an irony, a sarcasm, sneer.

ਆਖ [akh] See ਆਂਖ. **2** See ਆਖਿ. **3** See ਆਖਣਾ.

ਆਂਖ [ãkh] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਸ਼ਿ. *n* an eye. "təb te kou ãkh

tere nahĩ anyo."–ramav.

ਆਖਣ [akhəṇ], **ਆਖਣਾ** [akhṇa] *v* to say, speak, tell. "akhəṇ vala kɪa vecara."–*asa m 1.*

ਆਖਣਿ [akhəṇɪ] *n* something said or spoken of. "akhəṇɪ akhɛ bəke səbhukoɪ."–*asa m 3.* **2** *n* a statement explanation. "akhəṇɪ əukha saca nau."–*sodər.*

ਆਖਣੁ [akhəṇu] *v* to say, utter, speak, tell. "akhəṇu suṇna teri baṇi."–*bhɛr m 1.* **2** *n* a speech, an utterance.

ਆਖਤਾ [axta] *P* آختہ *adj* castrated, sterilised. axtən means to pull, axta thus means whose testicles have been castrated.

ਆਖਨ [akhən] See ਆਖਣ. **2** *adv* every moment, always.

ਆਖਯ [akhəy] *Skt* ਆਖ੍ਯਾ *n* a name. "bhəvbhə̃dhən ke am ko akhəy bhekhəj car."–*NP.* 'The four characters of the name Vahguru are a medicine against the disease of worldly bondage'.

ਆਖਰ [akhər] *Skt* ਅਛਰ a letter of the alphabet, a character. "kine ram nam ɪk akhər." –*sukhməni.* **2** *A* آخر *adj* last, ultimate. **3** *n* the end, a finis. **4** a result, consequence, outcome.

ਆਖਾਉਣਾ [akhauṇa] *v* to be called, named or described. "pə̃ḍɪt akhae bəhuti rahĩ."–*var ram 2, m 5.*

ਆਖਾਣ [akhaṇ] *Skt* ਆਖ੍ਯਾਨ *n* a tale, story. **2** a description, explication.

ਆਖਾਰ ਮੰਡਲੀ [akhar mə̃ḍli] *n* a theatre, stage. "akhar mə̃ḍli dhərəṇɪ səbai."–*ram m 5.* **2** a group of actors.

ਆਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ. "rasɪ̣mə̃ḍəl kino akhara."–*suhi pəṛtal m 5.*

ਆਖਾੜ [akhaṛ] *Skt* ਆਸਾਢ. *n* Harh, a summer month in which occurs the full moon in the mansion of purabakhara.

ਆਖਾੜਾ [akhaṛa] See ਅਖਾੜਾ. "rəcənu kina ɪku akhaṛa."–*maru solhe m 5.* "gurumәti səbhɪ rəs bhogda vəḍa akhaṛa."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਆਖਿ [akhɪ] *n* mouth, which is used to utter everything. "akhəṇu akhɪ nə rəjɪa."–*var majh m 2.* **2** *adj* mentionable, utterable, fit to be talked about. "akhɪ nə japɛ akhɪ.."–*var sar m 1.* 'The mentionable one (God) is not visible to the eye'. **3** *n* an eye. See Example 2. **4** *adv* having said. "mə̃da kɪsɛ nə akhɪ jhəgṛa pavṇa."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 1.* **5** See ਆਖ੍ਯ.

ਆਖਿਰ [akhɪr] at last, in the end. See ਆਖਰ 2. "akhɪr bɪəphtəm."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.*

ਆਖੀ [akhi] See ਆਖਣ. **2** *n* an eye. **3** with or by means of eyes. "dekhɪa gurmukhɪ akhi." -*var sri m 4.* "gurmukh hovɛ tə akhi sujhɛ." --*maru solhe m 3.*

ਆਖੀਫੋਰ [akhiphor] *n* a wink, a moment, an instant.

ਆਖੀਫੋਰਿ [akhiphorɪ] *adv* in an instant, instantly. "udhərsɪ akhiphorɪ."–*guj m 5.*

ਆਖੀਰ [akhir] See ਅਖੀਰ.

ਆਖੁ [akhu] *Skt* *n* a digging animal. **2** a rat, mouse. **3** a mole, porcupine, etc.

ਆਖੁੜਨਾ [akhuṛna] See ਔਖੜਨਾ.

ਆਖੂ [akhu], **ਆਖੂੰ** [akhũ] *adj* who says. **2** fit for saying, mentionable. "akhũ akhã səda səda."–*var sar m 1.* **3** See ਆਖੁ.

ਆਖੁਟ [akhuṭ], **ਆਖੁਟਾ** [akhuṭa] See ਅਖੁਟ. "bəhut khəjane merɛ palɛ pərɪa əmol lal akhuṭa." –*sar m 5.*

ਆਖੇਟ [akheṭ], **ਆਖੇਟਕ** [akheṭək] *Skt n* hunting, game, chase.

ਆਖੇਟੀ [akheṭi] *Skt* आखेटिन् *adj* who hunts; who chases wild animals.

ਆਖੇਪ [akhep] See ਆਛੇਪ.

ਆਖੇਰ [akher], **ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akher bɪrətɪ], **ਆਖੇੜ** [akheṛ], **ਆਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akheṛ bɪrətɪ] See ਆਖੇਟ. *n* hunting as a means of livelihood or profession. **2** interest in or practice of hunting. "akher bɪrətɪ bahərɪ aɪo dhaɪ."–*bhɛr m 5.* "akheṛ bɪrətɪ rajən ki lila."–*gəu m 5.*

ਆਖੈ [akhɛ] name. See ਆਖ੍ਯ. "nanək akhɛ guru

ko kəhe."–*var ram 1 m 1.* and "vajɛ pəvəṇu akhɛ səbh jaɪ."–*dhəna m 1.* 'The airstream striking (the throat and the palate) reminds of Him.'

ਆਖੰਡਲ [akhə̃ḍəl] See ਅਖੰਡਲ 2.

ਆਖਯ [akhy] *Skt* ਆਖਯਾ a name, noun. **2** good reputation, prestige, renown.

ਆਖਯਰ [akhyər] a letter, a character. See ਅਖਰ. "kine ram nam ɪk akhyər."–*sukhməni.*

ਆਖਯਾ [akhya] See ਆਖਯ.

ਆਖਯਾਇਕਾ [akhyaɪka] *Skt* ਆਖਯਾਯਿਕਾ. *n* a story, tale, fable.

ਆਖਯਾਨ [akhyan] *Skt n* a story, tale. **2** history, chronicle.

ਆਖੂੰਦ [axvũd] See ਅਖੂੰਦ.

ਆਗ [ag] *n* sugarcane; the top portion of certain tall grasses like sorghum etc. **2** fire, "ag ləgəu tɪh dhəulhərɪ jɪh nahi hərɪ ko nau."–*s kəbir.* **3** an order, command. See ਆਗਿ. **4** *adv* in front, ahead. "pɔn ke gɔn te ag cəlyo."–*krɪsən.* **5** *Skt n* a crime, sin.

ਆਗਸਤ [agəsət] See ਅਗਸਤ. **2** *Skt* ਆਗਸ੍ਤ੍ਯ *adj* connected with the sage Agast. **3** of Agastya's sub-caste. **4** *n* the southern direction.

ਆਗਹ [agəh] *Skt* ਆਗ੍ਰਹ *n* persistence, obstinacy. **2** *adv* forward, in front. **3** *adj* second, other. "dos det agəh kəu õdha."–*bavən.*

ਆਗਜ [agəj] See ਆਗਾਜ. **2** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ *n* elder brother. **3** a principal officer, leader. **4** Brahman.

ਆਗਤ [agət] *Skt adj* arrived. **2** *n* a guest.

ਆਗਨ [agən] See ਅਗਨਿ. **2** See ਅਗਣਿਤ. **3** See ਆਂਗਨ.

ਆਂਗਨ [ãgən] *Skt* अङ्गण a compound, courtyard.

ਆਗਨਤ [agənət], **ਆਗਨਤਾ** [agənta] *adj* countless, innumerable. "parbrəhəm ɛso agənta."–*bavən.*

ਆਗਨਿ [əgənɪ], **ਆਂਗਨਿ** [ãgənɪ] in the courtyard. "sobha merɛ agənɪ."–*bɪla m 5.* "agənɪ sukh basna."–*phunhe m 5.* 'living comfortably in the compound'. "ghərɪ ãgənɪ nə sukhai."–*sri beṇi.* **2** See ਅਗਨਿ.

ਆਗਨੇਤਾ [agəneta] countless. See ਆਗਨਤ. **2** a fire-carrier.

ਆਗਮ [agəm] *Skt n* arrival, coming. "mən cau bhəɪa prəbhu agəm suṇɪa."–*ənə̄du.* **2** future. "əgua jənu agəm kanh jənae."–*krɪsən.* **3** Ved. **4** Shastar. **5** Tantar Shastar, book of charms and mystical formulae which has seven parts: creation, dissolution, worship of gods, practice of mystical formulae, performance of sacrifices and repetition of the name of some deity with a definite aim and contemplation. "agəm nɪgəm kəhe jənu nanək səb dekhɛ loku səbaɪa."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਆਗਮਨ [agəmən] *Skt n* arrival, advent. **2** profit, gain.

ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapai], **ਆਗਮਾਪਾਯੀ** [agəmapayi] *Skt* आगमापायिन् *adj* who comes and goes, visitor. **2** subject or liable to birth and death or to growth and decay, transient, impermanent.

ਆਗ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ag yə̃tər] *Dg* a fire-arm, weapon like a gun, musket, etc.

ਆਗਰ [agər] *n* a mine, quarry. See ਰਤਨਾਗਰ. **2** ਅਗ੍ਰ *adv* before, at first, earlier. "səbəd tərə̄g prəgəṭət dɪn agər."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'A wave of recitation appears before daybreak.' **3** ਅਗ੍ਰਜ *adj* a headman, chief, "carɪ cərən kəh-hɪ bəhu agər."–*gəu kəbir.* **4** *Skt n* night of the new moon, moonless night.

ਆਗਰਾ [agra] Agra, a city on the bank of Yamuna in United Provinces. Sikandar Lodhi first made it his capital and built Badalgarh fort on the bank of Yamuna. Later at a cost of Rs. 36 lacs, emperor Akbar got built a grand and strong fort at the same site through Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan.

Akbar greatly added to its prosperity and renamed it Akbarabad. See ਅਕਬਰ and ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ.

In and around the Maithan sector of this city are gurdwaras dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and also a gurdwara of Guru Gobind

Singh. According to Guru Partap Suray, Guru Hargobind also came here with emperor Jahangir.

ਆਗਲ [agəl] *adj* foremost, leading, chief. **2** excessive, abundant. "sukh mãgət dukh agəl hoɪ."–*gəu ə m 1.* **3** *adv* in front, ahead. **4** *n* the next world, hereafter. "bəhut sɪaṇəp agəl bhara."–*gəu m 5.*

ਆਗਲੜਾ [agləṛa] *adj* of the past, former. "maɪa moh mənɪ agləṛa praṇi."–*sri trɪlocən.*

ਆਗਲੜੇ [agləṛe] plural of ਆਗਲੜਾ. **2** *adv* in front, face to face, "tɪnɪ agləṛe mɛ rəhɪṇ nə jaɪ." –*sri trɪlocən.*

ਆਗਵਨ [əgvən] See ਆਗਮਨ.

ਆਗ ਵਮਨੀ [agvəmni] *n* a gun or musket (which pukes fire)–*sənama.*

ਆਗਾ [aga] *n* the front part, front side. **2** a forehead. **3** a chest. **4** *Skt adj* near, closely-related. **5** future. **6** the hereafter "aga əpən sudharən karən."–*GPS.* **7** the result, effect, outcome. **8** *T* ﺁﻏﺎ a transform of ਆਕ਼ਾ, a master, owner.

ਆਗਾਸ [agas], ਆਗਾਸੁ [agasu] See ਆਕਾਸ. "ləkh agasa agas."–*jəpu.*

ਆਗਾਹ [agah] *adj* bottomless. **2** *P* ﺁﮔﺎﻩ informed, knowing, privy. "gərəb jɪna vəḍɪaia dhən jobən agah."–*s fərid.*

ਆਗਾਹਾ [agaha] towards the front, to the future. "agaha ku trãgh pɪcha pher nə muhəḍṛa." –*maru var 2, m 5.*

ਆਗਾਹੀ [agahi] *P* ﺁﮔﺎﻫﯽ *n* knowledge, acquaintance, vigilance.

ਆਗਾਜ [agaj], ਆਗਾਜਾ [agaja] *P* ﺁﻏﺎﺯ *n* a beginning. **2** the origin. "jɪhva dhunɪ agaja."–*ram m 5.*

ਆਗਾਮੀ [agami] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* coming. **2** future.

ਆਗਾਰ [agar] *Skt n* a home, residence. **2** a store. **3** a treasury.

ਆਗਿ [agɪ] fire. "agɪ ləgaɪ mãdər məhɪ sovhɪ."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command. See ਆਗਿਜ. **3** ignorance. "səbədɪ nɪvari agɪ jotɪ di paiɛ."–*suhi ə m 1.*

ਆਗਿਓ [agɪo], ਆਗਿਆ [agɪa] *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command, "man gobɪ̃dɛ agɪo."–*gəu m 5.* "agɪa manɪ bhəgətɪ hoɪ tumari."–*asa m 5.*

ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ [agɪakari] *Skt* आज्ञाकारिन् *adj* obedient. "agɪakari səda suhagəṇɪ."–*var suhi m 3.*

ਆਂਗਿਰਸ [ãgɪrəs] आङ्गिरस *adj* belonging to the clan of sage Angira. **2** *n* Vrihaspati, the teacher of gods.

ਆਗੀ [agi] *n* fire. "dekhɪ nɪvarɪa jəl məhɪ agi."–*prəbha ə m 1.* 'absorbed dark traits in the qualities of goodness'.

ਆਂਗੁਰੀ [ãguri] *Skt* अङ्गुली *n* a finger.

ਆਗੂ [agu] *adj* a leader. **2** a guide. "ãdha agu je thiɛ kɪu padhəru jaṇɛ."–*suhi chãt m 1.* **3** *Skt n* a vow, solemn declaration, commitment.

ਆਗੇ [age], ਆਗੈ [agɛ] *adv* in front. **2** after this. "agɛ gham pɪchɛ rutɪ jaḍa."–*tukha barəhmaha m 1.* **3** future. "agɛ dəyu pachɛ naraɪṇu."–*bhɛr m 5.* 'In between the future and the past is the eternal.'

ਆਗੈ ਪਾਛੈ [agɛ pachɛ] *adv* before and behind. **2** in this world and the next. "agɛ pachɛ mãdi soɪ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਆਗੰਜ [agə̃j] See ਅਗੰਜ.

ਆਗੰਜਤ [agə̃jət] *adj* free from destruction, indestructible, immortal. "agə̃jət paga."–*ram var 2 m 5.*

ਆਗੰਤੁਕ [agə̃tuk] *Skt adj* (one) who comes. **2** *n* a visitor, guest.

ਆਗਯਾ [agya] See ਆਗਿਆ.

ਆਗਯਾਕਾਰੀ [agyakari], ਆਗਯਾਪਾਲਕ [agyapalək] See ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ.

ਆਗਿਜ [agyɪ] with or by order. "mɛ sukh paɪo guragyɪ."–*jɛt m 5.*

ਆਂਗ੍ਰਹ [agrəh] *Skt n* obduracy, obstinacy. **2** perseverance, persistence. **3** a shelter, place, abode. **4** grace, kindness. **5** an arrest; a grasp. **6** an attack, invasion.

ਆਗ੍ਰਹੀ [agrəhi] *Skt* आग्रहिन् *adj* obstinate, obdurate. See ਆਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਆਘ [agh] See ਅਘ. **2** *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਘ *n* price, rate, cost. "tāba suvərən sə̃g te suvərən agh bɪkaɪ." *–ələ̃kar sagər sudha.*

ਆਘਾਉਣਾ [aghauṇa] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. "jɪni cakhɪa premrəs se trɪpət rəhe aghaɪ."*–barəhmaha majh.* 'Those who tasted the juice of love, remained satiated and content'. "aghae sə̃ta."*–maru m 5.*

ਆਘਾਇਆ [aghaɪa] *adj* satiated, content, surfeited.

ਆਘਾਤ [aghat] *Skt n* a blow, stroke. **2** an injury, hurt, wound, push. "kərɛ̃ bahu aghat səstrə̃ prəharə̃."*–VN.* **3** a butchery, slaughter-house.

ਆਘਾਨਾ [aghana] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. **2** *adj* satiated, surfeited, content. "hərɪ pi aghane."*–sri chə̃t m 5.*

ਆਘਾਵਨ [aghavən] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. "nam jəpət aghavɛ."*–sukhməni.*

ਆਘੀਜਾ [aghija] See ਅਘੀਜਾ. "trɪpət rəhe aghija he."*–maru solhe m 5.*

ਆਘੁਲਨਾ [aghulna] See. ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਆਘੁ [aghu], ਆਘੇ [aghe] *S adv* in the presence of, face to face. "səcu jaṇē kəcu vɛdɪo tu aghu aghe səlve. nanək atsəṛi mə̃jhɪ nɛṇu bɪa ḍholɪ pəbəṇɪ jɪu jũmɪo."*–var maru 2 m 5.* 'You consider false things which shall pass away as true, and you go forth to get them, but they are fleeting like butter in fire and a lily in water'.

ਆਘੋਰ [aghor] See ਅਘੋਰ. **2** *adj* highly frightening, terrible. "pərəm aghor rup tɪh."*–parəs.*

ਆਘ੍ਰਣ [aghrəṇ], ਆਘ੍ਰਾਣ [aghraṇ] *Skt* आघ्राण *n* smelling, sniffing. **2** *adj* satiated, surfeited.

ਆਂਙਣ [ãŋəṇ] See ਆਂਗਨ and ਅੰਗਣ.

ਆਂਙਣਿ [ãŋəṇɪ] in a courtyard or compound. "pɪr bajhṛɪəhu, mere pɪare! aŋəṇɪ dhuṛɪ lute."*–asa chə̃t m 4.*

ਆਚ [ac], ਆਂਚ [ãc] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਚਿ *n* a flame of fire. **2** heat. "jəl dudh nɪai ritɪ əb dudh ac nəhi."*–asa chə̃t m 5.* "ãc nə lagɛ əgənɪsagər te."*–dev m 5.*

ਆਚਨ [acən] *v* to eat; to drink. "rəktasur acən."*–əkal.* See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਚਪ੍ਰਭਵ [acprəbhəv] *Dg n* a Rajput dynasty born from fire. See ਰਾਜਪੂਤ.

ਆਚਮਨ [acəmən] *Skt* ਆ-ਚਮ (*vr* ਚਮ੍ to eat), *n* drinking water. **2** rinsing mouth to clean it before starting recitation of prayers; in Gautam Simriti the quantity mentioned for this is of fifteen drops. **3** eating.

ਆਚਮਾਨ [achəman] See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਂਚਰ [ãcər] See ਅੰਚਲ.

ਆਚਰਜ [acərəj], ਆਚਰਜੁ [acərəju] See ਅਚਰਜ. "acərəj suami ə̃tərjami."*–məla chə̃t m 5.* "acərəju ḍiṭha əmɪu vuṭha."*–asa m 5.*

ਆਚਰਣ [acərəṇ] *Skt n* conduct. **2** behaviour. "jədɪ bɪdhɪ acərəṇə̃."*–guj jɛdev.* **3** a mark, trait.

ਆਚਰਣੀ [acərṇi] See ਆਚਰਣੀਯ. **2** *adj* inert, inactive, "cəri acərṇi."*–krɪsən.*

ਆਚਰਣੀਯ [acərṇiy] *Skt adj* fit to be performed, capable of being dealt with.

ਆਚਰਿਆ [acərɪa], ਆਚਰਿਤ [acərɪt], ਆਚਰੀ [acri] *Skt* ਆਚਰਿਤ. *adj* dealt with, brought into use.

ਆਂਚਲ [ãcəl] See ਅੰਚਲ.

ਆਚਾ [aca] See ਭੂਮੀਆਚਾ.

ਆਚਾਰ [acar] See ਅਚਾਰ. "gavɛ ko guṇ vəḍɪai acar."*–jəpu.*

ਆਚਾਰਜ [acarəj], ਆਚਾਰਯ [acarəy] *Skt* ਆਚਾਰ੍ਯ. *n* a teacher, religious teacher. **2** an educator. **3** a sub-caste of Brahmans who live on money or material taken on account of the dead. They accompany the dead to the cremation ground and are popularly called maha (grand) brahmans.

ਆਚਾਰੀ [acari] *Skt* आचारिन् *adj* a practitioner. *adv* by or through moral behaviour. "acari nəhi jitɪa jaɪ."*–asa m 1.*

ਆਚਾਰੁ [acaru] See ਅਚਾਰ. "sɪmrən suami ɪhu sadhu ko acharu."—*sar m 5.*

ਆਚਿ [acɪ], **ਆਚੁ** [acu] See ਆਂਚ. "acu kacu ḍhərɪpahi."—*məla ə m 1.* 'Glass melts in a fire.'

ਆਛ [ach] *adj* good, nice, excellent. **2** free from disease; healthy. **3** *n* an eye. **4** desire, wish. "surəg nə ach-hɪ."—*bavən.* See ਆਛੈ. **5** *S* a sea.

ਆਛਹਿ [ach-hɪ] See ਆਛ.

ਆਛਤ [achət] was. See ਅਛਤ. "re nər ! gərəbh kõḍəl jəb achət."—*sri beṇi.*

ਆਛੰਨ [achənn] *Skt* आच्छन्न *adj* covered.

ਆਛਰ [achər] *n* a letter; a character. **2** imperishable.

ਆਛਲ [achəl] See ਅਛਲ.

ਆਛਾ [acha] *adj* good, nice. **2** healthy. **3** clean. **4** *n* desire.

ਆਛਾਦਨ [achadən] *Skt* आच्छादन *n* garment. **2** the act of covering. **3** a roof. **4** a lid.

ਆਛਿੱਜ [achɪjj] See ਅਛਿੱਜ. "kɪ achɪjj desɛ." —*japu.*

ਆਛੇ [ache] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achep] See ਆਖੇਪ.

ਆਛੈ [achɛ] See ਆਛ and ਆਛਾ. "achɛ kəməl ənup."—*bɪla kəbir.* **2** ਅਬਧ immortal. "səc məhɪ achɛ sacɪ rəhɛ."—*var asa.* **3** (he) wants, desires. "dərsən nam kəu mən achɛ."—*dev m 5.* **4** is. "bhu mãḍəl khãḍəl prəbhu tum hi achɛ."—*maru m 5.*

ਆਛੋ [acho] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੋਪ [achop] *adj* untouchable. "tas ki jatɪ achop chipa."—*məla rəvdas.* **2** See ਅਛੂਪ and ਛੂਪ.

ਆਜ [aj] *Skt* ਅਦਯ *adv* to-day, this day. "aj həmarɛ mãgəlcar."—*bəsãt m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਆਜ *n* goat's milk (ਅਜਾ). **3** *A* ਅ਼ਾਜ ivory, elephant's tusk.

ਆਜਜ [ajəj] See ਆਜਿਜ.

ਆਂਜਨ [ãjən] *Skt* आञ्जन. *adj* concerning collyrium. **2** *n* Anjana's son, Hanuman.

ਆਂਜਨਾ [ãjna] *v* to put collyrium in the eyes. "ãje ɪse nɛn."—*kəlki.*

ਆਜਮ [ajəm] *A* اعظم *S adv* very great.

ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajəm ṣah] اعظم شاہ third son of Aurangzeb born to Banu Begam whose name in Sikh history is Tara Aazam. He was born on 11 July 1653. He died fighting against his elder brother Bahadur Shah at Jaju or Jajovan near Agra on 8 June 1707. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that he died of an arrow, shot by Guru Gobind Singh. See. ਤਾਰਾ ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜ਼ਮਾਇਸ਼ [azmaɪṣ] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial. This word has been derived from ਆਜ਼ਮੂਦਨ meaning to test.

ਆਜ਼ਮੂਦਹਕਾਰ [azmudəhkar] *P* آزمودہکار *adj* experienced, clever.

ਆਜ਼ਮੂਦਨ [azmudən] *P* آزمودن *v* to test; to examine.

ਆਂ ਜਾ [ã ja] *P* آنجا that place, there.

ਆਜਾਣ [ajaṇ] See ਅਜਾਣ.

ਆਜਾਣੰਤਾ [ajaṇə̃ta] *Skt* अविजानन्त् *adj* not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted.

ਆਜ਼ਾਦ [azad] *P* آزاد *adj* free from bondage; *n* independent.

ਆਜ਼ਾਦਗੀ [azadgi] See. ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ.

ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਮਗ਼ਜ਼ [azad məɢəz] *P* آزادمغز *adj* who produces new ideas.

ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ [azadi] *P* آزادگی - آزادی *n* freedom, *n* independence, lack of restrictions.

ਆਜਾਨ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ and ਅਜਾਨ. **2** *Skt* आजान *n* gods born at the time of the creation of the universe. "ajan bah."—*japu.* 'inspires gods.' **3** creation. **4** nature. **5** See ਆਜਾਨੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹ [ajanu bah] See ਆਜਾਨ and ਆਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨੁ [ajanu] upto the knee. See ਆਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajan bahu] *adj* long-armed; whose arms touch his knees.

ਆਜਾਬ [ajab] See ਅਜਾਬ.

ਆਜਾਰ [ajar] See ਅਜਾਰ.

ਆਜਿ [ajɪ] *Skt n* a battle, contest, encounter. **2** a battlefield. **3** a path, route. **4** surpassing.

5 See ਆਜਜ.

ਆਜਿਜ [ajɪj] *A* عاجز *adj* humble. "ajɪj nə bat." –*japu*. **2** upset. **3** poor. **4** incapable. **5** helpless.

ਆਜਿਜ਼ ਨਵਾਜ਼ [ajɪz nəvaz] *P* عاجزنواز *adj* who encourages the helpless.

ਆਜਿਜ਼ੀ [ajɪzi] عاجزی *n* helplessness, humility.

ਆਜਿਮ [ajɪm] See ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜਿਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajɪm ṣah] See ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਆਜੀਵਿਕਾ [ajivɪka] *Skt n* means of livelihood; a vocation, profession. See *A* روزی.

ਆਜੁ [aju] today. "aju kalɪ mərɪjaiɛ prani." –*maru solhe m 1*. **2** *adv* on going day.

ਆਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] See ਅਜੁਰਦਾ.

ਆਜੂਨੀ [ajuni], **ਆਜੂਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ** [ajuni sə̃bhəu] See ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ. "ajuni sə̃bhəu."–*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਂਜੈ [ãjɛ] See ਆਂਜਨਾ. **2** *Skt* अञ्ज् *vr* to refine; to shine; to produce. "jo ãjɛ so disɛ kal."–*bɪla ə m 1*. 'Whoever is born is subject to death'.

ਆਜੋਨੀ [ajoni], **ਆਜੋਨੀਉ** [ajoniu] *adj* ਅਯੋਨਿ. See ਅਜੂਨੀ. "ajoniu bhəlyu əməlu sətɪgur sə̃gɪ nɪvasu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke*. 'your stay with the birthless, decent and true guru (Amar Das)'.

ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajoni sə̃bhəu], **ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ** [ajoni sə̃bhəvɪəu] See ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ. "parbrəhəm ajoni sə̃bhəu."–*sar m 5*. "ajoni sə̃bhəvɪəu jəgətguru bəcənɪ tərayəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke*.

ਆਜ੍ਯ [ajy] *Skt n* butter, ghee. **2** oil. **3** milk.

ਆਝਾ [ajha] *adj* without a master, humble. **2** needy.

ਆਟ [aṭ] *M* obduracy, willfulness.

ਆਂਟ [ãṭ] *Pkt n* the space between the thumb and the forefinger. "ãṭ seti nak pəkəṛhɪ."–*dhəna m 1*. **2** a trick, tactic. **3** connection, consonance. **4** *S* sharp sight. **5** smartness of sight. **6** *Dg* tenacity.

ਆਟਨ [aṭən] See ਅਟਨ and ਔਟਣ.

ਆਟਾ [aṭa] *n* ground corn, flour. "ɪkna aṭa əgla ɪkna nahi loṇu."–*s fərid*.

ਆਠ [aṭh] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਟ. *adj* eight, 8. "aṭh pəhər əpna khəsəmu dhɪavəu."–*asa namdev*.

ਆਠ ਸਿਫਤਾਂ ਨੀਤਿਵਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ [aṭh sɪphtã nitɪvan diã] Eight qualities of a statesman are :

"prɪthme ɛse lijɛ her,
səbh karəj me hoy dɪler.
dusər əpno kədər pəchan,
drɪṣəṭɪ dhərɛ nike mən man.
trɪtɪye agya svami sath,
rəhɛ prəsə̃n cəhɛ yəṣ gath.
cəturəth mərəm apno joy,
tã ko kəhɛ patr jo hoy.
pə̃cəm bat chupavɛ ɛse,
kou ləkhɛ bhed nəhĩ jese.
khəṣṭəm ɛse kəro ucar,
badṣah ko jo dərbar,
tã məhɪ nɪkṭi jo səd rəhɛ̃,
sə̃g ṣah ke batã kəhɛ̃,
tɪn ko cɪt miṭhe kəhɪ bɛn,
kərɛ hath me budhɪ ko ɛn.
səptəm sukhən sə̃bhar nɪkale,
dərja əpna ap sə̃bhale.
əṣṭəm suhbət ləhɪ pətṣah,
rəhɛ xəmoṣ hoṣ ke mah,
jəb lɔ nəhɪ puchɛ ko bat,
təb lɔ nəhɪ bhakhɛ kusərat.
jɪs məhɪ sɪphət aṭh yəhɪ ahɪ
phəte paɪhɛ səb bɪdhɪ mahɪ."
–*buddhɪvarədhɪ m 1*.

ਆਠ ਸ੍ਰਵਣ [aṭh srəvəṇ] one with eight ears, Brahma. Having four heads, he had, therefore, eight ears and eight eyes.

ਆਠ ਜਾਮ [aṭh jam] eight periods of three hours each, meaning a complete day and night. "aṭh jam cəusəṭhɪ ghəri tuə nɪrkhət rəhɛ jiu."–*s kəbir*. See ਚਉਸਠ ਘਰੀ.

ਆਠ ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [aṭh drɪg] See ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ and ਆਠ ਸ੍ਰਵਣ.

ਆਠਾ [aṭha] *n* a group of eight. **2** eight. **3** the digit 8.

ਆਠੋ [aṭho] *adj* ਅਸ੍ਟਮ eighth. "tat bhəyo jəb aṭho."–*krɪsən*.

ਆਡ [aḍ] *Pkt n* a cover, shelter, refuge. **2** a

screen. **3** a support, basis. **4** a nose-string which is attached with a hook to the hair so that the weight of the ornament does not impinge on the nose. "ājən aḍ sʊdhar bhəle pəṭ."–*krɪsən.* **5** See ਔਂਡਣਾ. "aḍ sɪpər ko rokəs aga."–*GPS.* **6** in Punjabi, a water channel is also called aḍ.

ਆਂਡ [āḍ] *n* an egg. **2** an ovary.

ਆਡਣ [aḍəṇ] *Dg n* a shield.

ਆਡਤ [aḍət] See ਆੜ੍ਹਤ. brokerage. **2** a soldier of Soini sub-caste who was a sepoy in the King's army at Delhi. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who besides giving the former the gift of God's name taught him to be brave for the good of here and hereafter.

ਆਡਾ [aḍa] *adj* crooked, aslant, awry. **2** a competition. **3** an obstruction, obstacle. **4** basis, support. "həmro kou ɔr nə aḍa."–*krɪsən.* **5** a halting place, resort. **6** a band for a hawk to perch. "bəkhsɪṣ guru ki baz səhɪt tĩh aḍe pər bəṭhaɪ sʊkh man."–*GPS.*

ਆਂਡਾ [āḍa] *n* an egg. "phuṭo āḍa bhərəm ka."–*maru m 5.* **2** (the egg shaped) universe.

ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ [aḍa ṭika] *n* a slanting forehead mark worn by Shaivites shaped like the moon of the second night of the bright fortnight; a trɪpũḍ. "aḍa ṭike mʊkh-hũ nə lag."–*rətənmala.* The Vaishnavites regard the slanting forehead mark of the Shaivites as a derogatory. See ਊਰਧ ਪੁੰਡ੍ਰ.

ਆਡਾਣ [aḍaṇ], **ਆਡਾਨ** [aḍan] See ਉਡੁਗਣ "bhɛ vɪcɪ aḍaṇe akasɪ."–*var asa.* **2** *n* ਉਡੁਆਧਾਨ the celestial sphere, the vault of heaven, the sky. "bajh kəla aḍaṇ rəhaɪa."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਆਡਿ [aḍɪ] See ਆੜਿ.

ਆਡੀ [aḍi] *Pkt n* a raised boundary line; an embankment made in front of the trenches of a fort. "aḍi pərbəl maɪa."–*bhɛr kəbir.* 'a strong boundary of illusion.' **2** *adj* slanting.

ਆਡੀਠ [aḍiṭh] invisible. See ਅਡੀਠ.

ਆਂਡੋ [āḍo] *n* an egg, "jɛse āḍo hɪrde mahɪ."–*mali m 5.*

ਆਡੰਬਰ [aḍãbər] See ਅਡੰਬਰ. "meri sejṛiɛ aḍãbər bəṇɪa."–*asa chãt m 5.*

ਆਢ [aḍh] See ਅਢ. "aḍh dam ko chipro hoɪo lakhiṇa."–*asa dhə̃na.* **2** *n* support, basis. **3** See ਆਢ੍ਯ.

ਆਢਕ [aḍhək] *Skt n* one fourth of a dron; four seers in weight. **2** a measure of size, ten fingers in breadth from each of the four sides. **3** *S* message.

ਆਢਲਿ [aḍhəlɪ], **ਆਢਲੁ** [aḍhəlu] *adj* dependent. "nanək so səhu ahɪ jākɛ aḍhəlɪ həbhuko."–*var guj 2 m 5.* **2** dependent, needy.

ਆਢਾ [aḍha] *n* a dispute, a violent fracas. **2** *adj* needy, wanting, dependent.

ਆਢਿ [aḍhɪ] *Skt* ਆਢ੍ਯ *adj* complete. **2** with, including. "dhənaḍhɪ aḍhɪ bhə̃ḍarɪ hərɪ nɪdhɪ hot jɪna nə cir."–*guj ə m 5.* 'Those who had no garment to wear became far richer than the rich on receiving the treasure of God's name'. **3** See ਆਢ and ਆਢ੍ਯ.

ਆਢੀਣੀ [aḍhiṇi] *adj* worth a quarter of a pice; cheap. "aḍhiṇi hoi lakhiṇi."–*BG*

ਆਢੁ [aḍhu] See ਆਢ and ਆਢ੍ਯ.

ਆਢ੍ਯ [aḍhy] *Skt adj* strategic, tactful. "sərba bhərṇaḍhy."–*japu.* 'is inclusive of all metaphors.' **2** rich, wealthy.

ਆਣ [aṇ] See ਆਣਨ. **2** See ਆਣਿ. **3** *S* subjection, allegiance. **4** obedience, dutifulness. **5** *Dg* a cry for mercy or justice.

ਆਣਣ [aṇəṇ] *S* to bring, fetch, *Skt* ਆਨਯਨ. See ਆਣਨ.

ਆਣਨ [aṇən] *Skt* ਆਨਯਨ *n* bringing, fetching. "jahərnəvi təpe bhəgirəthɪ aṇi."–*məla m 5.* 'The Ganges was brought by Bhagirath.' "aṇəgu rasɪ."–*səva m 1.* "ape aṇɛ rasɪ."–*var maru 1 m 2.* "vəsɪ aṇɪhu ve jən, ɪsu mən kəu."–*suhi chãt m 4.*

ਆਣਿ [aṇɪ] *n* fire. "səcu bujhəṇu aṇɪ jəlaiɛ."

–*sri m 1.* **2** *Skt* आणि a custom, tradition. **3** an oath, vow. **4** honour, reputation. "nam deu taci aṇɪ."–*məla namdev.* **5** *adv* having brought. "prəbhɪ aṇɪ aṇɪ məhĩdi pisai."–*bɪla ə m 4.*

ਆਣੀ [aṇi] brought, See **ਆਣਨ** and **ਆਣਿ**. "guru aṇi ghər məhɪ ta sərəb sukh paɪa."–*asa m 5.* **2** *S n* selfishness. **3** hope. **4** practice. **5** trust.

ਆਂਤ [ãt] *Skt* अन्त्र *n* a bowel, an intestine.

ਆਤਸ [atəs] *P* آتش *n* fire. "atəs dunia khunək nam khudɪa."–*var məla m 5.*

ਆਤਸ਼ਕ [atṣək] See **ਬਾਦ ਫਿਰੰਗ**.

ਆਤਸ਼ਦਾਨ [atəṣdan] *P* آتشدان *n* a fireplace, portable hearth.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜ [atəsbaj] *P* آتشباز *n* one who makes and displays fire works, a pyrotechnist.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ [atəsbaji] *P* آتشبازی *n* fireworks, pyrotechnics, a display of fireworks. **2** firing, bombing etc. during the war. "atəsbaji sar vekh rəṇ vɪc ghaɪl hoɪ mərãda."–*BG*

ਆਤਸੜੀ [atsəṛi] *n* fire. See **ਨੈਣੂ**.

ਆਤਸੀ [atsi] *adj* of fire. "agɛ sagəru atsi."–*m 1 bãno.*

ਆਤਤਾਈ [at-tai], **ਆਤਤਾਯਿਨ** [at-tayɪn] See **ਅਤਤਾਈ**.

ਆਤਪ [atəp] *Skt n* sunshine, sunlight. "atəp chãv dɪvəs nɪsɪ səhɛ."–*GPS.* **2** heat. **3** fever, temperature.

ਆਤਪਤ [atpət], **ਆਤਪਤੁ** [atpətu], **ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ** [atpətr] *Skt* आतपत्र *n* protector from the sun's heat, an umbrella; a parasol. **2** a canopy or umbrella as a mark of royalty. "sɪr atpətu səco təkhət."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰਣੀ [atəpətrəṇi] army of a crowned king. –*sənama.*

ਆਤਮ [atəm] *Skt* आत्मन् *n* God, for full detail of this word, See under **ਆਤਮਾ**. "atəm ram tɪsu nədri aɪa."–*sukhməni.* **2** individual soul. "atəm məhɪ ram, ram məhɪ atəm."–*bhɛr ə m 1.* **3** mind. "prəbhu kəu sɪmərhɪ tɪnɪ atəm jita."–*sukhməni.* **4.** one's own self. "səbh te nicu atəm kərɪ manəu."–*dev m 5.* **5** a body, corpse. **6** patience. **7** nature. **8** *Skt* आ-तमस् deep darkness, meaning darkness of ignorance. "nĩda kərɪ kərɪ nərək nɪvasi, ẽtərɪ atəm jape."–*maru ə m 1.*[1]

ਆਤਮਹਤਯਾ [atəmhətya] *n* a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਗਉਣੁ [atəm gəuṇu] *n* entrance into the self. **2** travelling to attain self-knowledge. "atəm gəuṇu kərenɪ."–*var ram 1 m 3.*

ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atəmgəṛ], **ਆਤਮ ਗੜੁ** [atəmgəṛu] *n* a fort of the mind, mind as a fort. "atəm gəṛu bɪkhəm tɪna hi jita."–*majh m 5.*

ਆਤਮਗਯ [atməgy] *Skt* आत्मज्ञ *adj* one knowing the self.

ਆਤਮਗਯਾਨ [atəmgyan] *Skt* आत्मज्ञान *n* knowledge of the self. **2** knowing God.

ਆਤਮਗਯਾਨੀ [atəmgyani] *n* a Brahmgyani. one who has attained knowledge of the supreme spiritual reality. **2** a knower of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤ [atəm ghat] *n* a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤੀ [atəm ghati] *adj* who commits suicide. "nam nə jəp-hɪ te atəm ghati."–*gəu m 5.*

ਆਤਮਜ [atməj] *Skt* आत्मज *n* own-born son. **2** Kamdev, Cupid. **3** blood.

ਆਤਮਜਾ [atməja] *n* daughter.

ਆਤਮਜੋਣੀ [atəmjoṇi] *Dg n* one's own source of origin; mood; Cupid, Kamdev.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥ [atəm tirəth] *n* pilgrimage place of the self; spiritual knowledge of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥਿ [atəm tirəthɪ] in the sacred precinct of the self. "səc tãpəru jaṇiɛ ja atəm tirəthɪ kəre nɪvas."–*var asa.*

ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸ [atəm dərəs] a glimpse of God.

[1] Some ignorant persons, without following the meaning hold that the writer, has written erroneously 'atas' as 'atam'. Following their suggestion, some persons have dared to print 'atas' there. See Guru Granth Sahib's bir of 1430 pages published by Mufid Aam Press p.1013, line 3.

2 *Dg* a mirror in which one looks at one self.

ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸੀ [atəm dərsi] *Skt* आत्म दर्शिन् *adj* who sees spiritual reality; for whom God is a visible reality.

ਆਤਮਦਾਨ [atəmdan], **ਆਤਮਦਾਨੁ** [atəmdanʊ] *n* a gift of the self; self-sacrifice. **2** a gift or donation of spiritual knowledge. "guru jevəḍu data ko nəhī̃ jɪnɪ dɪta atəmdan."–*sri m 5.*

ਆਤਮ ਦ੍ਰਵਣਾ [atəm drəvṇa] *v* to feel pity or compassion; to soften.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਾਸ [atəm prəgas] *n* spiritual light. **2** a miracle of self-knowledge.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ [atəm prəbodh] *n* spiritual knowledge; knowledge of God. "dukh bhãjən atəm prəbodh."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਆਤਮ ਬਸ [atəm bəs] *adj* who has one's self under control. **2** self-reliant. "atəm bəs hɛ." –*japu.* **3** *n* continence.

ਆਤਮਭੂ [atəmbhu] *n* born from self, God. **2** son. **3** Brahma. "atəmbhu bhəl ritɪ pəchanət."–*NP.* **4** Shiv. **5** Vishnu. **6** Cupid.

ਆਤਮ ਰਸ [atəm rəs] *n* a relish of spiritual knowledge. "atəmrəs jɪnɪ jaṇɪo."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਆਤਮ ਰਖ੍ਯਾ [atəm rəkṣa], **ਆਤਮ ਰੱਖਿਆ** [atəm rəkkhɪa], **ਆਤਮ ਰਖ੍ਯਾ** [atəm rakhya] *n* self-defence, protection of one's own self. **2** protection of mind or soul "atəm rəkhya gopal suami."–*səhəs m 4.*

ਆਤਮਰਤ [atəmrət] *adj* who loves the soul. **2** who has attained spiritual knowledge. **3** proud of one's body. "atəmrətā sə̃sar gəhā te nər nanək nɪhphələh."–*səhəs m 5.* 'Those who take pride in their body, donot attain salvation'.

ਆਤਮ ਰਾਮ [atəm ram] *n* such a soul in which those possessing spiritual knowledge dwell; the supreme Soul; God. "gurmukhɪ mən səmjhaiɛ atəmram bicarɪ."–*sri m 1.* **2** a yogi frequenting the spiritual domain.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦ [atəm vɪd] *Skt* आत्मविद् *adj* equipped with spiritual knowledge; possessing mystery of the soul.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦ੍ਯਾ [atəm vɪdya] *n* theology especially as taught in the Upanishads; knowledge or science of the self.

ਆਤਮਾ [atma] *Skt* आत्मन् (अत्-मनिन्) by which knowledge is acquired; the basis of knowledge got from the Guru's teaching. Knowledge of the soul is the central element in living beings which is the source of many desires. In human beings it is the source from which knowledge of I and mine arises. Some have accepted its location in the brain, and others in the heart while still others believe it permeating the entire body. According to Nyay philosophy, the soul possesses qualities of comfort, pain, knowledge etc., Their presence is the proof of the soul's existence.

"इच्छा द्वेष प्रयत्न सुख दुःख ज्ञानान्यात्मनो लिंङ्गमिति." –*nyay dərṣən, ə ahnɪk 1, maxim 10.*

According to the Vedant, atma is the reflection of sentience in ignorance, abode of ignorance in consciousness, and ignorance itself. Jivatma or spiritual essence is one, as the reflection of the sun in thousands of pots is one, similarly spiritual essence (atma) in different bodies is one and is not separable from the supreme Soul, the sachchidanand (truth, consciousness and joy) or from time-space continuum. Individual soul is not different or separate from Brahm; it only appears so because of the different names given to it. Reflection of Brahm in Maya (physical nature), abode of Maya in conscious beings, and Maya – these three together constitute Ishvar or God. If Maya and abode of Maya are taken away, what remains is pure Brahm.

The atheists consider the soul also

transitory and impermanent like the material substances. Scientists consider the brain cortex as an attribute of ganglionic cells.

For Sikhism the soul and the superme Soul are one. "atma pəratma eko kərɛ."–*dhəna m 1*. **2** God. "atmadeu pujiɛ gʊr kɛ səhəjɪ subhaɪ. atme no atme di prətitɪ hoɪ, ta ghər hi pərca paɪ."–*var sri m 3*. **3** inner self, mind, soul. "atma aḍolu nə doləi gʊrkɛ bhaɪ subhaɪ."–*var sri, m 3*. **4** character, temperament. **5** body, physique. **6** patience, forbearance. **7** intellect. **8** sun. **9** fire. **10** air. **11** son.

ਆਤਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਯ [atmaṣrəy] *n* own support, self support. **2** according to Nyay Shastar, it is a literary defect where subject of a verb is taken as its object. Any topic which anticipates itself is called "atəmaṣərəy" or self-supporting.

ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [atma trɪbɪdhɪ] the mind which possesses three qualities of peacefulness, enjoyment and anger. "atma trɪbɪdhɪ terɛ ek lɪvtar."–*səvɛye m 2 ke*. 'Your mind possessing three aspects is singularly oriented and concentrated on the One'.

ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇਉ [atma deu] God. "atma deu pujiɛ." –*var sri m 3*.

ਆਤਮਾਵੰਤ ਗਿਆਨ [atmavə̃t gɪan] "atəmgyan və̃t."–*səvɛye m 2 ke*.

ਆਤਮਿਕ [atmɪk] *Skt* आत्मिक *adj* relating to the soul; spiritual. **2** own. **3** mental; of the heart.

ਆਤਮੁ [atəmu] See ਆਤਮ and ਆਤਮਾ. **2** God. **3** the individual soul. "atəmu cinɛ so tətu bicare."–*gəu a m 1*. **4** conscience. "atəmu jita gʊrməti guṇ gae gobɪ̃d."–*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਆਤਮੇ ਤੀਨ ਬਹੇ ਹੈ [atme tin bəhe hɛ]–*krɪsən*. three minds (of Rukamini, of her father, and of her brother) are floating in the river of anxiety.

ਆਤਰ [atər] *Skt n* a tax on unloading of charges on boats. **2** See ਆਤੁਰ.

ਆਂਤਰਿਕ [ãtərɪk] *Skt* आन्तरिक *adj* internal.

ਆਂਤਰੋਗ [ãtrog] a disease of the intestines, also known as chɪdrodər, or bəddhgʊdodar, درد رودہ in Persian, and phlebitis in English. According to the vedic books on medicine, if along with eatables, sand, straw, thorn, bone, hard crust of wood, etc. enter the intestines and peel it, pus starts seeping and sometimes causes phlebitis. Besides, there are several diseases of intestines such as ileus, or bloating due to phlegm. Their treatment should be done by some expert physicians as early as possible. Patients of intestinal disease should not eat hard and heavy eatables and should take measures to avoid deposits of impurities in the intestines. "kete ãt rog te ṭəre."–*cərɪtr 405*.

ਆਤਾਈ [atai] See ਅਤਾਈ.

ਆਤਿਸ਼ [atɪṣ] See ਆਤਸ਼.

ਆਤਿਥ [atɪth], **ਆਤਿਥਜ** [atɪthy] *n* hospitality, respect for and service of guests.

ਆਤੀਤ [atit] See ਅਤੀਤ.

ਆਤੁਰ [atʊr] *Skt adj* perplexed, confounded. "mohɪ atʊr teri gətɪ nəhi jani."–*dhəna m 5*. **2** sick. "atʊr nam bɪn sə̃sar."–*sar m 5*. **3** humble. "asən te uṭh atʊr hvɛ."–*krɪsən*. **4** *adv* soon, quickly, at once.

ਆਤੁਰਤਾ [atʊrta] *Skt n* disease. **2** pain. **3** distraction, bewilderment, confusion. **4** haste, hurry. **5** humility. **6** submission.

ਆਤੰਕ [atə̃k] See ਅਤੰਕ.

ਆਂਤ੍ਰ [ãtr] *Skt* आन्त्र *n* an intestine, lower part of the alimentary canal.

ਆਥ [ath] See ਅਥ. **2** ਅਰ੍ਥ wealth, money. **3** sensual pleasures. **4** ਅਸ੍ਤੁ disappearance. **5** आत्त engrossed, seized, possessed. **6** injured, beaten. **7** See ਆਥਿ.

ਆਥਣ [athəṇ], **ਆਥਵਣ** [athvəṇ], **ਆਥਵਣੋ** [athvəṇo] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਤਮਯਨ *n* setting of the sun. "dɪnəsu cərɛ phɪrɪ athvɛ."–*sri m 4*. **2** direction in which

the sun sets; west, "ʊgvəṇhʊ tɛ athvəṇhʊ cəhʊ cəki kiənʊ loa."–*var ram m 3.*

ਆਥਾਹ [athah], **ਆਥਾਹਾ** [athaha] See **ਅਥਾਹ** "bhəgət vəchəl athaha he."–*maru solhe m 3.*

ਆਥਿ [athɪ] See **ਆਥ**. **2 ਅਰਥ** money, wealth. "athɪ sɛl nic ghərɪ hoɪ, athɪ dekhɪ nɪvɛ jɪs doɪ."–*oə̃kar.* 'If the lowly and the foolish possess wealth, the clever and the noble, also bow in respect.' **3** in sensual matters. See **ਅਗਬਮੀ**. **4** set, disappeared. "mero jənəm mərən dukh athɪ."–*bəsə̃t kəbir.* **5 ਅਤ੍ਰ** here. "maɪa bhuli athɪ."–*oə̃kar.* **6** tired. "bhukh pɪaso athɪ kɪʊ dərɪ jaɪsa jiʊ."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.* **7 ਅਰਥਿਨ੍** supplicant, desirous, aspirant. "bhulo marəg athɪ."–*sri ə m 1.* **8** the rich; the wealthy. **9** a word with **ਅਥ** in the beginning. "sʊəsətɪ athɪ baṇi bərmaʊ, sətɪ sʊhaṇʊ səda mənɪ caʊ."–*jəpʊ.* Words like those beginning with **ਸੁਸ੍ਤਿ** and **ਅਥ** enthuse the mind (like the Arabic word sub-han or the Sikh formula sətɪnamʊ) See **ਅਥ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ**.

Professor Teja Singh interprets these lines as 'Salute is to Him who Himself is Maya, Bani and Braham. He is truth incarnate, beautiful and in the form of infinite pleasurable desire for doing good'.

ਆਥਿਤ੍ਯ [athɪty] *n* instability, impermanence. **2** See **ਆਥਿਤ੍ਯ ਭਵਨ**. **3** See **ਆਤਿਥ੍ਯ**.

ਆਥਿਤ੍ਯ ਭਵਨ [athɪty bhəvən] *n* the world, a guest house, an inn. "ətyə̃t asa athɪty bhəvnə̃."–*səhəs m 5.* **2** a transient home.

ਆਦ [ad] *Skt* **ਆਦਿ** *adj* first, initial, basic. **2** *n* the beginning; origin. **3** the primary cause. **4** *part* others.

ਆਂਦ [ãd] See **ਆਂਤ** and **ਆਂਤ੍ਰ**.

ਆਦਕ [adək] See **ਆਦਿਕ**. **2** *Skt* **ਆਰ੍ਦ੍ਰਕ** *n* fresh ginger. See **ਆਦਿਕ** 2.

ਆਦੱਗ [adəgg] *adj* burning, aflame, afire. **2** shining, lighted. "adəgg jog sũdər sərup."–*dətt.*

ਆਦਤ [adət] *A* عادت *n* a habit, nature, addiction.

ਆਦਮ [adəm] father of Bhai Bhagtu who was a devotee of Guru Ram Das, See **ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ**. **2** *E* Adam *A* آدم the first man whom, according to the Bible and Quran, God made with earth and in his own image. "baba adəm kəʊ kɪchʊ nədərɪ dɪkhai."–*bhɛr kəbir.* According to a Biblical story, while Adam was sleeping, God took out one of his ribs and turned it into Eve. God put this couple in the garden of Eden telling them that they might live there in pleasure and eat fruit. He instructed them not to eat fruit of a particular tree. Satan came and lured Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, for which act they were expelled from Eden with the curse that Adam's progeny shall have to toil for living and shall be liable to death. In the Bible, Adam's age was 930 years, and Cain[1], Abel[2] and Seth were his sons.

T.P. Hughes writes in his Dictionary of Islam that after explusion from heaven, Adam fell in Ceylon and Eve in Jeddah in Arabia. They remained separated for 200 years, after which the angel Gabriel brought Adam to Mount Arfah and united him with Eve. Adam then went with his wife back to Ceylon where there is a 7426 feet high hill and also a bridge named after Adam. According to the Ramayan this bridge was made by Ram Chandar. Some poets think that Ram was Adam, and Sita was Eve. **3** *adj* wrapped in leather. **4** of wheatish colour.

ਆਦਮ ਸ਼ਨਾਸੀ [adəm ṣənasi] *n* test of a man; a method to assess man's merits and demerits.

jɔpɛ dẽy jivən to səjjən sənehi sə̃g
jɔpɛ dẽy mic to bhəli hi bhumɪ kaṣi ki.
jɔpɛ dẽy darɪd to hərɪ ke bhəjən yʊt
jɔpɛ dẽy ləcch bəne seva əvɪnaṣi ki.

[1]This pronounced as 'ਕਾਨ'.

[2]This is pronounced as 'ਆਬਲ'.

jɔpɛ dẽy lag nɪj ghərni ke ãg sãg
sãgətɪ nə dijio kəror koṭɪ dasi ki,
jɔpɛ dẽy cakri to ṭhakuri hɛ yəhi teri
jãme mətɪ hoɪ nɛk adəm ṣənasi ki.
—*nəvəl sĩgh.*

ਆਦਮਖ਼ੋਰ [adəmxor] *adj* (one) who eats men; cannibal.

ਆਦਮ ਦਾ ਪੁਲ [adəm da pul] Adam's Bridge, a 17 miles long low ridge extending from Rameshvaram in Madurai district of Madras to Munnar in Ceylon. According to the Ramayan tale, it is a bridge which Ram Chandar got constructed through Nal and Nil for transporting his army to Lanka (Ceylon). See ਆਦਮ 2.

ਆਦਮੀ [admi] *A* آدمی *n* man; progeny of Adam. "həm adəmi hã ɪk dəmi."—*dhəna m 1.*

ਆਦਮੀਯਤ [admiyət] *n* humanity, human nature, gentlemanliness, civility.

ਆਦਰ [adər] *Skt n* respect, regard, hospitality. **2** welcome, reception, hospitality. "adəru dɪta parbrəhəm."—*suhi ə m 5.*

ਅੰਦਰ [ãdər] See ਅੰਤ and ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਆਦਰਸ [adərəs] *Skt* ਆਦਰਸ਼ *n* a mirror. "dərsɛ vɪc adərəs bədən ko."—*GPS.* **2** an annotation, a commentary. **3** a sample. **4.** a principle, purport.

ਆਦਰੁ [adəru] See ਆਦਰ.

ਆਦਲ [adəl] See ਆਦਿਲ.

ਆਦਲਾ [adla] See ਆਦਿਲਾ.

ਆਦਾ [ada] See ਅਦਰਕ.

ਆਦਾਤ [adat] plural of ਆਦਤ.

ਆਂਦਾ [ãda] *adj* brought. "məjənu gurɪ ãda rase."—*sor m 5.*

ਆਦਾਬ [adab] plural of ਅਦਬ.

ਆਦਿ [adɪ] See ਆਦ. "adɪ ənil ənadɪ."—*jəpu.* **2** *n* God. "adɪ kəu kəvənu bicar kəthiəle?." —sɪdh gosəṭɪ.

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਕੁਰ [adɪ ãkur] *n* the result of past actions. **2** manifestation or cumulative effect of previous actions. "adɪ ãkur aɪa."—*bɪha chãt m 5.*

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਤਿ [adɪ ãtɪ] *adv* in the beginning and at the end; birth and death. "adɪ ãtɪ jo rakhənharu."—*sukhməni.* **2** at any or every time.

ਆਦਿਸ [adɪs] See ਆਦੇਸ. **2** See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ. **3** *adv* all around. "adɪs phɪrɛya teto bhut kɛ pachanie."—*əkal.* **4** See ਆਤਿਸ਼ and ਆਦੀਸ 2.

ਆਦਿਕ [adɪk] *part* etcetra, and others. **2** *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਕ *n* fresh ginger. "adɪk ke bɪkh cabət bhorɛ."—*krɪsən.* 'munches aconite root instead of fresh ginger'.

ਆਦਿ ਕਵਿ [adɪ kəvɪ] *n* the first poet; Valmik. **2** Shukrachary.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ [adɪ kumar] *n* Brahma's sons, Sanak etc. "kəi dev adɪkumar."—*əkal.*

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰਿ [adɪ kumarɪ], **ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [adɪ kumari] *n* goddess Druga. Parvati. **2** Lachhmi.

ਆਦਿ ਗੁਰ [adɪ gur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "adɪgurəe nəməh."—*sukhməni.* See ਗੁਰਏ.

ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [adɪ jugadɪ], **ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ** [adɪ jugadi] from the beginning of time. "adɪ jugadɪ dəɪalu tu ṭhakur."—*asa ə m 1.* "adɪ jugadi rəkhda."—*majh m 5 dɪnrɛṇɪ.*

ਆਦਿਤ [adɪt] See ਆਦਤ. **2** the sun. See ਆਦਿਤ੍ਯ.

ਆਦਿਤਵਾਰ [adɪtvar] the day of the sun; Sunday.

ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰਿ [adɪt varɪ] on or during Sunday. "adɪt varɪ adɪtpurəkh hɛ soi."—*bɪla var 7 m 3.*

ਆਦਿੱਤ [adɪtt], **ਆਦਿਤ੍ਯ** [adɪty] the progeny of Adity; from the dynasty of Adity. **2** Adity's son, the sun. "kɪ adɪtt sokhɛ."—*japu.* 'controls even the sun'. **3** the god Vaman. **4** Indar, the king of gods. **5** god, angel.

ਆਦਿਤ੍ਯ ਵਾਰ [adɪty var] See ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਦਿ ਨਾਥ [adɪ nath] *n* the primal Lord, God. **2** according to Yogis' belief, Shiv.

ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰਖ [adɪ purəkh] *n Skt* ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰਸ਼ *n* God. "adɪ purəkh ades."—*japu.*

ਆਦਿ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ [adɪ brɪt] *Skt* ਆਦਿਵ੍ਰਤ. *adj* a rule or custom in practice since the beginning. "dusəṭ nɪkə̃dən adɪ brɪte."–*əkal.* **2** ਆਦਿ ਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ subsistence since the beginning of time. **3** pristine habit of the mind.

ਆਦਿਮ [adɪm] See ਆਦਮ. **2** *Skt adj* first, initial. **3** in grammar, first part of a sentence which is related to the final part, for example in "vɪdvan gyani sĩgh, uttam ketha kərda hɛ", vɪdvan gyani sĩgh is ਆਦਿਮ.

ਆਦਿਮੰਤੁ [adɪmə̃tu], **ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [adɪmə̃tr] *n* ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ the primal formula. "sətɪnamu tera pəra purbəla."–*maru solhe m 5.* "dehɪ tə japi adɪmə̃tu."–*bəsə̃t m 3.*

ਆਦਿਲ [adɪl] *A* عادل *adj* just, impartial, fair. "adɪl ədəl cəlãɪda."–*BG*

ਆਦਿਲਾ [adɪla] *adj* the first, initial. **2** vocative, 'O, Judge !.'

ਆਦਿਲੇ [adɪle] of ancient times, aboriginal. "adɪle bhəgət jɪtu ləgɪ təre."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਆਦੀ [adi] See ਆਦਿ. **2** *adj* brought, fetched. "jɪnɪ sita adi ḍəuru vaɪ."–*var ram m 1.* **3** *A* عادی *adj* habituated. **4** practising.

ਆਂਦੀ [aĩdi] See ਆਦੀ 2.

ਆਦੀਸ [adis] *n* ਆਦਿ-ਈਸ਼. primal, master, God. **2** *P* آذرش fire.

ਆਦੇਸ [ades], **ਆਦੇਸੁ** [adesu] *Skt* ਆਦੇਸ਼ *n* an order command. **2** news, intelligence. **3** instruction, advice. **4** in grammar, replacing a letter with another. **5** Yogi's mutual salutation. "adesu tɪsɛ adesu."–*jəpu.*

ਆਂਦੋਲਨ [ãdelən] *Skt n* repeated oscillation, swinging. **2** a disturbance, a commotion. **3** excitement. **4** a noise, clamour, uproar.

ਆਦ੍ਯ [ady] *Skt adj* initial. **2** principal, great. **3** *n* a thumb. **4** eatable, food.

ਆਦ੍ਯੋਪਾਂਤ [adyopãt] *Skt adv* from the first to the last, from the beginning to the end, throughout.

ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adrɪs], **ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ** [adrɪsy] *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ *adj* invisible. **2** *Skt* ਆਦਰਸ਼ a model, standard, norm. "adrɪsy dhərəm."–*japu.*

ਆਧ [adh] *adj* half. "adh ghəri kou nəhɪ rakhɛ."–*dev m 9.* **2** See ਆਧਿ.

ਆਧਨਿ [adhənɪ] short form of ਅਧਿਪਨੀ; king's army.–*sənama.*

ਆਂਧਰ [ãdhər], **ਆਂਧਰਾ** [ãdhra] *adj* blind. "ãdhər ki pədvi kəhĩ pavɛ."–*VN.* **2** ignorant, stupid. **3** arrogant, conceited.

ਆਧਾ [adha] *adj* half.

ਆਧਾਨ [adhan] See ਅਧਾਨ.

ਆਧਾਰ [adhar] See ਅਧਾਰ. "nam tera adhar mera."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** food. "jɪn pɛdaɪs tu kia soi deɪ adhar."–*tɪlə̃g m 5.*

ਆਧਾਰੀ [adhari] See ਅਧਾਰੀ. **2.** *n* stay, support. "səbhna jia ka adhari."–*maru solhe m 3.* **3** a mendicant's bag. "ḍə̃ḍa mũdra khĩtha adhari."–*bɪla kəbir.*

ਆਧਿ [adhɪ] *Skt n* mental suffering. See ਰਸ. **2** worry, anxiety, concern.

ਆਧਿ ਦੈਵਿਕ [adhɪ dɛvɪk] *Skt adj* (suffering) caused by gods. **2** *n* a calamity caused by heat and cold, rain, lightning, a natural calamity.

ਆਧਿ ਭੌਤਿਕ [adhɪ bhətɪk] *Skt adj* (suffering) caused by living beings. **2** *n* (pain) caused by snakebite, tiger, dogbite, etc.

ਆਧੀ [adhi] *adj* (feminine) half. "ek ghəṛi adhi ghəri."–*s kəbir.* **2.** See ਆਧਿ. **3** *Skt n* vigilance.

ਆਂਧੀ [ãdhi] *n* a fierce blinding storm; a dust storm "gɪan ki ai ãdhi."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਆਧੀਤ [adhit] See ਅਧੀਤ.

ਆਧੀਨ [adhin] See ਅਧੀਨ.

ਆਧੁਨਿਕ [adhunɪk] *Skt adj* of the present; modern.

ਆਧੁ [adhu] *adj* half. **2** suffering mentally.

ਆਧੇਯ [adhey] *Skt n* something which stays on some support like a bangle on the arm. **2** *adj* sustainable.

ਆਧੇਰ [adher], **ਆਂਧੇਰਾ** [ãdhera] See ਅੰਧੇਰ "adherɛ rahu nə koi."–*var majh m 1.*

ਆਧੋਰਣ [adhorəṇ] *Skt n* a keeper and driver of an elephant; a mahout.

ਆਧਯਾਤਮਿਕ [adhyatmɪk] *Skt* आध्यात्मिक *adj* spiritual; pertaining to the soul; concerning the mind. See ਤਾਪ and ਦੁਖ.

ਆਨ [an] See ਆਣ. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਯ *adj* other, alien, stranger. "an apna kərət vicara."–*sor m 5.* 3 *n* honour, glory. "jɪnɪ rakhi an sɑ̃tani." –*sar m 5.* 4 *Skt* face, mouth. 5 self-respect; pride. "ɪn logən te an mənaũ."–*NP.* 6 *P* آن wine. 7. savour, relish. 8 beauty. 9 See ਆਂ 2.

ਆਨਕ [anək] *Skt n* a battledrum, kettledrum. 2 a thundering cloud. 3 *adj* sound producing, clamorous.

ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਭੀ [anək dũdbhi] *Skt* ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਭੀ *n* a high sounding war-drum. 2 Krishan's father Vasudev. There is a story in the Purans that gods had sounded war drums at Vasudev's birth, therefore he got this name.[1] "balək anək dũdbhi ke bhəyo dũdbhi bajət an ke dvarẽ."–*rəhim kəvɪ.* 'A son was born in the house of Vasudev but the drum is being beaten in the house of another (Nand).'

ਆਨਕੀ [anki] *n* where war drums are sounded, army.–*sənama.*

ਆਨਤ [anət] *Skt adj* bent, humble. 2 *A* اعانت *n* aid, assistance.

ਆਨਦ [anəd] See ਆਨੰਦ "anəd rup səb nədri aɪa."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ [anəd dũdəbh] See ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਭੀ. In krisnavtar, page 185, some scribe has written ਦੁੰਦਭ instead of ਦੁੰਦੁਭੀ as the name of Vasudev. "anəd dũdəbh chəunɛ." Krishan son of Anak Dundubhi.

ਆਨਦ ਮੂਲ [anəd mul] *adj* root of joy. "anəd mul jəgjivən data."–*guj m 4.*

ਆਨਦੁ [anədu] See ਆਨੰਦ. 2 Guru Amar Das's composition 'Anand' in Ramkali measure. "anədu suṇhu bəḍbhagi ho."–*ənɑ̃du.*

[1]See Vishnu Puran, Ch 4, Section 14.

ਆਨੱਧ [anəddh] *Skt* आनद्ध *n* a musical instrument in which metal or cotton cords are tied in knots as markers indicating different notes and pitches. 2 a musical instrument tightly stitched in leather. "anəddhɑ̃ murjadɪkɑ̃." –*əmər koṣ.* 3 *adj* tightly stretched. 4 tied, bound.

ਆਨਨ [anən] *Skt n* face, mouth. "anən rəs kəs ləvɛ nə lai."–*gəu m 5.* 'Tastes of the palate can't compare with those of His name.' 2 face and head. "anən kaj bɪda brɪjraj pɛ ayo." –*krɪsən.* 'Khəṛəg Singh's head has come to Krishan as if to bid farewell'.

ਆਨਪਾਇਨੀ [anpaɪni], **ਆਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [anpavni] See ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ.

ਆਨਯਨ [anyən] *Skt n* bringing, fetching.

ਆਨਰਸ [anrəs] See ਅਨਰਸ. "rəsɑ̃ anrəssɑ̃ bhəli bhɑ̃t bhuggɑ̃."–*VN.*

ਆਨਲ [anəl] fire, See ਅਨਲ. "pəvən pəvən, anəl ənəl, nəbh nəbh, bhu bhu sɑ̃g."–*cərɪtr 108.* 'Breath blended with air, body's heat with fire, ethereal fluid with the sky, and earth with the earth'.

ਆਨਾ [ana] *v* to come, arrive. 2 *Skt* ਆਣਕ *n* a coin; an anna, worth one sixteenth of a rupee or four paisas. 3 an eyeball. 4 *adj* ਅਨਯ, other, another, different.

ਆਨਿ [anɪ] *adv* having brought, having come. "anɪ anɪ səmdha bəhu kini."–kəlɪ ə m 4.

ਆਨੀਤ [anit] *Skt adj* brought, collected. 2 See ਅਨੀਤਿ.

ਆਨੀਤਾ [anita] See ਆਨੀਤ. 2 *adj* helpless (without God). "bɪn hərɪ hərɪ anita re."–*asa m 5.*

ਆਨੀਲੇ [anile] let us bring. 2 *adv* having brought; having come. "anile phul paroile mala."–*asa namdev.*

ਆਨੁ ਪੂਰਬੀ [anu purbi] *Skt* ਆਨੁਪੂਰਵੀਯ *adj* serially, in order.

ਆਨੁਵਾਕ [anuvak] See ਅਨੁ ਵਾਕ.

ਆਨੂਪ [anup] See ਅਨੂਪ. "jəpɪ jəpɪ kərhɪ ənɑ̃d

jən əcərəj anup."–*jɛt m 5.*

ਆਨੇਕ [anek] See ਅਨੇਕ.

ਆਨੇਤ [anet] See ਅਨਿੱਤ. 2 See ਆਨੀਤ.

ਆਨੇਤਾ [aneta] See ਅਨਿੱਤ. 2 *Skt* आनेतृ one who brings; a fetcher.

ਆਨੇਰਾ [anera], ਆਨੇਰੁ [aneru] *n* darkness, gloom. "bɪn səbdɛ ə̃tərɪ anera."–*majh ə m 3.* "ghəṭɪ canṇa aneru bɪnasəṇɪ."–*var ram 1 m 3.*

ਆਨੰਤ [anə̃t] See ਅਨੰਤ. "hərkhəvə̃t anə̃t dəɪala."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਆਨੰਦ [anə̃d] See ਅਨੰਦ. "anə̃d guru te jaṇɪa." –*ənə̃du.* 2 a metre. See ਕੋਰੜਾ. 3 the Eternal, the Creator. 4 According to the Sikh custom, the marriage ceremony comprises –

(a) a Sikh girl be engaged to a Sikh youth;

(b) in age, physical condition, etc., both should be suitable for marriage and both should be desirous of having mutual marital relationship;

(c) the engagement should take place after ərdas (supplicatory prayer) in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib;

(d) the day of marriage be fixed on a religious day or with the consent of the five beloved ones;

(e) the marriage party should consist of as many persons as the bride's parents/guardians invite, and both sides should meet while reciting sacred hymns;

(f) early in the morning, after asa di var, the bride and bridegroom should be imparted instructions according to the scripture, and their marriage be confirmed. Then the lavā (circumabulatory) text and anə̃d be recited and consecrated pudding distributed.

The anə̃d form of marriage is very old among the Sikhs. Nabha's heir apparent, prince Ripudaman Singh tried to give it a legal status. A bill was presented in the Council on 30 October 1908. With efforts put in by Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on 27 August, 1909 report was called for from a select committee, and on 22 October 1909, the Anand Marriage Act was passed.[1]

ਆਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [anə̃d sɪ̃gh] A pious Sikh who became an ascetic on reading from Anand the line: "ɪhu kuṭə̃b tu jɪ dekhda cəlɛ nāhi terɛ nale." He came into the service of Guru Gobind Singh and got entitled to the highest spiritual glory.

ਆਨੰਦ ਗੜ੍ਹ [anə̃d gəṛh] one of the forts of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ [anə̃d ghən] a famous Udasi saint, who lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote a commentary on Japuji in Sammat 1852. Bhai Santokh Singh has strongly criticised and rejected it. 2 a Kayasth poet who wrote Sujan Sagar Granth. He was killed during Nadir Shah's invasion on Mathura.

ਆਨੰਦ ਦੂੰਦਭ [anə̃d dũdəbh] See ਆਨਦ ਦੂੰਦਭ.

ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ [anə̃dpur] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur, having purchased land in Makhoval village near Nainadevi hills founded this town on the bank of Satluj river in Sammat 1723. It is now in Una sub-division of Hoshiarpur district. It flourished a great deal under Guru Gobind Singh. It is known as the home of the Khalsa which signifies that the home of the father of the Khalsa is also the home of his progeny, the Khalsa.

In Sammat 1746, Guru Gobind Singh got five forts built for the defence of the city:

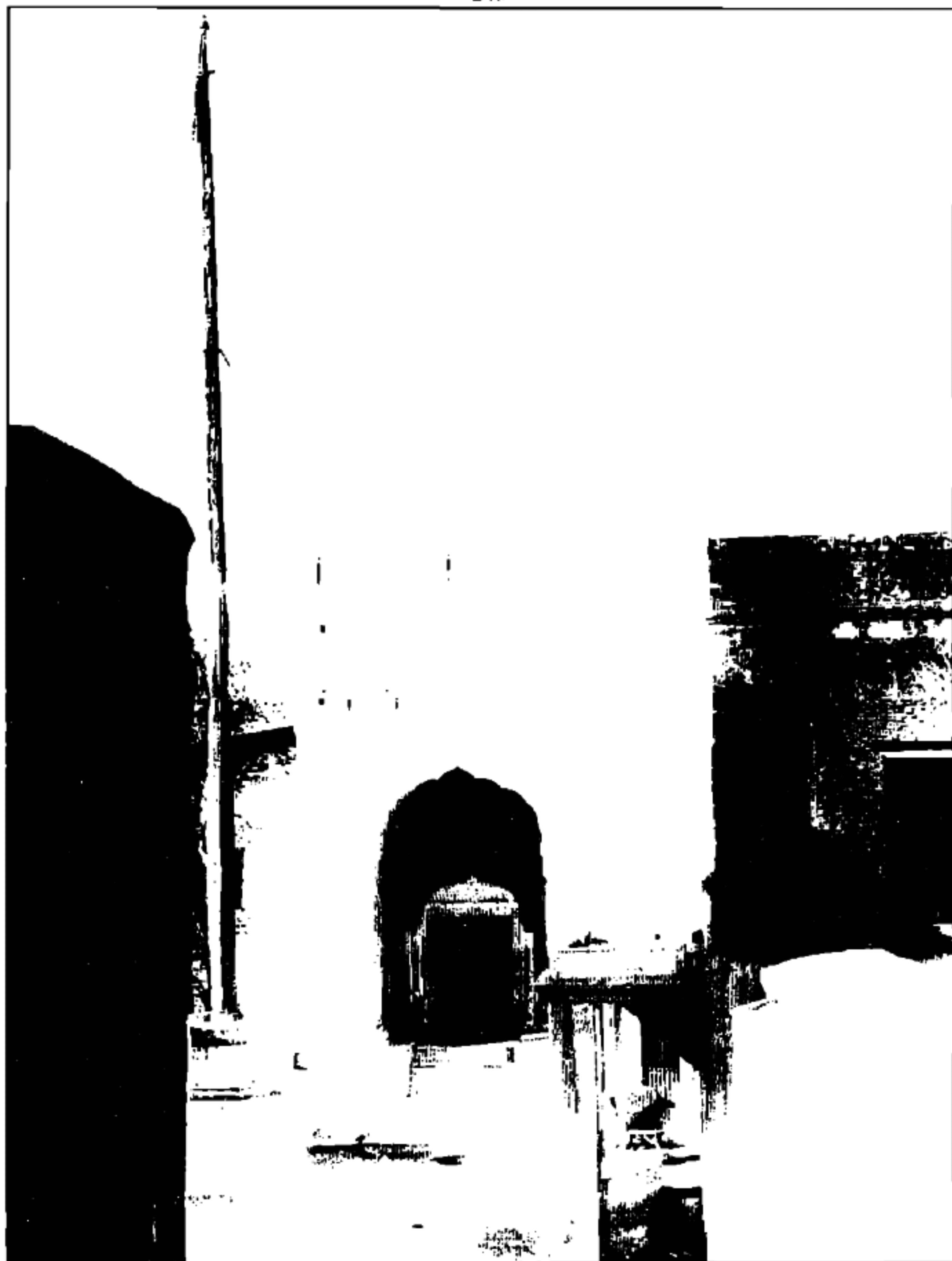
(a) Anandgarh, (b) Lohgarh, (c) Fatehgarh, (d) Keshgarh, (e) Holgarh. Now gurdwaras add to the prestige of these sites. Following is the detail of the gurdwaras at Anandpur:

(1) Akal Bunga is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara within the compound of Gurdwara

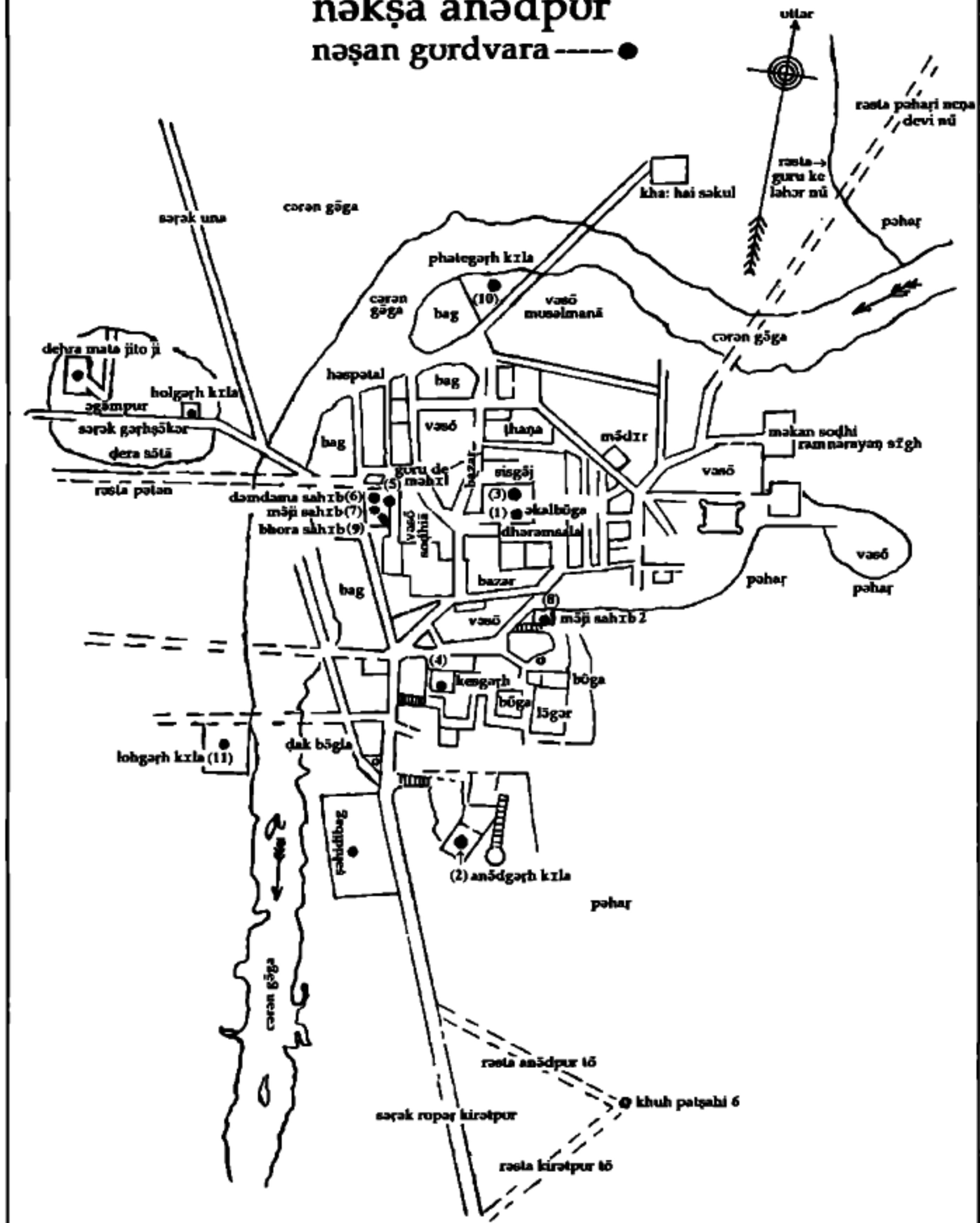
[1]This has been printed in several languages and is available with book sellers.



WEAPONS OF SRI DASHMESH JI AT TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB



TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB— SRI ANANDPUR



MAP OF ANANDPUR

Sisganj. Here he was consecrated as the Guru. It has a beautiful building in which Guru Granth Sahib is placed.

(2) Anandgarh Fort is less than half a mile to the south. It was raised as one of the forts for the defence of the city.

Inside the fort there is an open well of which the steps are difficult to ascend and around which there are cells where, if one enters, it is difficult to find one's way out. The gurdwara is also very elegant and recitation of Guru Granth Sahib goes on here.

It has a grant of land worth Rs. 1600 a year in villages Chandpur, Burj, Chikuna and Mehandri in Anandpur police station. A cash grant of Rs. 37¼ per annum is given by the Kalsia state. The gurdwara has 125 ghumaon of land.

It was to destroy this fort that the hill chiefs sent a drunken elephant whose head was pierced by Bhai Bachittar Singh with his spear.

(3) Within the town of Anandpur Sahib is gurdwara Sisganj raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. Here Guru Teg Bahadur's head brought from Delhi was cremated.

Attached to it is grant of land worth Rs. 900 sanctioned from the time of the Sikh rule. Besides this there are annual cash grants of Rs. 37¼ from the Kalsia state, Rs. 60 from the Patiala, and Rs. 70 from the Nabha states.

(4) Close to Anandpur to the southwest is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib where Khalsa Panth was forged on Baisakhi day of 1756 Bikrami. This gurdwara has the following relics:

(a) a Nagni spear 8 feet 9 inches long.

(b) a bhala (spear) half an inch less than eight feet in length. Its front pike is two feet and nine inches long. There is a long wooden grip in the middle.

(c) a sef (straight sword), 4 feet 3 inches in length including the grip; the grip is 3 inches broad decreasing to two inches in the middle and lastly tapering to a pointed end. The sword weighs two seers.[1]

The inscription on it is:

one side



the obverse



(d) a double edged broad sword, 3 feet 3.5 inches long with its blade 1.5 inches broad in the middle and increasing to 2.25 inches at the end. This is the sword which was used to test the faith of the five beloveds.

(e) a dagger 2 feet one inch long including its grip. On the grip are carved figures of elephants and lions.

Details of the grant of gurdwara Kesgarh: half the annual rent of the entire land of village Baddon equal to Rs. 1150 was offered

[1] According to Giani Sampuran Singh, a senior aged priest of Kesgarh Sahib, this weapon was given by the Caliph Muhammad IV of Rome to Aurangzeb along with a ceremonial gown but Bahadur Shah presented it to Guru Gobind Singh. From the inscription, it seems unlikely that a Caliph would have given it to a king belonging to Sunni faction of Islam. The author's father Baba Narayan Singh used to tell that this weapon was presented to Guru Gobind Singh by Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhaura.

by Sardar Baghel Singh Jathedar, at the time of taking amrit; Rs. 400 per year from village Giganval, district Jalandhar donated by Sardar Mit Singh Jathedar; Rs. 1100 per year from Mothepur village under police station Anandpur donated by Sardar Charat Singh Dallevalia; Rs. 75 per annum from village Mahain under police station Anandpur in Bilaspur State. Other annual grants are Rs. 375 from Patiala state, Rs. 169 and 10 annas from Nabha State and Rs. 37¼ from Raja of Kalsia. The gurdwara itself is located in a plot of 33 ghumaons.

Total income is about Rs. 3000. Offerings during Hola Mohala fair are also considerable.

(5) Guru ke Mahal as got built by Guru Teg Bahadur as his residence. Guru Gobind Singh also lived here. Some walls of that time still exist.

(6) Damdama Sahib. To the west of the town is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Here the Guru held congregations and it was here that he punished məsə̃ds (preachers-cum-title-collectors).

(7) Manji Sahib is Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara close to Guru ke Mahal. Here the Guru held his daily congregation. It was here that the pandits of Kashmir appealed to the Guru to protect their religious faith.

(8) Manji Sahib (2) is a gurdwara dedicated to the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who were trained in games and got their education here as young boys. It has an annual grant of Rs. 80 from village Surewal, police station, Anandpur since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and annual grants of Rs. 18 and 10 annas sent from the Kalsia state and Rs. 25 from the Patiala state.

The gurdwara is on a low hillock, and its building was raised by Sardar Gujjar Singh an aristocrat of Surakhpur in Kapurthala State. A banyan tree close to the gurdwara has been there since the time of the Sahibzadas.

(9) Bhora Sahib (cave-like structure) within the gurdwara Guru Ke Mahal to the West of Anandpur is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur who used to meditate here on the Almighty. It is about 8 feet below the land surface and ten descending steps lead to it.

(10) Fort Fatehgarh is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh located inside the town close to the police station. The fort built by Guru Gobind Singh for the defence of the town, is in ruins now.

(11) Lohgarh Fort is about one mile southwest of Anandpur which the tenth Guru got built to protect the city. This fort was destroyed by the Satluj river as also throgh the negligence of the Sikhs. Now a small gurdwara stands here to which belong about three ghumaons of land. **3** See ਸੁਰਜ ਮੱਲ and ਸੋਢੀ.

ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ [anə̃dpur de kɪle] See ਆਨੰਦ ਪੁਰ 2.

ਆਨੰਦ ਮੂਲ [anə̃d mul] *n* God, the source of all joys. "anə̃dmul ənath ədhari."–*dhəna ə m 1.*

ਆਨੰਦ ਰੂਪ [anə̃d rup] God whose form and attribute are a joy to behold. "anə̃d rup ənup əgocər."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਆਨੰਦੀ [anə̃di] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, joyful.

ਆਨੰਦੁ [anə̃du] See ਆਨੰਦ.

ਆਪ [ap] *Skt* आप् *vr* to happen; to acquire; to satisate. **2** आत्मन् *pron* one self. "kərhu sə̃bhar sərəb ki ap."–*GPS.* **3** polite words for 'you' and 'he'. "gurusɪkkhi ko bhəkhṣo ap."–*GPS.* **4** *n* selfhood, ego. "ona vɪcɪ ap vərətda kərṇa kɪchu nə jaɪ."–*maru m 3.* **5** God who is the self of all. "jəhā lobh təhɪ kal hɛ jəhā khɪma

təhɪ ap."–*s kəbir.* **6** self-knowledge. "apɛ no ap khaɪ mənu nɪrməlu hovɛ."–*var sri m 3.* **7** *adj* one's own. "ɪsəṭ mit ap bap nə mai." –*gəu m 5.* "so dhən kɪs-hɪ nə ap."–*asa m 4.* **8** *Skt* आप्र *adj* active, smart. "ləe sərəb sɛna kie ap rupā."–*parəs.* **9** आपस् *n* water. "jɛse dhar sagər me gāga ji ko ap hɛ."–*cādi 1.*

ਆਪਸ [apəs] *n* mutual relationship. **2** an alliance. **3** brotherhood. **4** See ਆਪ 7. **5** *adv* mutually, among ourselves.

ਆਪਸੁਆਰਥੀ [apsuarthi] *adj* selfish, self-seeking. "mənmukh apsuarthi."–*var sor m 3.*

ਆਪਕਾਰੀ [apkari] See ਅਪਕਾਰੀ. **2** See ਆਬਕਾਰੀ.

ਆਪ ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [ap gəṇauṇa] *v* to include oneself among the gentry or important people. "je ko ap gəṇaɪda so murəkh gavar."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਆਪਗਾ [apga] *Skt n* a river, in which ap (water) flows. "cɪ̃t apga bhəi məhani."–*NP.* See ਬਿਨਾਪਗਾ.

ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹ [apgrəh] See ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ.

ਆਪਣ [apəṇ] *Skt n* a shop. **2** a market. **3** See ਆਪਨ. "apəṇ lia je mɪlɛ."–*majh barəhmaha.*

ਆਪਣਾ [apṇa] See ਅਪਨਾ. "apṇa coj kərɪ vekhɛ ape."–*var bɪha m 4.*

ਆਪਣਾ ਭਾਣਾ [apṇa bhaṇa] *n* narcissism; self-seeking wilfulness. "apṇɛ bhaṇɛ jo cəlɛ bhai! vɪchuṛɪ coṭa khavɛ."–*sor m 3.* **2** God's will and pleasure.

ਆਪਤ [apət] *Skt* ਆੱਪਿਤ *n* a calamity, distress. "sāpət hərəkh nə apət dukha."–*gau m 5.* **2** *Skt* आत्मत्व ego, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh apət pāc dut bɪkhāḍɪo."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* **3** *Skt* ਆਪ੍ਤ *adj* received, acquired. **4** wise; shrewd. **5** who tells the reality. **6** *n* a sage, hermit.

ਆਪਤਕਾਮ [apətkam] *Skt* ਆਪ੍ਤਕਾਮ *adj* all whose desires have been fulfilled; fully satisfied.

ਆਪਤਿ [apətɪ] See ਆਪਤ 1. **2** *Skt* ਆਪ੍ਤਿ *n* acquisition, profit.

ਆਪਤੁ [apətu] *Skt* आत्मत्व *n* ego, pride. **2** love of the self. "choḍ apətu bad əhākara."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਆਪਦ [apəd], **ਆਪਦਾ** [apda] *n* a calamity, disaster, adversity. **2** hindrance. "təhā dukh səb apəd."–*sar m 4.*

ਆਪਨ [apən] *pron* personal, belonging/ pertaining to. "apən bapɛ nahi kɪsi ko bhavən ko hərɪ raja."–*sor rəvdas.* **2** self, oneself, "əvər mue kɪa sog kərijɛ, təu kijɛ jəu apən jijɛ."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** *n* a shop. See ਆਪਣ. "bənəj soj sō apən puri."–*NP.*

ਆਪਨੜਾ [apənṛa] *pron* of the self, one's own. "apənṛa prəbhu nədɪr kərɪ dekhɛ."–*vəḍ m 4.* "apənṛɛ ghərɪ hərɪ rāgo ki nə maṇehɪ." –*tɪlāg m 1.*

ਆਪਨਾ [apna] See ਅਪਨਾ.

ਆਪਭੇਸ [apbhes] *adj* one's own dress. **2** pride incarnate, picture of self-conceit, "bhəyo ap bhesā."–*ramav.*

ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰੁ [apmuhahu], **ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰਾ** [apmuhara] *adj* self-willed, headstrong, impulsive; impervious to advice from others. **2** who can do things on his own without external prodding. **3** speaking spontaneously without refinement "mukhɪ bolɛ apmuhahu."–*sor m 4.*

ਆ ਪਰਸ [a pərəs] See ਅਪਰਸ. "nɪrhar vərti a pərsa."–*sri ə m 5.*

ਆਪ ਲਖਾਉਣਾ [ap ləkhauṇa] *v* to reveal oneself; to try to make oneself well-known. **2** to expose one's real self. "rətna sar nə jaṇəi, avɛ apu ləkhaɪ."–*var ram 1 m 2.*

ਆਪ ਵਞਾਉਣਾ [ap vəɲauṇa] *v* to lose selfhood; to shed pride.

ਆਪਾ [apa] *n* one's own self, selfhood. **2** pride, ego. **3** one's real worth or real self. "jən nanək bɪn apa cinɛ mɪṭɛ nə bhrəm ki kai."–*dhəna m 9.* **4** *M* ਅੱਪਾ father.

ਆਪਾਂ [apā] *pron*. plural of ਆਪ. we.

ਆਪਾਉ [apau] *Skt* ਆਪਜਾਯਨ *n* watering, irrigation. "səlɪl apau sarōgpaṇi."–*sri m 1.* 'Irrigate with water i.e. with God's name'. **2** See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਆਪਾਉਣਾ [apauṇa] See ਆਪਾਉ. 2 *v* to adopt, make (something) one's own, "prəbhu gəhɪ bhuja apaɪo."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਆਪਾਇਆ [apaɪa] adopted as one's own. See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 merged in his own form. "kərna apɪ kəravən ape, kəhu nanək apɪ apaɪo." –*sar m 5.*

ਆਪਾਹ [apah] disinterested. See ਅਪਾਹ. "kərəṇ karəṇ səmrəth apahe."–*maru solhe m 4.*

ਆਪਾਰ [apar] See ਅਪਾਰ. "kəutək kare rõg apar."–*sukhməni.*

ਆਪਿ [apɪ] See ਆਪ. 2 *part* self, by oneself. "apɪ chuṭe nəh chuṭie."–*var məla m 1.* 3 *Skt n* a friend, a chum.

ਆਪਿਓ [apɪo] *adj* owned, made one's own. "lãk bhəbhɪkhəṇ apɪo ho."–*sor namdev.*

ਆਪੀਣੈ ਆਪਾਹੁ [apiṇɛ apahu], ਆਪੀਨੈ ਆਪਿ [apinɛ apɪ] by onself; without another's help. "apinɛ apahu."–*var suhi m 1.* "jɪnɪ apinɛ apɪ sajɪa səcṛa əlakh əparo."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇiã.*

ਆਪੁ [apu] one's self. See ਆਪ. "apɛ jaṇɛ apu." –*jəpu.* "apu səvarhɪ mɛ mɪlhɪ."–*s fərid.* 2 self-pride, egotism. "apu tɪagɪ sãt cərən lagɪ."–*prəbha pəṛtal m 5.* 3 *part* self, one's self. "apu gəe əurən hu khovhɪ."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਆਪੇ ਆਪ [ape ap], ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ [ape apɪ] See ਆਪੀਨੈ ਆਪਿ. "hərɪ ape apɪ upaɪda."–*sri m 4 vəṇjara.*

ਆਪੇ ਆਪੇ [ape ape] self alone, one's self. 2 vain, conceited. "ek məhəlɪ tū ape ape, ek məhəlɪ gəribano."–*gəu m 5.* 3 See ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ.

ਆਪੋਧਾਪ [apodhap], ਆਪੋਧਾਪੀ [apodhapi] *n* rat race for one's own interests; extreme selfishness; action to please oneself alone. "apo dhapi hoɪkɛ nyare nyare dhərəm cəlavɛ."–*BG* 2 *Skt* ਅਪਧਜਾਨ ill-intention, ill-omened thinking, perplexity.

ਆਪੌ [apɔ] See ਆਪ and ਆਪਾ. pride. 2 by oneself. "nanək je ko apo jaṇɛ, əgɛ gəɪa nə sohɛ." –*jəpu.* 'if some one thinks that he is able to achieve anything.'

ਆਫ਼ਤ [afət] *A* آفت *Skt* ਆਪਦ *n* a calamity, adversity. 2 a distress, affliction. 3 a turbulence, tumult.

ਆਫ਼ਤਾਬ [aftab] *P* آفتاب *n* drier of water, the sun. "aftab səm udəy nə hovɛ."–*GPS.*

ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ [aphtabe yəmən], ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਾਨ [aphtabe yəmən] *P* آفتابِ یمن-آفتابِ یمان the sun of Yemen; bright and very hot. "cərace fələk aftabe yəmən." "kɪ mahe fələk aftabe yəman."–*həkayəts.*

ਆਫਰਣਾ [aphərṇa], ਆਫਰਨਾ [aphərna] *v* to bloat, swell with pride. See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫ਼ਰੀਂ [afərĩ] *P* آفریں *part* a term of applause and approval; well done, bravo. 2 *adj* This word meaning 'who produces' comes at end as in jəhã afrĩ, the creator of the world.

ਆਫ਼ਰੀਦਹ [afridəh] *P* آفریدہ produced, gave birth to.

ਆਫ਼ਰੀਦਨ [afridən] *P* آفریدن *v* to give birth, produce.

ਆਫਰੀਦੀ [aphridi] See ਅਫਰੀਦੀ.

ਆਫਰੀਨ [aphrin] See ਆਫ਼ਰੀਂ.

ਆਫ਼ਾਤ [afat] *A* آفات plural of ਆਫ਼ਤ. "sərkəṣ hvɛ aphat uṭhai."–*GPS.*

ਆਫਾਰ [aphar] See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫੂ [aphu] See ਅਫ਼ੀਮ. "əmli mɪṣri chaḍkɛ aphu khat sərahɪ."–*vrɪd.* 2 See ਅਫਵ. "gunhɪ us ke səgəl aphu."–*tɪlõg m 5.*

ਆਫੂਆ ਕੀ ਬਰੀ [aphua ki bəri] *n* a pill or pallet of opium; a dose of opium. "əmɪt aphua ki bəri khaɪ cəḍhai bhõg."–*cərɪtr 111.*

ਆਬ [ab] *P* آب *n* water. See ਆਪ 9 and ਅਬਜ. "dərəkhət ab as kər."–*var majh m 1.* 2 mercury. 3 jewel. 4 glory. 5 honour, dignity. 6 price, value. 7 rank, status. 8 custom. 9 habit, nature. "səc ki ab nɪt dehɪ paṇi."–*sri m 1.* 'Irrigate the act of telling the truth".

ਅੰਬ [ãb] *n* a mango. "pakən lage ãb."–*s kəbir.* 'Seekers of spiritual knowledge have begun

to ripen with good qualities.'

ਆਬ ਹਯਾਤ [ab həyat], **ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ** [ab hɛvan] *P* آب حیات - آبِ حیوان water of life; amrit; elixir; nectar.

ਆਬਕਾਰ [abkar] *P* آبکار a distiller. **2** a distiller or maker of wine.

ਆਬਕਾਰੀ [abkari] *P* آبکاری *n* a distillery. **2** a wine factory.

ਆਬਖ਼ੋਰਾ [abxora] *P* آبخورہ *n* a pot for drinking; a cup, bowl, goblet.

ਆਬਗੀਰ [abgir] *P* آبگیر *n* a pit or tank for holding water. **2** a trench, stream. **3** a pot for water, a pitcher.

ਆਬਗੂੰ [abgū] *P* آبگون *adj* water-coloured. **2** glittering like water. **3** a shining sword. **4** the name of a canal in Persia.

ਆਬ ਜਮਜਮ [ab jəmjəm] water of zəmzəm well. See ਹੌਜ and ਜਮਜਮ.

ਆਬਦਾਰ [abdar] *P* آبدار *adj* shining, having a glitter. **2** *n* a servant who always waits upon his master with a flask of wine or water.

ਆਬਨੂਸ [abnus] *P* آبنوس ebony; heavy blackwood used for making pen holder stands, picture frames and other beautiful articles. Its tree is found mostly in South India, its Latin name is diospyros emenum. *G* ebenos *E* ebony.

ghūghəṭ ughar kari naɪka didar din,
dekhət hi bhāḍigəi hāḍi dadhi phus ki,
bheḍən ke dɔr pəri hɔl pəri ghusən ke,
kəvvən ke rɔr pəri apne jəlus ki,
kābri nɪkari kəri kola ki bɪgari kul,
bhənət "puran" nə əgari kuhu hus ki,
təva me nə tab rəhi kajər be ab bhəi,
teri ab dekhe ab gəi abnus ki.

ਆਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [abpaşi] *P* آبپاشی *n* irrigation, watering. **2** sprinkling of water.

ਆਬਰੂ [abru] *P* آبرو *n* gloss of face; honour, reputation, dignity. "vɪc səbha abru khoɪ tohɪ."–*GPS.*

ਆਬਰੇ [abre] *n* a mango. "kakri abre pəkae." –*asa kəbir.* 'Bad actions turned into good ones.' See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਆਬਰੋ [abro] See ਆਬਰੂ. "gəi abro dirəgh aj." –*GPS.*

ਆਬਲੀ [abli] *n* an unripe mango. **2** tamarind. **3** fruit of tamarind. **4** See ਆਵਲੀ.

ਆਬਾਦ [abad] *A* آباد plural of ਅਬਦ an aeon . **2** *P* a habitation, town. **3** praise. **4** *adj* populated, inhabited.

ਆਬਾਦਾਨ [abadan] *P* آبادان populated. "abadan səda məs-hur."–*gəu rəvɪdas.* **2** a famous city in Arabian Iraq.

ਆਬਾਦੀ [abadi] *P* آبادی *n* a habitation, populated place, residential area. **2** population, census.

ਆਬਿਦ [abɪd] *A* عابد for *adj* who worships; a devotee.

ਆਬੀ [abi] *P* آبی *adj* related to water, watery. **2** *n* moisture. **3** short form for ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ. "bajəṇ sath abiən lehī."–*cərɪtr 111.*

ਆਬੂ [abu] *Skt* ਅਰਬੁਦ *n* Mount Abu, a hill top of Aravati mountain in Rajputana. It is said to have been the residence of sage Vashishth. Its average height is 3930 feet and the highest top, Guru Shikhar, is 5650 feet high. Here is an ancient fire pit from which Rajputs are said to have emerged. There are also some very old Jain temples here. Rich people of Rajputana come here to spend their summers.

ਆਬੇ ਹੈਵਾਨ [abe hɛvan] See ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ.

ਆਬੇ ਬਕਾ [abe bəka] *P* آبِ بقا *n* elixir of life; nectar; ambrosia.

ਆਂਬ੍ਰ [ābr] *n* a mango.

ਆਭਨੀ [abhni] *n* splendid army.–*sənama.*

ਆਭਰਣ [abhərəṇ] *Skt n* an ornament. "hərɪnam rāg abhərṇi."–*jɛtsəri m 5.* **2** fostering, nourishing, tending.

ਆਭਾ [abha] *Skt n* splendour. **2** lustre, radiance. **3** praise.

ਆਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt n* a reflection, glimpse, image.

ਆਭਾਗਾ [abhaga] See ਅਭਾਗਾ. "jənmət ki nə muo abhaga."–*maru solhe m 3.*

ਆਭਾਨੀ [abhani] *n* a splendid army.–*sənama.*

ਆਭਾਰ [abhar] *Skt n* weight, load, burden. **2** a responsibility. **3** a favour, benefaction. **4** a vərnɪk metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਆਭਿਖੇਕ [abhɪkhek] See ਅਭਿਖੇਕ. **2** *adj* relative, relation.

ਆਭਿਗਜ [abhɪgy] See ਅਭਿਗਜ.

ਆਭਿਜ [abhɪj] See ਅਭਿਜ.

ਆਭੁਲ [abhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. "ap abhul nə bhuləu." –*səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਆਭੂਖਣ [abhukhəṇ], ਆਭੂਖਨ [abhukhən] *Skt* ਆਭੂਸ਼ਣ *n* an ornament. "jɪh prəsadɪ abhukhən pəhɪrijɛ."–*sukhməni.* **2** a literary figure of speech; a figurative expression.

ਆਭੋਗ [abhog] in music, the final part of dhrupad, etc.; climax of sexual pleasure.

ਆਭੰਜ [abhə̃j] See ਅਭੰਜ.

ਆਮ [am] *Skt n* ਆਉਂ the sap of undigested food which oozes through the anus. See ਆਮਪਾਤ 2. **2** *Skt* ਆਮ੍ਰ a mango. **3** *Skt* ਆਮਯ. a disease. "sun ləhɪṇa hərkhyo rɪde jyõ ami khvɛ am."–*NP.* 'just as a patient becomes happy on getting rid of his illness.' **4** *A* عام *adj* common, general, frequent, not special. **5** famous. **6** *n* a year.

ਆਮਖ [amәkh] See ਆਮਿਖ.

ਆਮ ਖਾਸ [am khas] *n* a session of the court of kings of Delhi in which special courtiers as well as common people presented themselves. **2** a royal function which any one could attend; an open court. "am khas me kəri prəsə̃sa." –*GPS.*

ਆਮਦ [aməd] *P* آمد came, "kuja aməd kuja rəphti."–*tɪlə̃g namdev.* 'Where did you come from, where do you go?'. **2** *n* income *Skt* ਆਯ. "aməd xərəc sə̃bharən kərɛ."–*GPS.*

ਆਮਦਨ [amdən] *P* آمدن *v* to come, arrive. **2** *n* income.

ਆਮਦੰਦ [amdə̃d] *P* آمدند they came.

ਆਮਨ [amən] *Skt* आमनस् *n* a disease, sickness.

ਆਮਨਾਯ [amnay] *Skt* आम्नाय *n* Ved. **2** practice, exercise. **3** a ceremony, custom. **4** sectarian, communal.

ਆਮ ਪਾਤ [am pat] abortion. See ਗਰਭ ਸ੍ਰਾਵ. **2** exuding or oozing of undigested food through the arse. Due to the weakness of the belly-heat, the raw sap of food deteriorates and exudes in the form of foul-smelling greasy faeces heavier than water. The patient should take soft and light food like rice or sago. If the intestines develop inflammation and pain, it results in dysentery. A patient of ampat should be given hauberry, fresh ginger, motha grass and oldenlamdoi boiled in water, bifora and pith of mannalos mixed with jaggery should be eaten or drunk like tea. A powder of ginger, white cumin seeds, rock salt, asafoetida, nutmeg, mango seed, onarmulos, catechu and ground bharingi eaten with curd is effective. "ampat əru sroṇət pata."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਆਮਯ [aməy] *Skt n* a disease, malady. **2** loss, harm. **3** indigestion, dyspepsia. **4** a camel.

ਆਮਰ [amər] See ਅਮਰ. "ap gəvaɪ amər rəhe." –*asa ə m 1.* "hoɪ amro grɪh məhɪ bɛṭha." –*sor m 5.* **2** آمر who gives an order. "dhur ki bheji ai amər."–*asa m 5.* 'Maya is sent by the Almighty per His will.' **3** *A* عمر weak, powerless. "ɪhu amər həm gurɪ kie dərbari."–*asa m 5.* 'This maya became powerless and we became supreme'.

ਆਮਰਸ [amərəs], ਆਮਰਖ [amərəkh] *Skt* ਆਮਰਸ਼ *n* anger, ire. "ɪrkha pərukha chəl amərkha." –*NP.* **2** *Skt* ਆਮਰਸ਼ an intimate touch. **3** a consultation.

ਆਮਰਿ [amərɪ], ਆਮਰੀ [amri], ਆਮਰੁ [aməru] See ਅਮਰ and ਆਮਰ. "əji amri nɪvəlka kərəm vare."–*dətt.* 'unborn, deathless practitioners

of Yoga.'

ਆਮਰੂਦ [amrud] See ਅਮਰੂਦ.

ਆਮਰੋ [amro] See ਆਮਰ.

ਆਮਲ [aməl] See ਆਮਿਲ.

ਆਮਲਕ [amlək] See ਆਉਲਾ. "hath amlək atəm gyana."–*NP.*

ਆਮਲੀ [amli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਆਮਾਸ਼ਯ [amaṣəy] *Skt n* the stomach where raw food (am) settles. **2** the first part of the small intestine, where liver and gall bladder meet; duodenum.

ਆਮਾਤ [amat] See ਅਮਾਤ.

ਆਮਾਦਹ [amadəh] *P* آماده ready, prepared.

ਆਮਾਲ [amal] *A* اعمال *n* plural of ਅ਼ਮਲ. actions, doings, pranks, tricks.

ਆਮਿ [amɪ] See ਆਮਯ and ਤਾਮਿ.

ਆਮਿਖ [amɪkh] *Skt* ਆਮਿਸ਼ *n* meat, flesh. "prɪthəm təj-hu amɪkh ko khana."–*NP.*

ਆਮਿਲ [amɪl] *A* عامل doer, performer, practioner. **2** *n* a worker, servant; an employee "amɪl mulkən ke jɪs thaĩ."–*GPS.* **3** a revenue official of old times, whose descendants are still called amils in Sindh. **4** an artisan, craftsman.

ਆਮੀ [ami] *adj* suffering from a disease; sick, patient. See ਆਮ 3. **2** *A* آمین Amen[1] *part* be it so ! **3** please accept, approve.

ਆਮੂ [amu] *P* آمو *n* river Oxus of Bukhara which flows through the middle of Turan and Iran (Persia). "amu adɪ bəkhankɛ israstrə kəhɪ 5t."–*sənama.* 'Varun is the husband of river Amu, and his weapon is execution.'–*sənama.*

ਆਮੇਖ਼ਤਹ [amextəh] *P* آمیخته *adj* blended, mixed.

ਆਮੇਖ਼ਤਨ [amextən] *P* آمیختن *v* to join, mix.

ਆਮੇਜ਼ [amez] *P* آمیز *adj* mixed. **2** mixed; used after a word as ਰੰਗਾਮੇਜ਼.

ਆਮੇਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [amezɪṣ] *P* آمیزش *n* mixing, mixture.

ਆਮੇਯ [amey] *adj* See ਅਮੇਉ. **2** which cannot be absorbed or accommodated. "cəkhə̃ dvar amey vahyə̃ su avɛ."–*NP.*

ਆਮੇਰ [amer], ਆਮੇੜ [ameṛ] an ancient town near Jaipur which once was a capital. See ਅੰਬਰ and ਅੰਬੇਰ.

ਆਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ [amo samṇe] *adv* face to face. "ləkkh nəgare vəjjən amo samṇe."–*cə̃di 3.*

ਆਮੋਖ਼ਤਹ ਕਾਰ [amokhtəh kar] *P* آموخته کار *adj* trained, skilled in doing work.

ਆਮੋਖ਼ਤਨ [amokhtən] *P* آموختن *v* to receive instruction or training. **2** to teach or train.

ਆਮੋਦ [amod] *Skt n* happiness, pleasure, enjoyment. "ur amod sə̃g bhe gəhɪvər."–*NP.*

ਆਮੋਲ [amol], ਆਮੋਲਾ [amola], ਆਮੋਲੀ [amoli] See ਅਮੋਲ. **2** priceless. "guru pəhɪ sɪr bec amolia." –*var gəu m 4.*

ਆਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [amə̃trəṇ] *Skt n* an invitation. **2** a solicitation.

ਆਮ੍ਰ [amr] *Skt n* a mango.

ਆਮ੍ਰ ਮੌਰ [amr mɔr] *n* pollen of a mango.

ਆਯ [ay] *Skt n* income.

ਆਯਸ [ayəs], ਆਯਸੁ [aysu] *n* permission. See ਆਦਿਸ਼ .

ਆਯਤ [ayət] *Skt adj* broad. **2** spread. "məstək ayət locən lone."–*NP.* **3** *A* آیت a line of the text of Bible or Quran. **4** a sign, mark. **5** prophet's miracle.

ਆਯਤਨ [aytən] *Skt n* a house, home, residence. **2** god's house; a temple.

ਆਯੱਤ [ayətt] *Skt* आयत्त *adj* subordinate, subservient.

ਆਯਦ [ayəd] *P* آید *adj* likely to come. **2** *A* عاید returning. **3** applicable.

ਆਯਨ [ayən] See ਅਯਨ.

ਆਯਾ [aya] *v* past tense of ਆਉਣ. "bəgã bhɪ aya cau."–*var vəḍ m 3.* **2** *Pg* a nurse. **3** *P* آیا *part* what; if; or.

ਆਯਾਮ [ayam] *Skt n* extending, pervading. **2** act of bringing within rules. See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਯਾਮ. **3** See ਅਯਾਮ.

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[1] This is originally a Greek word meaning 'really', 'infact'. Christians and Muslims utter it loudly after their supplicatory prayers.

ਆਯੁ [ayu] *Skt n* age. **2** ghee, clarified butter. **3** a Chandarvanshi king, son of Pururva. **4** food, corn. **5** air. **6** an offspring. **7** medicine, drug.

ਆਯੁਸਮਾਨ [ayusman], ਅਯੁਖਮਾਨ [ayukhman] *Skt* आयुष्मान् *adj* long lived, lasting for a long time.

ਆਯੁਖਾ [ayukha] *Skt* आयुस् *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਯੁਖਜ [ayukhy] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸਜ *adj* who gives life. **2** *n* eatables fit for a sick person. **3** strength, power.

ਆਯੁਤ [ayut] See ਅਯੁਤ and ਆਯਤ.

ਆਯੁਧ [ayudh] *Skt n* a weapon. **2** a horn or conchshell, which is helpful in a battle.

ਆਯੁਧਨ [ayudhən] a battle, See ਆਯੋਧਨ. "ghor ayudhən ɛso bhəyo."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਆਯੁਰ [ayur] *n* age. "chɪn chɪn ayur bitət jai." –*NP.* See ਆਯੁਖਾ.

ਆਯੁਰ ਵੇਦ [ayur ved] *Skt* ਆਯੁਰ੍ਵੇਂਦ *n* a minor Ved about the age of human beings; a medical science. Ashvini Kumar is regarded as its chief preceptor; he taught it to Indar, who in turn taught it to Dhanvantri. This Ved is derived from Atharv Ved. Now there is no book bearing this name, but all books on medical science are covered by it. "ayur ved kiyo pərkasa."–*dhənãtər.*

ਆਯੇਦ [ayed] *P* you come. This word is coined from ਆਮਦਨ.

ਆਯੋਧਨ [ayodhən] *Skt n* a battle, war. **2** a battlefield.

ਆਰ [ar] *Skt n* an awl. "ar nəhĩ jɪh topəu."–*sor rəvɪdas.* Here ਆਰ stands for sharp intellect. **2** a tooth of a circular saw; an axle of a wheel. **3** a raw metal. **4** a pointed prod for driving an animal. **5** *A* عار shame, modesty. **6** *S* to cajole, express love or fondness.

ਆਰਸ [arəs] *n* sloth. "bɪsar arsə̃ səbɛ prəbhat lok jag-hĩ."–*surəj.* **2** *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਸ਼ *adj* concerning a sage (rishi); a sage's composition. **3** *n* a book respected for its association with a sage.

ਆਰਸਤਾ [arəsta] *n* laziness, sloth, lassitude. **2** See ਆਰਾਸਤਾ.

ਆਰਸੀ [arsi] *Skt* ਆਦਰ੍ਸ਼ *n* a mirror, a looking glass. "ɪhu mənu arsi koi gurmukhɪ vekhɛ." –*majh ə m 3.* "jɛse taro tari ɔr arsi sənah səstrə."–*BG.* See ਆਈਨਾ. **2** an ornament with a mirror fixed in it which ladies wear on their thumbs. "kəhã su arsiã muhɪ bə̃ke."–*asa ə m 1.* **3** also used in place of ਆਲਸੀ.

ਆਰਕਤ [arəkət] *Skt* ਆਰਕ੍ਤ *adj* red. **2** with a tinge of redness.

ਆਰਕਤਾ ਜਲਨਿ [arəkta jələnɪ] *n* a river of reddish water; Sarasvati.–*sənama.*

ਆਰਜ [arəj] See ਆਰਯ.

ਆਰਜਤਾ [arəjta] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯਤਾ *n* culture, civilization. "sɪrjən arəjtay."–*NP.* **2** superiority, eminence. **3** candour, simplicity.

ਆਰਜਨੀ [arjəni] *Skt* ਅਰ੍ਜੁਨੀ *adj* white as silver (ਅਰਜੁਨ), bright. **2** a female collector. "nəmo arjəni marjəni."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਆਰਜਵ [arjəv] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਜਵ *n* simplicity, serenity, honesty. "arjəv bɪna kuṭɪlta joɪ."–*GPS.* **2** *adj* simple, guileless, innocent.

ਆਰਜਾ [arja] *S n* age. state. **2** See ਆਰਯਾ. "je jug care arja."–*japu.* **3** *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯਾ mother. **4** a metre. See ਗਾਹਾ. **5** *adj* noble woman, virtuous lady. "bhənɛ nɪj bharja sõ arja ! srəvəṇ kər." –*GPS.*

ਆਰਜਾਧਿ [arjadhɪ] *n* ਆਰਜਾ-ਅਵਧਿ. duration of life. See ਅਰਜਾਧਿ.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ [arjarɪ] *n* the enemy of age; old age. –*sənama.*

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [arjarɪ arɪ] *n* enemy of ਆਰਜਾ (old age), amrit, elixir.–*sənama.*

ਆਰਜਾਰੀ [arjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰਿ. **2** age. "bɪnu sɪmrən jɛse sərəp arjari."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਆਰਜੀ [arji] *A* عارضی *adj* temporary, impermanent.

ਆਰਜ਼ੂ [arzu] *P* آرزو *n* a desire, wish, hope.

ਆਰਣ [arəṇ] *n* an anvil; ironsmith's block. See ਆਰਣਿ. "kaɪa arəṇ mən vɪcɪ loha."–*maru m 1*. **2** *Skt* depth, solemnity. **3** a pit, pond. **4** *S* a war, battle.

ਆਰਣ ਸੁਤ [arəṇ sʊt] *n* son of Aran (pond); lotus. "arəṇsʊt kər prəbhʊ sɪr layo."–*NP*. 'the master taking it as lotus put his hand on the head'. **2** the moon, which is son of the deep ocean.

ਆਰਣਿ [arəṇɪ] in a furnace or forge for melting or heating up metals like iron. "jɪʊ arəṇɪ loha paɪ bhā̃nɪ ghəṛaiɛ."–*suhi ə m 1*. **2** *n* an eddy, a whirlpool.

ਆਰਤ [arət], ਆਰਤਾ [arta] *Skt* आर्त *adj* coward, timid. **2** suffering, in pain. "arət duar rəṭət pĩguria."–*gəʊ m 5*. "gopal tera arta."–*dhəna dhā̃na*. 'Your timid slave seeks shelter with you, master of the earth.' Some ignorant people interpret this as ਆਰਤੀ (a ceremonial worship of gods by moving lighted lamps in front) holding that it is Dhanna Jat's 'ਆਰਤਾ'.[1]

ਆਰਤਿ [arətɪ] *Skt* आर्ति *n* pain, humility, poverty.

ਆਰਤੀ [arti] *Skt* ਆਰਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ *n* what happens even without night, that is, to do worship by revolving lighted lamps for which reason it is called non-night worship. According to Hinduism, lamps are revolved four times at the feet of the image, twice at the level of the navel and seven times around the entire body. The number of lamps may be anywhere between one to a hundred. Guru Nanak Dev rejected this ritual and said that God's arti is already being performed by nature. See Dhanasri Shabad : "gəgən mɛ thal rəvɪ cə̃d dipək bəne." See ਦੀਪਦਾਨ. **2** Arti Sohila, a baṇi recited at bed time. "sodər arti gaviɛ ə̃mrɪt vele japʊ uchara."–*BG*.

[1]Though word arta is not in the sense of arti but Sikhs do employ it this way as well. Udasi Saints declaim: "arta kijɛ nanək ṣah patṣah ka. din duni ke ṣahənṣah ka."...

ਆਰਤੀ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [arti sohɪla] *n* song of joy in which true arti is described. Here, recitation begins with "jɛ ghərɪ kirətɪ akhiɛ." "tɪtʊ ghərɪ gavhʊ sohɪla." and culuminates as "kɛsi arti hoɪ bhəvkhə̃ḍna, teri arti ənhəta səbəd vajə̃t bheri."

ਆਰਦ [arəd] *P* آرد *n* flour, ground corn. **2** from *vr* ਆਵੁਰਦਨ. let one bring, brings, will bring.

ਆਰਦ੍ਰ [ardrə] *Skt* आर्द्र *adj* wet, soaked. **2** soiled.

ਆਰਨ [arən] *adj* red coloured. "jəri sə̃g jəre rajɛ̃ arən uchar."–*NP*. 'Red coverlets interwoven with golden thread look beautiful'. **2** See ਆਰਣ. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਆਰਨ in place of ਅਰਨ੍ਯ (forest). "arən jɪt dɪs ghəni nɪhari."–*GPS*. **4** See ਆਰਨ੍ਯ.

ਆਰਨਜਾਤ [arənjat] lotus grown out of a pond (ਆਰਣ). See ਆਰਣਸੁਤ. "anən arənjat suhai." –*NP*.

ਆਰਨ੍ਯ [arnyə] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* relating to forest; wild.

ਆਰਨ੍ਯਕ [arnyək] *Skt* आरण्यक related with forest; vanprəsth, the third stage of life for a Hindu. **2** those Brahman parts of Veds which were studied while living there because saint-scholars staying in forests taught them to their disciples. See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ ਐਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਆਰਨ੍ਯਕ etc.[2]

ਆਰਫ [arəph] *A* عارف *adj* a possessor of spiritual knowledge (ਉਰਫ)."arəph kamɪl vəli vəlayət." –*GPS*.

ਆਰਬ [arəb] *n* Arabia. **2** Arab, Arabian. "arəb ke arbi əradhɛ̃ tere nam hɛ̃."–*əkal*. **3** the language of Arabia; Arabic "kəhū arbi torki parsi ho."–*əkal*. **4** an Arab (or Arabian) horse "kəche arbi pəbb mano səpəcchā."–*parəs*.

ਆਰਬਲ [arbəl], ਆਰਬਲਾ [arbəla] *n* ਆਯੁ-ਬਲ. strength and age. **2** age, duration of life, lifetime. "bərəkh bəhəttər bhəi arbəl."–*GPS*.

ਆਰਬੀ [arbi] See ਆਰਬ.

[2]Four forests vrɪhəd, tetɪrriy, ɛtrey and kəṣitki are well known.

ਆਰਭਟੀ [arbhəṭi] *Skt n* that part of a drama which shows courage and terror. **2** a theatre. **3** courage, intrepidity.

ਆਰਮੇਨੀਆ [armenia] See ਅਰਮਨੀ.

ਆਰਯ [arəy] *Skt* आर्य्य *adj* superior, superb, virtuous. **2** worshippable, venerable. **3** belonging to a superior pedigree. **4** a resident of Aryavart; Indian.

ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ [arəy səmaj] Mul Shankar, son of Amba Shankar, a Brahman of Tankara village, Moravi state, was born in 1824 AD. He became a disciple of Sanyasi Parmanand and adopted Dayanand Sarasvati as his name. He studied Sanskrit grammar under Pandit Virjanand of Mathura. Taking note of the preaching of Christianity in India, he was enthused to spread the Vedic religion. According to his own thinking and the culture of the time, he interpreted the Veds and promulgated new rules. He named his sect Arya Samaj and Satyarath Prakash is his religious treatise.

The saint Dayanand died on 30th October 1883 AD.

The rules of Arya Samaj are :

(1) All truths are discovered through education and material sciences and they all have their origin in God.

(2) God is truth, mind and joy, without form, all-powerful, just, kind, birthless, endless,unchangeable, without origin, incomparable and the source of all that exists. His worship is the only proper one.

(3) The Ved is the book of true knowledge; its study, teaching and listening comprise the prime religion of the Aryas.

(4) One should always be ready to learn the truth and to unlearn the untruth.

(5) All tasks should be performed according to the dharma, that is, with knowledge and consideration of truth versus falsehood.

(6) The welfare of the world is the basic objective of Arya Samaj including its physical, spiritual and social progress.

(7) Relations should be maintained with all as far as possible in accordance with dharma.

(8) Removal of ignorance and spread of knowledge should always be the aim.

(9) No one should be content with his own progress, but should consider it as a step in the progress of all.

(10) All men should be inter-dependent, in following rules for universal good, and should be independent in adopting every beneficial rule.

ਆਰਯਾ [arya] *Skt* आर्य्या *n* feminine of ਆਰਯ. a woman of high or noble birth. **2** mother. **3** grandmother. **4** mother-in-law. **5** the goddess, Durga. **6** a stanza. See ਗਾਹਾ. **7** *adj* noble, virtuous (woman).

ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ [arya vərət] *Skt* आर्य्या वर्त्त *n* the country of the Aryas; the country with Himalayas in the north, Vindhyachal in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian sea in the west.[1] Now the whole of India is called Aryavart.

ਆਰਾ [ara] *n* a serrated tool with which wood is sawed, a sawing machine. **2** noise, din. **3** near side bank, "kəchu ara par nə sujh." –*gəu rəvɪdas.* **4** *Skt n* a big needle for making a hole. **5** *suf* with or having qualities of, as in ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. "əvgənɪare pathər bhare."–*nəṭ m 4.*

ਆਂਰਾ [āra] *P* ارا to that, to him.

ਆਰਾਊ [arau] *P* آرا *adj* who decorates; this word is used as a suffix. **2** *Skt* ਆਰਾਮ a garden, "jake rukh bɪrəkh arau."–*sri m 1.* 'whose grass and trees provide relief.' See ਰੁਹ.

[1] आसमुद्रात्तु वै पुर्वादासमुद्रात्तु पश्चिमात्।
तयो रेवान्तरं गिर्योरार्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधा: ।–*manu ə 2, ş 22.*

ਆਰਾਸਤ [arasət], **ਆਰਾਸਤਹ** [arasətəh], **ਆਰਾਸਤਾ** [arasta] *P* آراسته *adj* spruced, adorned; its root is *vr* ਆਰਾਸੂਨ. "arasət ləskər səbh kinəs."–*GPS.*

ਆਰਾਤਿ [aratɪ], **ਆਰਾਤੀ** [arati] *Skt* आराति *n* an enemy, adversary. "jənu kəlməl kəlɪ bəl arati."–*NP.*

ਆਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧਯ.

ਆਰਾਧਨ [aradhən], **ਆਰਾਧਨਾ** [aradhna] *Skt n* making happy, worship, devotion. **2** meditation on God's name. "aradhna aradhənu nika hərɪ hərɪ namu əradhna." –*maru ə m 5.*

ਆਰਾਧਨੀਯ [aradhniy], **ਆਰਾਧਯ** [aradhy] *Skt adj* fit to be pleased and worshipped, adorable.

ਆਰਾ ਪਾਰ [ara par] See ਆਰਾ and ਪਾਰ. *n* this side and across "kəchu ara par nə sujh."–*gəu rəvɪdas.* **2** this and the next world; here and hereafter.

ਆਰਾਮ [aram] *P* آرام *n* comfort, happiness. **2** rest, relaxation 3. *Skt* garden.

ਆਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [aram ṣah] son of Qutubuddin Ebak who sat on the throne at Delhi for one year in 1210 AD. See Muslim Rule in India.

ਆਰਾਯਸ਼ [arayəṣ] *P* آرایش *n* decoration, adornment.

ਆਰਾਲਿਕ [aralɪk] See ਅਰਾਲਿਕ.

ਆਰਿਫ਼ [arɪf] See ਆਰਫ਼.

ਆਰੀ [ari] *n* a hand-saw, a small saw. **2** *suffix* of, possessing (feminine of van, ara, etc). "əvguṇɪari kə̃t vɪsari."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.* **3** *A* عاری *adj* naked. **4** good-for-nothing. **5** helpless, unable.

ਆਰੁਹ [aruh] See ਆਰੋਹਣ. **2** See ਆਰੁੱਧ.

ਆਰੁਣ [arun] *adj* red. See ਅਰੁਣ. "rəcyo rə̃g aruṇ lok navino."–*krɪsən.*

ਆਰੁਣਚੂੜ [aruṇcuṛ] See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

ਆਰੁੱਧ [aruddh] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* stopped, hindered, obstructed. **2** busy, engaged.

ਆਰੁਨ [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ.

ਆਰੁਨਚੂੜ [aruncuṛ] a cock, rooster. See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ. "krɔ̃c su aruncuṛ pukarət."–*GPS.*

ਆਰੂ [aru] See ਆੜੂ.

ਆਰੂਢ [aruḍh], **ਆਰੂੜ** [aruṛ] *Skt* आरूढ *adj* ascended, mounted, riding. "aruṛte əsv rəth nagəh." –*səhəs m 4.* **2** firm, resolute, determined.

ਆਰੇ [are] plural of ਆਰਾ. **2** *suf* meaning 'one having or with.' See ਆਰਾ ਆਰੀ. "əvgəniare pathər bhare."–*kan m 4.*

ਆਰੇਮ [arem] *P* آریم we bring, we shall bring, we may bring.

ਆਰੋਅਹ [aroəh] *Skt* ਆਰੋਹਿਤ *adj* ascended, mounted. "jəra jə̃mhɪ aroəh."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'You are mounting old age and messengers of death' means that you are above weaknesses and not subject to them. See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਆਰੋਹਣ [arohəṇ] *Skt n* a ladder, steps. "mokharohəṇ prəgəṭ gɪra əghkhə̃ḍṇi."–*GPS.* ਆਰੋਹਣ (ladder) of ਮੋਖ (salvation). 'steps to salvation.' **2** mounting, riding.

ਆਰੋਹੀ [arohi] *Skt* आरोहिन् *adj* who rides. **2** going upward. **3** progressing. **4** *n* ascending notes in music as ṣa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni.

ਆਰੋਗ [arog], **ਆਰੋਗਤ** [arogət], **ਆਰੋਗੀ** [arogi] See ਅਰੋਗ, ਅਰੋਗਤ and ਅਰੋਗੀ. "jɪh prəsadɪ arog kə̃cəndehi."–*sukhməni.* "arogət bhəe sərira."–*suhi chə̃t m 4.*

ਆਰੋਪਣ [aropəṇ], **ਆਰੋਪਣਾ** [aropṇa] *Skt* आरोपण *n* setting, fixing. "təhɪ aropən kinəs mali." –*GPS.* **2** imagining qualities of one thing in another. **3** a fallacy, false knowledge.

ਆਰੋੜਾ [aroṛa] See ਅਰੋੜਾ.

ਆਰੰਨ [arə̃n] See ਆਰਨਯ.

ਆਰੰਨਕ [arə̃nək] See ਆਰਨਯਕ.

ਆਰੰਭ [arə̃bh] *Skt n* the origin, beginning. "arə̃bh kaj rəcaɪa."–*suhi chə̃t m 4.* **2** genesis, creation.

ਆਰੰਭ ਵਾਦ [arə̃bh vad] the theory of Vaisheshik and other philosophies that the formation of the world, took place with the fusion of atoms.

ਆਰਯ [ary], ਆਰਯਸਮਾਜ [arysəmaj] See ਆਰਯ and ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ.

ਆਲ [al] *Pkt n* moisture, humidity. **2** *Skt adj* excessive, more. **3** all, entire. "al jǎjal bɪkar te rəhɪte."–*sukhməni.* See *E* all. **4** *Skt* आलय a house, living place. **5** *A* آل a dynasty, a descendant. **6** daughter's children. **7** *P* a type of wine. **8** *T* a king. **9** *adj* red, scarlet. **10** See ਅਲ.

ਆਲਸ [aləs] *n* laziness, sloth, indolence. "aləsu chij gəɪa səbhu tən te."–*dhəna m 5.* **2** *Skt adj* lazy, indolent, slothful.

ਆਲਸਹਰ [alsəhər] *n* a remover of laziness; amrit, nectar.–*sənama.*

ਆਲਸੀ [alsi], ਆਲਸੀਆ [alsia] See ਆਲਸ 2. "jənəmu gəvaɪo alsia."–*sri trɪlocən.*

ਆਲਸੁ [aləsu] See ਆਲਸ.

ਆਲਸੁਨ [alsun] a village near Nadaun. Guru Gobind Singh punished its riotous people and also stayed here for some time while on his way back to Anandpur. See Vachitar Natak ch 9, cə̃d 24. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been set up here.

ਆਲਸਯ [alsyə] *Skt n* laziness, lack of zeal and endeavour.

ਆਲਕ [alək] *n* laziness, sloth. "kɪu sɪmrət kijɛ alka ?."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਆਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ [alka pəti] See ਅਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ.

ਆਲਕੁ [aləku] sloth See ਆਲਕ. "cəgɪai aləku kəre."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਆਲਜ [aləj] See ਆਲਜੁ.

ਆਲ ਜਾਲ [al jal] See ਆਲ and ਜਾਲ *n* bonds of family life and progeny. "al jal bhrəm moh təjavɛ."–*guj m 5.* **2** *S adj* much, plenty. **3** *adv* mostly.

ਆਲਜਿ [aləjɪ], ਆਲਜੁ [aləju] *adj* shameless, brazenfaced, immodest. "uc nic tum te təre aləju sǎsar."–*bɪla rəvɪdas.*

ਆਲ ਜੰਜਾਲ [al jǎjal] See ਆਲ and ਜੰਜਾਲ. *n* bonds of family life; snare of love for children. "al jǎjal bɪkar te rəhɪte."–*sukhməni.*

ਆਲਣਾ [alṇa] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਲਤ [alət] *A* آلت *n* a pole, mace. **2** genitals. **3** a tool, an instrument, implement.

ਆਲਨ [alən] *n* grain flour used for mixing with leafy vegetables to make them thicker and tastier. ਔਲਣ.

ਆਲਨਾ [alna] *n* a nest. *P* آلنہ. "susək alne te trɪṇ gere."–*GPS.*

ਆਲਪਤਾਲ [alpətal] *n* the celestial and the nether world. **2** praise and nit-picking. "gavhɪ raje raṇia bolhɪ al pətal."–*var asa.* **3** topsy turvy. "al pətal muh-hu bolde jɪu pite məd mətvale."–*gəu var 1 m 4.* **4** high and low, good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious. "likhlɪhu al pətal, mohɪ jəm ḍə̃ḍ nə lagəi."–*gəu rəvɪdas.*

ਆਲਪਲਾਲ [alpəlal] See ਆਲ and ਪਲਾਲ. **2** See ਅਲਪਲਾਲ.

ਆਲਬਾਲ [albal] *Skt* ਆਲਵਾਲ *n* a round plot; a mason's mud of lime pit. **2** a circular low ground around a tree where water collects.

ਆਲਬਾਲਿਤ [albalɪt] See ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ.

ਆਲਮ [aləm] *A* عالم *adj* scholarly, highly learned, erudite, pandit. "janət bed bhed ər aləm."–*cɔpəi.* **2** *n* the world, universe. "aləm kusaɪ xubi."–*ramav.* **3** time, period. **4** living beings. "cə̃dĩ həjar aləm ekəl khana."–*tɪlə̃g namdev.* **5** a poet in Guru Gobind Singh's court. Here is a poem of his:

sobha hũ ke sagər nəvəl neh nagər hɛ̃,
  bəl bhim səm sil kəhā lɔ gənaie,
bhumɪ ke vibhukhən ju dukhən ke dukhən,
  səmuh sukh hũ ke sukh dekhe te əghaie,
hĩmət nɪdhan an dan ko bəkhanɛ jan?
  aləm təmam jam aṭhõ gun gaie,
prəbəl prətapi patṣah guru gobĩd ji!
  bhoj ki si mɔj tere roj roj paie.

6 a well-known poet of Persian and Hindi who translated Madhvanal Sangit in Braj language

in 991 Hijri. Ragmala is a part of this very book. 7 a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. "jəb dəl par nədi ke ayo, an alme həmɛ jəgayo." –*VN.* **8** A Brahman poet converted to Islam who attended the court of Bahadur Shah, King of Delhi.

ਆਲਮ ਸਿੰਘ [aləm sɪgh] a Rajput resident of Sialkot, who received initiation into the Khalsa at the hands of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru used to call him naccna (dancing) Alam Singh as he was very active, smart and ebullient.

ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾ [aləmkuṣa], **ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ** [aləmkuṣaɪ] *P* عالم کشا *adj* who conquers the world, "aləm kusaɪ khubi."–*ramav.*

ਆਲਮਗੀਰ [aləmgir] *P* عالمگیر *adj* who holds or conquers the world. **2** a title of emperor Aurangzeb. "aləm gir əhɛ̃ tũ ek."–*GPS.* **3** *n* a village seven kos south of Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh came here from Machivara carried on a bedstead; from here he rode on horse-back. Since the Sikh rule the gurdwara owns 70 bighas of land. It is about two miles south of Gill railway station. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਆਲਮਗੰਜ [aləmgə̃j] a village in Patna district of Bihar. "mohəṇ aləmgə̃j rəhə̃da."–*BG.*

ਆਲਮ ਚੰਦ [aləm cə̃d] a preacher-cum-agent (məsə̃d) of Guru Arjun Dev at Lahore. **2** a Hada Rajput Sikh of Guru Arjun Dev. **3** a commander of the hill army who alongwith Balia Chand used to operate against the Sikhs at the head of a roving army. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Udai Singh and Alam Singh. Alam Singh severed the hand of Alam Chand. Balia Chand was also wounded and he fled the battlefield.

ਆਲਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ [aləm duniã] universes and worlds "khak nur kərdə̃ aləm duniaɪ."–*tɪlə̃g m 4.*

ਆਲਮ ਪਨਾਹ [aləm pənah] *P* عالم پناه *adj* refuge of the world.

ਆਲਮ ਪੁਰ [aləmpur] a village in Dasuha tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, about two miles north of Tanda Urmur railway station. It has a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who once came here from Kartarpur for hunting and stayed for several days.

The gurdwara has only a platform under the care of a Nirmala Sikh. The shrine possesses 75 ghumaons of land. A congregational fair is held here annually on the 16th of the lunar month of Harh.

ਆਲਯ [aləy], **ਆਲਯਹ** [alyəh] *Skt* आलय *n* house, home. **2** place "sərəb ərath alyəh."–*səhəs m 5.* Here ਹ stands for the visarg (:).

ਆਲਾ [ala] *n* door or window, leaf. **2** (figurative) the tenth door, a mystical orifice of the brain "upərɪ haṭ, haṭ pər ala, ale bhitərɪ thati." –*ram beṇi.* "(in the valley of the supreme person) there is the shop (man) on the shop is a window (head) and over the head is the material (of God's name)." **3** the house of material existence (Maya) "ala te nɪvarṇa." –*dhəna namdev.* **4** *A* اعلیٰ *adj* superior, very good "bə̃dgi ələh ala hujra."–*maru solhe m 5.* **5** high, aloft. **6** آلہ an instrument, tool, a mechanical device.

ਆਲਾਉ [alau], **ਆਲਾਇ** [alaɪ] *n* an utterance, speech, "mənmukh jhuṭha alau."–*səva m 1.* "uṭhdɪã bhi guru alau."–*suhi ə m 4.* "hərɪ rəs nə chakhɛ phika alai."–*gəu m 3.*

ਆਲਾਇਆ [alaɪa] *adj* said, uttered, stated, sang.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ [ala sɪgh] son of Ram Singh and Mai Sabi of Phul clan born at Phul in Sammat 1748.[1] For initiation into the Khalsa, he took amrit at village Thikrivala at the hands of Baba Dip Singh Jathedar. He founded a mud fort at Patiala in Sammat 1810 and started

[1]In Twarikh by Khalipha Muhammad Hasan is given Sammat 1752 (1695) as his year of birth.

replacing it with a permanent fort on 4 Phagun Sammat 1820. He died on 27 Savan Sammat 1822 (22 August 1765 AD) at Patiala where his beautiful mausoleum exists, and cooked food is served to all visitors, See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ [ala sĩgh da burəj] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਆਲਾਹਣੀ [alahṇi] See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ.

ਆਲਾਤ [alat] See ਅਲਾਤ. **2** plural of ਆਲਹ. See ਆਲਾ 6.

ਆਲਾਨ [alan] *Skt n* rope or chain for tying an elephant. **2** See ਏਲਾਨ.

ਆਲਾਪ [alap] *Skt n* speech, conversation, dialogue, parley. **2** in music, the process of producing a proper note; a prelude to singing, "guṇ gobĩd gavhu səbhɪ hərɪjən, rag rətən rəsna alap."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਆਲਾਪਨ [alapən], ਆਲਾਪਨਾ [alapna] *v* to say, speak. **2** to establish the form of music by arranging the sounds in the prelude. **3** elaborating of a note.

ਆਲਾਪਿ [alapɪ] having sung the prelude.

ਆਲਾਵ ਦੀਂ [alav dĩ] See ਅਲਾਉੱਦੀਨ.

ਆਲਾਵੰਤ [alavə̃t] *adj* having a house, who owns a house. "alavə̃ti ɪhu bhrəm johɛ."–*məla namdev.* 'The owners of the house are under the misconception that low caste persons cannot pray to God there.'

ਆਲਾਵੰਤੀ [alavə̃ti] to the master of the house. See ਆਲਾਵੰਤ.

ਆਲਿ [alɪ] *n* of the house. "mən ləga alɪ jə̃jal." –*sri m 4 pəhɪre.* **2** *Skt* ਆਲੀ a (female) friend. **3** a row, line, class.

ਆਲਿਸਜ [alɪsy] See ਆਲਸਜ. **2** *Skt* आलास्य the act of making the dancers dance well; making the world dance. "alɪsy kərəm."–*japu.*

ਆਲਿੰਗਨ [alĩgən] *Skt* आलिङ्गन *n* an embrace, a clasp.

ਆਲਿਮ [alɪm] See ਆਲਮ.

ਆਲੀ [ali] *Skt n* a female friend. **2** a line, row. **3** *A* عالی *adj* great, high. **4** superb, grand. **5** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਆਲੀ (female) in place of the Sindhi word ਆਲੇ (wet). "ur sulgət ləkri jɪmɪ ali."–*GPS.* See ਆਲੇ.

ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ [ali sĩgh] a resident of village Salaudi. Along with his brother Bhai Mali Singh he was in the service of Vazir Khan, subedar of Sirhind. When Banda Bahadur, at the head of Khalsa force, reached Punjab, the subedar jeered at them. They felt insulted, quit his service and joined the Khalsa force. After the conquest of Sirhind, Ali Singh was made its deputy Subedar. He was later, martyred along with Banda Bahadur in Delhi.

ਆਲੀਢ [aliḍh] *Skt adj* licked, lapped. **2** *n* lying down during the hunt so that the quarry comes close to the hunter unafraid.

ਆਲੀਣ [aliṇ], ਆਲੀਣਾ [aliṇa], ਆਲੀਨ [alin] See ਅਲੀਣ. **2** *Skt* ਆਲੀਨ *adj* absorbed, become one in thought. "jənək raj vərtaɪa, sətjug aliṇa."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'Satyug came to prevail in Kaliyug'.

ਆਲੁ [alu], ਆਲੂ [alu] *Skt n* a potato, an underground crop, commonly used as a vegetable. Its seed was first of all brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Its scientific name is Solanumt uberosum. **2** a flask, sieve. **3** *P* آلو *Skt* ਆਲੁਕ a kind of fruit which ripens in summer and is sour-sweet in taste, "naspatɪ pɪsta rəl alu."–*GPS.* See ਆਲੂਚਾ and ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ.

ਆਲੂਚਾ [aluca] *P* آلوچہ *Skt* ਆਲੁਕ and ਵੀਰਾਰੁਕ. *n* potato a fresh plum (when fully ripe it is called alu bukhara), *E* Plum, *L* Prunus domestica.

ਆਲੂਦਹ ਮਗ਼ਜ਼ [aludəh məɢəz] *P* آلودہ مغز *adj* having a depraved mind. See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

ਆਲੂਦਨ [aludən] *P* آلودن to smear, besmear.

ਆਲੂਦਾ [aluda], ਆਲੂਦਿਆ [aludɪa] *P* آلودہ *adj* smeared, bedaubed. **2** dirty, filthy, unclean. *vr* ਆਲੂਦਨ. "nanək vɪṇu navɛ aludɪa."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ [alu buxara] *P* آلو بخارا *n* a plum,

alucha from Bukhara, potato of Damascus. Greek physicians used it in various medicines and its effect is cold-moist; it softens intestines and cures bilius humour, clears blood and cures vomiting, stops thirst and despite being sour it does not increase cough.

ਆਲੇ [ale] See ਆਲੀ 3.

ਆਲੇਖ [alekh] *Skt n* writing. **2** See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਆਲੋ [alo] *S* wet, moist. "pəṭ palo bhi alo hɛn." -*GPS*. **2** green.

ਆਲੋਹਰਖ [alo hərəkh] a village in nazamat Sunam, police station Bhavanigarh, Patiala state. Here, half a mile south of the village is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur who came here from Gunike.

A beautiful gurdwara was built here in Sammat 1966. Five copies of Guru Granth Sahib are kept open side by side. The room where the Guru stayed is separate (from the main building.) The priest is an energetic Sikh. The gurdwara has 125 bighas of land donated by the Patiala state. It is close to Bhavanigarh road, nine miles west of Nabha railway station.

ਆਲੋਕ [alok] *Skt n* light, miracle. **2** a sight, glimpse, view.

ਆਲੋਚਨ [alocən] *Skt n* a sight, view. **2** an investigation, consideration.

ਆਲੋਚਨਾ [alocna] *Skt n* an investigation, determination of good and bad points. **2** a revision. **3** a review.

ਆਲੰਬ [alə̃b] See ਅਲੰਬ.

ਆਲੰਬਨ [alə̃bən] See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਆਲੰਬਨ ਵਿਭਾਵ [alə̃bən vɪbhav] a supporting cause of emotion; a factor helping the rise of a particular feeling, for example, a hero and heroine in the sentiment of love; an enemy in arousing terror; a strange shape or speech for ridicule or mirth; a heart-rending speech or situation arousing pity; fearfulness for arousing terror; suppuration etc. for creating a sense of disgust and loathsomeness; strange things for creating wonder; transient, impermanent things for a feeling of tranquility; and children for arousing affection.

ਆਲ੍ਹਣਾ [alhṇa] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਵ [av], **ਆਂਵ** [ãv] ਆਯੁ *n* age. "av ghatɛ tən chijɛ." –*vəḍ m 3 əlahṇiã*. "ãv ghəṭɛ dɪn jaɪ."–*sri m 1 pəhɪre*. **2** come (imperative). See ਆਵਨ. "av av su bhav sõ kəhɪ."–*parəs*. "je tɪsu nədərɪ nə avəi."–*jəpu*.

ਆਵਈ [avəi] comes, may come. See ਆਵ and ਆਵਨ.

ਆਵਸ [avəs], **ਆਵਸਿ** [avəsɪ] See ਆਵਨ. **2** See ਅਵਸ਼ਯ. **3** (s)he will come.

ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ [avəṣyək] *Skt adj* necessary.

ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [avəṣyəkta] *Skt n* necessity, requirement.

ਆਵਹੁ [avhu], **ਆਵਹੋ** [avho] come (imperative). "avhu bhɛṇe galɪ mɪlhɪ."–*sri m 1*. "avho sə̃tjənhu !."–*suhi chə̃t m 4*.

ਆਵਗਿ [avəgɪ] (she) will come. "avəgɪ agɪa parbrəhəm ki."–*asa m 5*.

ਆਵਗੀਰ [avgir] See ਆਬਗੀਰ.

ਆਵਗਯਕ [avəgyək] *adj* आवज्ञक *adj* who insults; contemptuous. **2** discourteous, rude.

ਆਵਜ [avəj] See ਆਵਾਜ. **2** *Pkt n* a kind of musical instrument. "sures ke avəj sur ke nad sune dərvaje."–*cərɪtr 108*.

ਆਵਟਣ [avəṭəṇ], **ਆਵਟਣੁ** [avəṭəṇu], **ਆਵਟਨ** [avəṭən] *v* to heat, boil thoroughly. **2** *n* water added to milk for boiling. "avəṭəṇu ape khəvɛ dudh kəu khəpəṇ nə deɪ."–*sri m 1*. **3** *Skt* आवर्तिन् a whirlpool, an eddy; eddying water. **4** *Skt* आवर्तन *n* circle, circuit, round. **5** churning. **6** melting of metals; smelting. **7** beating, thrashing, "jəhɪ avəṭe bəhut ghən sath."–*asa m 5*.

ਆਵਟੇ [avəṭe] See ਆਵਟਨ 7.

ਆਵਣ [avəṇ] *n* coming, arrival. **2** taking birth.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avəṇ jaṇ], **ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ** [avəṇ jaṇa] *n*

birth and death, transmigration of soul. See ਆਵਾਗਮਨ. "avəṇ jaṇ rəhe sukh paɪa."–*suhi chə̃t m 3.* "tən mən thapɪ kia səbh əpna eho avəṇ jaṇa."–*ram m 5.* **2** *adj* momentary, liable to break up in a moment, impermanent. **3** *v* to come and go, pass through.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੀ [avəṇ jaṇi] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. **2** impermanent, perishable. "ɪnɪ mənɪ ḍiṭhi səbh avəṇ jaṇi."–*majh ə m 3.* **3** *n* created world, creation. "nam tera səbhkoi let hɛ jeti avəṇ jaṇi."–*asa ə m 3.*

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੁ [avəṇ jaṇu] knowledge of coming, knowledge of the purpose of human birth. **2** See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਵਣ [avəṇ javəṇ] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avəṇ javəṇ təu rəhɛ, paiɛ guru pura."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਆਵਣ ਵਾਰ [avəṇ var] *adj* who arrive. **2** *n* time of birth. "bəhurɪ nə avəṇ var."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਆਵਣਾ [avṇa] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ [avəṇɪ jaṇɪ] *adv* in coming and going; in birth and death "avəṇɪ jaṇɪ vɪgucie."–*oə̃kar.*

ਆਵਣੁ [avəṇu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ [avəṇu jaṇu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avəṇu jaṇu nə cukəi."–*sri m 1.* **2** *n* knowledge of the purpose of birth and death or of why we are born and what we are required to achieve. "avəṇu jaṇu bɪbhutɪ laɪ jogi! ta tin bhəvən jɪṇɪ ləɪa."–*ram ə m 3.*

ਆਵਣੁ ਵੰਞਣੁ [avəṇu vãɲəṇu] *n* birth and death; transmigration. "avəṇu vãɲəṇu ḍakhṛo."–*sri ə m 1.* **2** *v* to be born and to die. **3** coming and going.

ਆਵਣੇ ਜਾਵਣੇ [avṇe javṇe] *adj* (those) who come and go; (those) who take birth and die. "avṇe javṇe khəre ḍəravṇe?"–*suhi chə̃t m 1.* **2** *adv* while coming and going.

ਆਵਤ [avət] coming. See ਆਵਨ.

ਆਵਤ ਜਾਤ [avət jat] *adj* coming and going, taking birth and dying. **2** *n* transmigration; birth and death. "avət jat rəhe srəm nase."–*kan m 5.*

ਆਵਧ [avədh] *Skt* ਆਯੁਧ *n* a weapon. "koṭɪ avədh tɪsu bedhət nahi."–*suhi m 5.* "prəhareṇ ləkhy avədhəh."–*səhəs m 5.* **2** Avadh, Ayodhya, Audh. "avədh raj trɪya jahɪ sobhət."–*ramav.* **3** See ਆਵੱਧ.

ਆਵਧਰਾਜ [avədhraj] King of Ayodhya, Dashrath. See ਆਵਧ 2.

ਆਵੱਧ [avəddh] *Skt* ਅਵਧਯ *adj* not fit to be killed. **2** difficult to kill. **3** *Skt* आविद्ध pierced, strung, threaded. "avəddh savə̃t khetə̃."–*gyan.* 'warrior lying pierced in the battlefield'.

ਆਵਨ [avən] *n* arrival. **2** birth. "avən ae srɪsəṭɪ məhɪ."–*bavən.*

ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ [avənjanu], ਆਵਨਜਾਵਨੁ [avənjavənu] See ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ. "avənjanu ɪk khel rəcaɪa."–*sukhməni.* "avənjavənu maɪa dhə̃dh."–*ram m 5.*

ਆਵਨਿ [avənɪ] (they) come **2** (they) will come.

ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ [avənɪ əṭhətrɛ] *sen* an utterance from Guru Nanak Dev's proleptic hymn in Tilang measure addressed to Bhai Lalo: "avənɪ əṭhətrɛ janɪ sətanvɛ horu bhi uṭhsi mərəd ka cela." 'They came in the year seventy eight and shall depart in ninety seven by which time another disciple of a brave man shall also arise.' It means that in Saidpur (Eminabad) Mughals would enter in Sammat 1578 to destroy the vainglorious Afghans but they shall depart in Sammat 1597 when another brave man will arise from the Afghans themselves and will drive them away.

Babar invaded India five times. It was during his third invasion in Sammat 1578 that he killed the conceited Afghans of Saidpur (Eminabad), and it was in Sammat 1597 that Babur's son Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at Kanauj and he fled from India. The word 'also' with other brave man suggests

that the conquered Afghans would also rise again. Thus Sher Shah rose and won the throne of Delhi.

Some scholars extend this prolepsis from the sixteenth to the twentieth century Bikrami and imagine Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur etc. as the 'Marad ka Chela', but this is their mistake because the Guru uses only yearly and not the centurial figure. He is talking of the then current sixteenth century only. These years are therefore 1578 and 1597 respectively.

ਆਵਨਿ ਵੰਞਨਿ [avənɪ võɲənɪ] See ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ.

ਆਵਨੁ [avənu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਰ [avər] *P* آور derived from *vr* ਆਵੁਰਦਨ. suffixed to words, it turns them into adjectives; for example added to ਦਿਲ (heart) it becomes ਦਿਲਾਵਰ.

ਆਵਰਕ [avərak] *adj* which covers.

ਆਵਰਣ [avərəṇ] *Skt n* a cover, screen. 2 a shield, skin. 3 ignorance.

ਆਵਰਤ [avərət] *Skt* आवर्त *n* an eddy, a whirlpool "tinɪ avərət ki cuki gher."–*ram m 5*. 2 worry, care. 3 transmigration of soul.

ਆਵਰਤਏਥਹ [avərətethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ.

ਆਵਰਦ [avərəd] *n* mixing of high and low notes in music producing a ripple effect. 2 *P* آورد (he) may bring, brings or will bring.

ਆਵਰਦਾ [avərda] *Dg n* age. "sakət ki avərda jaɪ brɪthari."–*dhəna m 5*. 2 *P* آوردہ *adj* brought. 3 presented. See ਆਵੁਰਦਨ.

ਆਵਲ [avəl] See ਆਉਲ. 2 a Jat subcaste, See ਅਉਲ 4. 3 *Skt* ਆਵਿਲ *adj* unclean, filthy. 4 perplexed. "həu phɪrəu dɪvani avəl bavəl."–*dev m 4*.

ਆਵਲ ਖੇੜੀ [avəl kheṛi] a village; according to Bhai Santokh Singh Guru Gobind Singh coming from Kurukshetra had camped here. "cədhe ɪkaki sətɪguru avəl kheṛi gram. pəhuce tɪs thal jaɪkər utre hɪt bɪsram."–*GPS*.

ਆਵਲ ਬਾਵਲ [avəl bavəl] surprised and bewildered; mad, See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਵਲਾ [avla] ਆਮਲਕ. See ਆਉਲਾ "jəṇu daḷɪ cəmuṭṭe avle."–*cə̃ḍi 3*.

ਆਵਲਿ [avəlɪ] *Skt n* a row, line, class.

ਆਵੜਨਾ [avəṛna] See ਔੜਨਾ to occur, strike; to come to mind.

ਆਵਾ [ava] *n* a brick kiln, potter's kiln.

ਆਵਾਇਲ [avaɪl] actions of the early period or of the beginning. See ਅਵਾਇਲ. "mən səmajhu chɔḍɪ avaɪle."–*gɔ̃ḍ m 5*.

ਆਵਾਸ [avas] See ਅਵਾਸ.

ਆਵਾਹਨ [avahən] *Skt n* (an act of) calling, or summoning. 2 invoking a god by reciting a mantar. "avahən səgre sur kəre."–*GPS*.

ਆਵਾਗਉਣ [avagəuṇ], **ਆਵਾਗਉਨ** [avagəun], **ਆਵਾਗਮਨ** [avagəmən], **ਆਵਾਗਵਣੁ** [avagəvəṇu], **ਆਵਾਗਵਨ** [avagəvən], **ਆਵਾਗੌਣ** [avagɔṇ], **ਆਵਾਗੌਨ** [avagɔn] *Skt* आवागमन *n* the act of coming and going; arrival and departure. 2 birth and death. 3 passing through 84 lac lives of different kinds so as to undo the effect of actions of earlier births. The soul is liberated from this cycle by the acquisition of spiritual knowledge and then becomes free from transmingration forever.

kəi jənəm bhəe kiṭ pətə̃ga,
kəi jənəm gəj min kurə̃ga.
kəi jənəm pə̃khi sərəp hoɪo,
kəi jənəm hɛvər brɪkh joɪo.
mɪlu jəgdis mɪlən ki bəria,
cɪrə̃kal ɪh deh sə̃jria.
kəi jənəm sɛl gɪrɪ kərɪa,
kəi jənəm gərəbh hɪrɪ kharɪa.
kəi jənəm sakh kərɪ upaɪa,
ləkh cəurasih jonɪ bhrəmaɪa...–*asa m 5*.

udəm kər-hɪ ənek hərɪnamu nə gavhi,
bhərəmhɪ jonɪ əsə̃kh mərɪ jənəmhɪ avhĩ.
pəsu pə̃khi sɛl tərvər gəṇət kəchu nə avəe,

biju bovsɪ bhog bhog-hɪ kia əpṇa pavəe...
—*jɛt m 5.*

nɪjghərɪ məhəlʊ pavhʊ
sʊkh səhje bəhurɪ nə hoɪgo phera.
—*gəu m 5.*

phahe kaṭe mɪṭe gəvən phətɪh bhəi mənɪ jit,
nanək gʊr te thɪtɪ pai phɪrən mɪṭe nɪtnit.
—*bavən.*

jənəm mərən ke mɪṭe ādese,
sadhu ke purən ʊpdese...
thɪtɪ pai cuke bhrəm gəvən,
sʊnɪ nanək hərɪ hərɪ jəsʊ srəvən.
—*sʊkhməni.*

sərənɪ gəhi parbrəhəm ki mɪṭɪa avagəvən,
apɪ tərɪa kuṭāb sɪu gʊṇ gʊbɪ̄d prəbh rəvənʊ.
—*gəu thɪtɪ m 5.*

Indians have believed in metempsychosis or transmingration of souls since ancient times. According to the Greek historian Herodotus (II, 53, 81, 123) ancient Egyptians also believed in transmigration. Greek metaphysicians too have been preaching this view. Modern theosophists think that ancient Jews, Christians, Muslims and others also believed in it in some form or the other. Now only those people accept transmigration whose religious leaders were once related to ancient Indians or those who still have respect for archaic beliefs. Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and neotheosophists all accept this philosophy. Scholars of the modern times have divided this view-point into three branches:

(a) When a child is born, God does not invent a new soul for it; an already existing soul in the bodiless form assumes this new body for the first time and will never adopt a body in future. This theory is called the doctrine of pre-existence.

(b) The soul has already been roaming in millions of men, animals, trees, etc. and after quitting the present body too, it will roam as born in different bodies. This is what is known as metempsychosis or transmigration of soul.

(c) Human soul before coming in the present bodily form has been living as man or woman, but not as animal, bird or tree etc. and after the present life it will be born again and again in human form until its redemption from the cycle of birth and death. This is the theory of re-incarnation.

ਆਵਾਜ [avaj] *P* آواز *n* a sound, a word. **2** a call, cry. **3** See ਆਵਾਜ ਲੈਣੀ.

ਆਵਾਜ ਲੈਣੀ [avaj lɛṇi] Taking order from Guru Granth Sahib, in the following form.

When Guru Granth Sahib is opened, two of its pages are in front of us. If, on the left hand side page a hymn starts at the top, this should be read. if it contains a hymn continuing from the previous page, then the left hand page should be turned backwards and the hymn continuing from the previous page should be read as complete hymn ending on the left hand page first opened.The same procedure is adopted at the time of the naming ceremony for a new born baby.

ਆਵਾਜਾਈ [avajai] *n* coming and going; usual traffic. "avajai səcɪvən keri."–*GPS.* 'coming and going of ministers'. **2** a cycle of birth and death.

ਆਵਿਗਜ੍ਯਕ [avɪgyək] *adj* disobedient, insulting, "surəg dev avɪgyək hoɪ."–*GPS.* See ਆਵਗਜ੍ਯਕ.

ਆਵਿੰਧ [avɪ̄dh] *Skt* आविन्ध्य *adj* up to Vindhyachal. See ਵਿੰਧ.

ਆਵਿਰਤ [avɪrət] *Skt* ਆ-ਵਿਰਤ *adj* indifferent towards worldly affairs. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਿਰਤ continuously, uninterruptedly. **3** See ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਆਵਿਰਭਾਵ [avɪrbhav] *Skt* आविर्भाव *n* manifestation, appearance. **2** birth, origin, creation.

ਆਵੀ [avi] *n* a small kiln for baking pots of

clay. "ghəri bhaḍe jɪnɪ avi saji."—*asa pəṭi m 1.* **2** ਆਵਣੀ. See ਆਵਣ. "mənmukha no pərtitɪ nə avai."—*sor ə m 3.* **3** *Skt* a pregnant woman. **4** travail; pangs of child birth.

ਆਵੁਰਦਨ [avʊrdən] *P* آوردن *adj* bringing.

ਆਵੁਰਦਾ [avʊrda] See ਆਵਰਦਾ 2. Its pronunciation as ਆਵਰਦਾ is also correct.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ [aveṣ] *Skt n* an entrance, entry. **2** enthusiasm, fervour, vehemence. **3** a fit, epilepsy. **4** according to superstitious people, entry of a spirit in the human body.

ਆਵੇਸ਼੍ਟਨ [aveṣṭən] *Skt n* encircling, enveloping, wrapping. **2** a cover; screen. **3** a quilt cover. **4** a compound wall.

ਆਵੇਖ਼ਤਨ [avextən] *P* آویختن *v* to hang, suspend. **2** *v* to be suspended.

ਆਵੇਗ [aveg] *Skt n* excitement, zeal. **2** paroxysm, a strong fit of excitement. **3** in poetry, an auxiliary sentiment of distraction for acquiring something contrary to the real desire arising from the heart.

ਆਵੇੜਨ [aveṛən], **ਆਵੇੜੁ** [aveṛʊ] *Skt* ਆਵੇਸ਼੍ਟਨ *n* wrapping, enveloping, convering. **2** a wrap, shawl, scarf. "paɪ aveṛʊ maɪa sərəb bhʊɪãga."—*bɪla m 5.*

ਆਵੰਤ [avə̃t] coming, See ਆਵਤ. "avə̃t javə̃t thəkə̃t."—*səhəs m 5.*

ਆਵੰਨ [avə̃n], **ਆਵੰਨਿ** [avə̃nɪ] See ਆਵਣ. "nanək se dɪh avə̃nɪ."—*sohɪla.*

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ [avrɪt] *Skt* आवृत *n* enclosed, covered. **2** enveloped, surrounded. **3** hidden.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ [avrɪttɪ] *Skt* आवृत्ति *n* repetition, a repeated practice. **2** learning again and again. **3** repeated reading of a book.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ ਦੀਪਕ [avrɪttɪ dipək] See ਦੀਪਕ (d).

ਆੜ [aṛ] *n* a cover, safe position. **2** refuge, asylum. **3** crookedness, obliquity. **4** See ਆੜਿ.

ਆੜਬੰਦ [aṛbə̃d] *n* a loin cloth, wrapped to cover private parts.

ਆੜਾ ਗੋਟੀ [aṛa goṭi] *n* a diagonal move of a counter. **2** deceitful game "aṛa goṭi nɪt karẽ hĩdu musəlman."—*məgo.* **3** *S* ਆੜੀ ਗੋੜ obstruction, impediment.

ਆੜਿ [aṛɪ] *Skt* आडि *n* a species of fish; cod. "tũ kɛse aṛɪ phathi jalɪ?."—*məla ə m 1.* **2** a kind of heron. *S* ਆੜੀ.

ਆੜੀ [aṛi] See ਆੜਿ. **2** *n* a friend, pal. **3** friendship.

ਆੜੂ [aṛu] *Skt* ਆਰੁਕ *n* peach tree and its fruit, *L* Prunus persica. It ripens in summer, and is moist hot in effect.

ਆੜ੍ਹਤ [aṛhət] *n* an obstacle. **2** a commission agent's trade, taking aḍhək (4 seers) grain as commission.[1] **3** material received as wage.

ਆੜ੍ਹਤਿਯਾ [aṛhtɪya], **ਆੜ੍ਹਤੀ** [aṛhti] *n* a commission agent, See ਆੜ੍ਹਤ 2.

ਐ[2] [ɛ] used in Punjabi for ਹੈ of. "hərɪprem bhini coliɛ."—*dev m 4.* **2** *P* a vocative he! re!.

ਐਸ [ɛs] *pron* this. "ɛs jəga ave."—*JSBB.* **2** *adv* such, in this form "ɛs ghat phɪr hath nə ɛhɛ." —*VN.* **3** *A* عیش *n* life. **4** fun and frolic; enjoyment. **5** sexual bliss, pleasure. "ɛs hi ɛs sʊ bɛs bɪtayo."—*əkal.*

ਐਸਾ [ɛsa] *adv* like this, thus, of this kind. "ɛsa sətɪgʊr je mɪlɛ."—*sri ə m 1.*

ਐਸੀ [ɛsi] *adv* such. "ɛsi krɪpa kərhʊ prəbhʊ nanək."—*bavən.*

ਐਸੁਪਰਾਜਾ [ɛsupraja] *sen* ਐਸਾ-ਉਪਰਾਜਾ. created such (a thing). "mət ɛsupraja."—*ərhə̃t.* 'introduced such a religion'.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [ɛsurəj] See ਐਸੁਰਜ.

ਐਸੇ [ɛse] like this. "ɛse sə̃t nə mokəʊ bhavhɪ." – *asa kəbir.* **2** thus, in this way. "ram jəp-hʊ jiə ɛse ɛse."—*gəʊ kəbir.*

ਐਸੋ [ɛso] See ਐਸਾ. "ɛso gɪan bɪrloi pae." —*bɪla m 5.*

ਐਸੁਰਜ [ɛsvərəj] ਏਸ਼੍ਵਰ੍ਯ *n* godhood, godship, sovereignty. **2** wealth, dignity, glory, majesty. "dasən ko bəkhsẽ ɛsvərjə̃."—*GPS.*

[1] In olden days commission was paid in kind.

[2] Punjabi equivalent of Skt ऐ.

ਐਹਦ [ɛhəd] See ਅਹਦ.

ਐਹੈ [ɛhɛ] future tense of ਹੈ. "ɛs səmo phɪr hath nə ɛhɛ."–*VN.* **2** *part* a term expressing grief. "hɛ ! hɛ."

ਐਕਯ [ɛky] *n* unity.

ਐਖ [ɛkh] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੁ *n* an arrow. "lage tɪsɛ ɛkh." –*kəlki.*

ਐਖਾਂ [ɛkhã] short form of "ਐਸੇ ਆਖਾਂ." **2** short form for ਇਹ ਦੇਖਾਂ.

ਐਚਨ [ɛcən], ਐਂਚਨਾ [ẽcna] *Skt* आकुञ्चन. to pull, to drag. **2** to shrivel; to contract; to cramp.

ਐਜਨ [ɛjən] *A* ایضاً *part* ditto, the same.

ਐਜੀ [ɛji] *part* a polite vocative, 'I say, sir'. "ɛji! na həm ʊtəm nic nə mədhəm."–*guj ə m 1.*

ਐਠ [ɛṭh], ਐਂਠ [ẽṭh] *n* pride, arrogance. **2** pride, obduracy. "ɛse gəṛ məhɪ ɛṭh həṭhilo."–*bɪla m 5.* **3** a wrinkle, coil, twist, tangle.

ਐਂਠਨਾ [ẽṭhna] *v* to strut; to walk pompously; to behave insolently. **2** to twist.

ਐਠਿ [ɛṭhɪ] *adv* pompously and insolently.

ਐਂਠੀ [ẽṭhi] *adj* proud, arrogant. **2** foppish. "ẽṭhi sõ bãdh gəyo səneha."–*cərɪtr 351.*

ਐਡਣਾ [ɛḍṇa], ਐਂਡਨਾ [ẽḍna] *v* to behave arrogantly, conceitedly or foppishly. "ɪhʊ jəgʊ hɛ sãpətɪ supne ki dekhɪ kəhã ɛḍano." –*bəsãt m 9.*

ਐਡਾ [ɛda] *adj* so large.

ਐਂਡਾ [ẽḍa], ਐਂਡੋ [ẽḍɔ] *adj* proud, conceited, arrogant. "ṭəka car gãṭhi ẽḍɔ ṭeḍhɔ jat."–*sar kəbir.*

ਐਤ [ɛt], ਐਤੁ [ɛtʊ] *n* ਆਦਿਤਯ the sun. **2** Sunday. **3** ten thousand. See ਅਯੁਤ. "ɛt turãg cəmu həndari."–*krɪsən.* "tis ɛtʊ pɛdəl kəhɪ maryo."–*cərɪtr 52.* **4** *Skt* ਆਯਤਿ progeny, offspring. **5** birth. "prɪthəm ɛt bhəv paɪ bəhur pərmesvər payo."–*cərɪtr 81.* 'first took birth in this world, and then found God'.

ਐਥਾਉ [ɛthaʊ], ਐਥੇ [ɛthe], ਐਥੈ [ɛthɛ] *adv* here, at this place, in the world "ɪk hoda khaɪ cəlhɪ ɛthau."–*var asa.* "ɛthɛ mɪlhɪ vəḍaia dərgahɪ pavhɪ thaʊ."–*sri m 5.*

ਐਥੈ ਓਥੈ [ɛthɛ othɛ] *adv* here and there; in this world and in the hereafter "ɛthɛ othɛ səda sʊkh hoɪ."–*məla m 3.*

ਐਨ [ɛn] a house. See ਅਯਨ. "dəya ɛn sʊn bɛn e."–*NP.* **2** *A* عین *n* an eye. **3** eyesight. **4** paradise. **5** the sun. **6** a ray. **7** wealth. **8** *adj* like that, resembling him.

ਐਨਕ [ɛnək] *P* عینک *n* eyeglasses, spectacles.

ਐਨੁਲਯਕੀਨ [ɛnʊlyəkin] a correct belief; knowledge free from doubt. Scholars have accepted three forms of belief. (a) ɪlmulyəkin: sure, certain, believable knowledge, like. "Amritsar is a city in the Panjab." (b) ɛnʊlyəkin: knowledge as seen through eyes, visible truth as seeing Amritsar is believing it to be there. (c) həkkʊlyəkin: knowledge of the founder, foundation of Amritsar, its development in history, its area, form, population, etc. factors of factual belief.

ਐਬ [ɛb] *A* عیب *n* a bad habit. **2** a defect, fault. "ɛb tənɪ cɪkṛo."–*sri m 1.*

ਐਬੀ [ɛbi] *adj* (one) who has bad habits.

ਐਯੜ [ɛyəṛ] See ਐੱਜੜ.

ਐਰ ਗੈਰ [ɛr gɛr] *adj* unknown, foreign, unacquainted.

ਐਰਾਕ [ɛrak], ਐਰਾਕੀ [ɛraki] See ਅਰਾਕ and ਇਰਾਕ.

ਐਰਾਨ [ɛran] See ਈਰਾਨ.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [ɛrapət], ਐਰਾਪਤਿ [ɛrapətɪ], ਐਰਾਵਤ [ɛravət] *Skt* ਏਰਾਵਤ *n* an elephant which came out of ਇਰਾਵਨ (sea). There is a story in the Purans that gods and demons churned the ocean and brought out fourteen jewels including a white elephant having four tusks which was given to Indar as his carriage.

ਐਰਾਵਤੀ [ɛravəti] *Skt* ਏਰਾਵਤੀ *n* the river Ravi, Parushni . See ਰਾਵੀ. "ɛravəti ʊlãghət cala." –*GPS.* **2** a river in Burma. **3** lightning.

ਐਲ [ɛl] *Skt* ਏਲ *adj* related to Ila; Ila's progeny. **2** *n* Pururava, son of Ila. **3** a tree which grows

from the earth (ਇਲਾ). 4 grass. 5 the planet Mars. See ਇਲਾ. 6 *A* ایل roaming, wandering. 7 talking loudly to a deaf person. 8 noise. "cəle jat pavət bəḍ ɛl."–*GPS.* 9 *S* imprisonment, imprisoning. 10 the idea of subjugating.

ਐਲ ਗੈਲ [ɛl gɛl] *n* noise on the road; all round noise. "ḍəph ər bā̃sri bəjai ɛl gɛl bhəyo."–*GPS.* See ਐਲ and ਗੈਲ.

ਐਲ ਭੈਲ [ɛl bhɛl] *n* a frightening noise. "pəryo ɛl bhɛla."–*GPS.* See ਐਲ and ਭੈਲ.

ਐਲਾਰਡ [ɛlarəḍ] Allard and Ventura were officers in Napoleon Bonaparte's army.[1] After Napolean's defeat at Waterloo, his army got disbanded. These two came to India via Iran in search of jobs. Ventura was an Italian while Allard was French. They arrived at Lahore in March 1822, and requested Ranjit Singh to give them jobs. The Maharaja employed them to train his army on European lines at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month but on a written promise laying down the following conditions:

(1) In the event of war between the Sikhs and the Europeans, they shall remain loyal to the Sikh government.

(2) They shall not correspond with any European government.

(3) They shall not trim their beards.

(4) They shall not eat beef.

(5) They shall not smoke tobacco.

Both these generals remained completely loyal to the Maharaja. Ventura performed excellent service under Prince Kharak Singh during the conquest of Peshawar.

ਐਵੇ [ɛve], **ਐਂਵੇ** [ɛ̃ve] *adv* uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain. 2 thus, in this manner.

ਔ [ɔ] *part* short form for ਔਰ. "ɔ mətɪ sɪ̃gh səjyo tən kɔc."–*krɪsən.* 2 *Skt* औ *n* Sheshnag, the serpent. 3 the earth.

[1]Napoleon was the emperor of France during 1804-15. He was born in 1769 and died in 1821.

ਔਸਤ [ɔsət] *A* اوسط *n* average; the idea of equality or generality.

ਔਸਦੀ [ɔsədi], **ਔਸਧੀ** [ɔsədhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਔਸਰ [ɔsər] See ਅਉਸਰ. 2 *adj* ਅ-ਪ੍ਰਸਵ. (a cow or buffalo) not yet calved.

ਔਸਾਣ [ɔsaṇ], **ਔਸਾਨ** [ɔsan] See ਉਸਾਣ.

ਔਸਾਫ਼ [ɔsaf] See ਅਉਸਾਫ.

ਔਂਸੀ [ɔ̃si] *Skt* अवनि सीता. line (ਸੀਤਾ) drawn on the earth (ਅਵਨਿ). This is an old belief especially among Hindu women who unequivocally profess it. Lines are drawn on the ground without counting, and if they are found exactly divisible by two, it is believed that a relative gone abroad will return soon; if not so, the belief goes that it will yet take some time for him to return. "more pətɪ pərdes sɪdhare... tāte mɛ ɔ̃si ko ḍarō."–*cərɪtr 70.* "kamən ṭuṇe ɔ̃siā̃."–*BG.*

ਔਹ [ɔh] *pron* that, he, she. 2 *part* a word expressing grief and surprise. 3 This word is used to point to something at a distance, that.

ਔਹਠ [ɔhəṭh] wrong insistence, obduracy, obstinacy. See ਅਉ and ਅਉਹਠ.

ਔਕੜ [ɔkəṛ] *n* difficulty, hardship. 2 misfortune, trouble.

ਔਕ਼ਾਤ [ɔkat] *A* اوقات plural of ਵਕ਼ਤ times.

ਔਖ [ɔkh] See ਅਉਖ.

ਔਖਦ [ɔkhəd], **ਔਖਧ** [ɔkhədh] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਔਖੜਨਾ [ɔkhəṛna] *v* to stumble; to flounder or trip.

ਔਖਾ [ɔkha] See ਅਉਖਾ.

ਔਗਣ [ɔgəṇ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਔਗਤ [ɔgət] *Skt* ਅਪਗਤ *adj* absconding, gone. 2 withdrawn. 3 dead.

ਔਗਤਿ [ɔgətɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਗਤਿ *n* bad condition.

ਔਗਾਹਨ [ɔgahən] See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ. "ɔgahən səbh kɪy puran tɪn."–*cərɪtr 266.*

ਔਗੁਣ [ɔguṇ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਔਘ [ɔgh] *Skt n* innundation, flood, deluge.

2 See ਓਘ.

ਔਘਟ [ɔghəṭ] See ਅਉਘਟ.

ਔਘੜ [ɔghəṛ] See ਅਉਘੜ.

ਔਘੀ [ɔghi] *n* a long whip used during the training of horses.

ਔਚਕ [ɔcək], ਔਂਚਕ [ɔ̃cək] *adv* suddenly, at once, unexpectedly. "pəryo ṣor ɔcək hi drɪg ləh." –*GPS.*

ਔਚਰ [ɔcər] See ਅਉਚਰ.

ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ɔcər cərṇa] *v* grazing which is rare. "səbəd surətɪ lɪv liṇ hoɪ əpɪu piəṇ hɛ ɔcər cərṇa."–*BG* 'to be absorbed in understanding "the word" is drinking the undrinkable and eating the uneatable'. 2 to eat the uneatable.

ਔਛਕ [ɔchək] See ਅਉਛਕ.

ਔਜ [ɔj] See ਓਜ. 2 *A* اوج *n* expansion, progress. 3 the top, a pinnacle. 4 height, summit.

ਔਜਾਅ [ɔjaə] *A* اوجاع *n* plural of ਵਜਅ, troubles, afflictions. 2 *A* اوضاع plural of ਵਜਅ. methods, means.

ਔਜ਼ਾਰ [ɔzar] *A* اوزار *n* a tool, an implement, instrument. 2 a sin, crime.

ਔਝੜ [ɔjhəṛ] See ਅਉਝੜ.

ਔਟਲਨਾ [ɔṭəlna] *v* to shift from a place; to slip away. 2 to get lost; to be untraced.

ਔਟਾਉਣਾ [ɔṭauṇa] *v* to render hot; to boil. ਔਟਾਨਾ.

ਔਟਾਨ [ɔṭan] *n* heat, high degree of warmth. 2 boiling, seething.

ਔਟਾਨਾ [ɔṭana] See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਔਢਰ [ɔḍhər] *adj* easily or readily relenting. 2 hard-hearted, obstinate. 3 *S* a curtain. 4 help, assistance.

ਔਂਢਾ [ɔ̃ḍha], ਔਂਢੀ [ɔ̃ḍhi] a town 15 miles east of Pandarpur in Bombay presidency, where Bhagat Namdev's elegant temple Nagnath is situated. "pher dia dehura name kəu, pɑ̃ḍiən kəu pɪchvarla." This hymn is inscribed in the Audhia Nagnath temple at Dhar in the Central Provinces.

ਔਤ [ɔt] See ਅਉਤ.

ਔਤਾਰ [ɔtar] See ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਔਤ੍ਰਾ [ɔtra] See ਅਉਤ.

ਔਦ [ɔd] *A* عود to return, come back, turn round.

ਔਧ [ɔdh] See ਅਉਧ.

ਔਂਧ [ɔ̃dh], ਔਂਧਾ [ɔ̃dha] *adj* reversed, upside down. "bãdh ɔ̃dh sɪhja tər lɪya."–*cərɪtr 306.*

ਔਧੀਆ ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [ɔdhia nagnath] See ਔਂਢਾ.

ਔਨ [ɔn], ਔਨਿ [ɔnɪ] the earth. See ਅਵਨ and ਅਵਨਿ. "nɛnən me nir ɔnɪ ḍarɛ brĩd bũd ko."–*GPS.*

ਔਰ [ɔr] *part* a coordinator; and. 2 *adj* additional. 3 excessive, abundant, surplus.

ਔਰਸ [ɔrəs] *Skt n* related to ਉਰ (breast), born of ਉਰ; son, begotten from father's semen. 2 progeny born from a (wedded) wife's womb.

ਔਰਤ [ɔrət] See ਅਉਰਤ.

ਔਰਾ ਬੌਰਾ [ɔra bɔra] *adj* half mad, carefree, indifferent. "nath suno ɔri bɔri batẽ hɛ̃ bəkət sou."–*NP.*

ਔਰੋਤਰੀ [ɔrotri] *sen* ਅਪਰ-ਅਵਤਰੀ. (used negatively) not any other than the born one. "əs sũdər nəhɪ ɔrotri."–*cərɪtr 319.*

ਔਰੰਗ [ɔrə̃g] *P* اورنگ *n* a throne. 2 short form for Aurangzeb. "təb ɔrə̃g jɪy mahɪ rɪsae."–*VN.* 3 wisdom, sagacity. 4 deceit, guile. 5 happiness. 6 woodworm, weevil.

ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ [ɔrə̃gzeb][1] اورنگ‌زیب third son of Shahjahan and Arajmand Bano born on 3 November 1618[2] at Dohad[3] of district Panch Mahal in Bombay Presidency. In 1658, having imprisoned his father in Agra fort, he ascended the throne of Delhi on 21 July. Having obtained a religious decree that his elder brother Dara Shikoh had acted against the tenets of Islam, he got him killed in Delhi in September 1659. He told his younger

[1]His full name was Abuzafar Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb. His title was Alamgir.

[2]10 October 1619 according to some.

[3]literally, it means 'two boundaries' being right on the border of Gujrat and Malva.

brother Murad who was an aspirant to the throne that he did not want the kingdom; and that after killing Dara with his help, he would put the crown on his head, and leave for Mecca. Unfortunately Murad was thus deluded by Aurangzeb's plan, and along with the later he defeated Dara at Fatehabad near Agra. After his victory, Aurangzeb held a grand party during which he made Murad drink heavily and put him in prison at Gwalior. Three years later, he accused him of the murder of a Saiyad and had him killed. Thus having members of his family imprisoned and murdered, Aurangzeb assumed the title of Alamgir (possessor of the world). His full name was Abu al Muzaffar Muhaiyuddin Muhammad with the title Alamgir added to it. This staunch follower of the Sunni creed of Islam was a highly learned, sagacious, industrious person, expert in the art of governance. His dress and food were very simple, and he did not take liquor or any other intoxicant, and spent very little money on his personal needs. During leisure he made caps and prepared copies of the holy Quran, did not consider Islam and Hinduism as equal, and did not hesitate to commit deliberate acts of grave injustice. He was extremely glad to have the title of Muhiuddin محیالدین (animator of religion) from his correligionists.

He ordered the closure of Hindu fairs, temple functions and Vedic schools, and having demolished famous Hindu temples at Mathura, Benaras, etc. he got mosques built in their place. He reimposed Jazia (a tax) on the Hindus which had been stopped by Akbar.

With the reimposition of Jazia and other taxes and the persecution of Hindus, all Rajput whom Akbar had befriended became hostile to him. In this connection a letter which Raja Raj Singh wrote to Aurangzeb in 1680 AD as quoted by colonel Tod in his book "Rajasthan" is worthy of note:

"Your elders had fostered Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Christians, as also the atheists with equal care, but during your reign many have become homeless and have left the country. There is virtually a doomsday all around, people are dying of hunger; your subjects, trampled under the feet of soldiers, are crying; traders are beating their breasts. How can the rule of an emperor who demands tax from such suffering subjects, remain stable? If you have faith in your own sacred book you will see that God is common to all and is not only of the Muslims. He is worshipped in the mosques but his gongs are also struck in the temples. When we spoil the picture painted by an artist, we without doubt are displeasing him. Similarly, one who spoils the work of God becomes liable to His displeasure. The tax which you demand from the poor Hindus is unfair because they do not have the means to pay. But if you must impose Jazia, ask me and Maharaja Ram Singh to pay. By killing minor flies you are stigmatising your greatness."

This emperor was a staunch enemy of music and considered it against the teachings of Islam. Therefore all the royal musicians were dismissed. Once, all the musicians of Delhi created a great clamour while following a hearse passing in front of the emperor palace. On enquiring the emperor was told that music had died during his rule and the people were going to bury it. Aurangzeb told them to bury it so deep that it may not come out again.

It was Aurangzeb's oppression and tyranny which made Shivaji his enemy, and the

Marathas began uprooting the Mugal rule. By assassinating Guru Teg Bahadur, he sowed seeds of enmity in the hearts of all the Sikhs, the consequences of which had to be faced by his succesors. Guru Gobind Singh sent him Zafarnama, which contained some pieces of sane advice.

At the time of his death, Aurangzeb repented over his actions. He wrote to his son: "I brought nothing but demerits with me when I came, and I am now going with bundles of sins. I have committed horrendous errors and I do not know what punishment shall be meted out to me. I am seriously worried about my salvation".

Having ruled for fifty years, Alamgir died, at the age of 90 years and 17 days[1], at Ahmadnagar in the South, on 21 February 1707 (Sammat 1763), and was buried in a mausoleum near Daulatabad.

Aurangzeb had five sons (Sultan Muhammad, Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Muhammad Akbar and Kam Bakhash) and four daughters (Zebunnisa, Jinnutnisa, Badrunnisa and Miharunnisa).

At the time of his death the annual income of the kingdom was to the tune of Rs. 317, 935, 050.

ਔਰੰਗਾ [ɔrə̃ga] emperor Aurangzeb. "ɔrə̃ga cəɽɪa juddh nũ jebunɪsa pukare."–*jə̃gnama.*

ਔਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [ɔrə̃gabad] a famous ciy in Hyderabad Deccan which was formerly known as Khirki. Emperor Aurangzeb renamed it after his own name in 1653 AD.

ਔਲ [ɔl] See ਔਂਵਲ and ਅਉਲਿ. **2** *n* white yarn, *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਔਲਾ [ɔla] *A* اعلا *adj* very good, the best.

ਔਲਾਦ [ɔlad] *A* اولاد *n* plural of ਵਲਦ (son), offspring, progeny. **2** dynasty, clan, race.

[1]According to Hijri.

ਔਲੀਆ [ɔlia] See ਅਉਲੀਆ.

ਔਵਲ [ɔvəl] See ਅਵਲ.

ਔੜ [ɔɽ] absence of rain, dry season, See ਅਉੜ. "mas bhadrpəd ɔɽ ləgi əs."–*GPS.*

ਔੜਨਾ [ɔɽna] *v* (some idea) to come to mind; to strike.

ਔੜਵ [ɔɽəv] a musical composition with five notes. See ਓੜਵ.

ਅੰ [ə̃] See ਅਮ. **2** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਅੰ in place of ੴ. "ə̃ pərmatəm atəmbhu."–*NP.* **3** ਅੰ also appears in place of ਅਨ. See ਅੰਅਕਿਤ.

ਅੰਅਕਿਤ ਭੇਵ [ə̃əkɪt bhev]–*dətt.* unwritten or unmeasured secret.

ਅੰਸ [ə̃s] *Skt* अंस् *vr* to divide into parts, partition. **2** *Skt* ਅੰਸ਼. *n* a part, segment. **3** ਅੰਸ is also used to mean ਵੰਸ (family or pedigree) as in "gurʋə̃ṣ". 'guru family'. **4** sixteenth part, a phase of the moon. **5** See ਅੰਸੁ. **6** *Skt* अंस a shoulder.

ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ [ə̃s bhevi] *adj* born from God's divine power. **2** lightning, the rays of which are frightening. "gəjɛ gɛṇ devi, məhā ə̃s bhevi."–*VN.*

ਅੰਸ ਮਾਲੰ [ə̃s malə̃] See ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ.

ਅੰਸਾ ਅਉਤਾਰ [ə̃sa əutar], **ਅੰਸਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [ə̃sa əvtar], **ਅੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ** [ə̃savtar] *Skt* ਅੰਸ਼ਾਵਤਾਰ *n* The Purans mention the supernatural powers of gods; some of them are seen in divine incarnations. Those with a few (not all) powers called ə̃ṣavtar are partial incarnations. Some may be having nine powers, some sixteen powers. "ə̃sa əutaru upaɪonu."–*var guj 1 m 3.* "ənɪk purəkh ə̃sa əvtar."–*sar ə m 5.*

ਅੰਸੀ [ə̃si] *Skt* अंशिन् *adj* holding a part, shareholding. **2** possessor of some art, craft or skill.

ਅੰਸੁ [ə̃sʋ] *Skt* ਅੰਸ਼ੁ *n* a ray, sun-beam. "jɪs məhɪ namʋ nɪrə̃jən ə̃sʋ."–*məla m 1.* "kəhʋ kəbir ɪhʋ ram ki ə̃sʋ."–*gə̃ḍ kəbir.* **2** the sun. **3** a

thread, yarn. **4** books with the sun as part of their titles, have chapters called ə̃ṣu. See Gur Pratap Suray.

ਅੰਸੁਕ [ə̃ṣuk] cloth made from cotton yarn. **2** a sheet, wrap. **3** a silk garment.

ਅੰਸੁਭੇਦੀ [ə̃subhevi] See ਅੰਸ ਭੇਦੀ.

ਅੰਸੁਮਾਨ [ə̃ṣuman] grandson of Sagar, king of the solar dynasty and son of Manjas, See ਸਗਰ. **2** *adj* having rays.

ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲ [ə̃sumal], **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿ** [ə̃sumalɪ], **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ** [ə̃ṣumali] *Skt* अंशुमालिन् *n* the sun, which wears garlands of rays. "bhəi prəbhat ʊdyo ə̃sumal."–*GPS.*

ਅੰਸੁ [ə̃su] *n* a tear. **2** a chapter, See ਅੰਸੁ 4.

ਅੰਕ [ə̃k] *Skt* अङ्क् *vr* to mark; to count; to walk exist; take in the lap; talk ill of. **2** *Skt* अङ्क *n* a mark, spot, sign. **3** a letter of alphabet. **4** a writing; a written piece. **5** body. **6** a count of nine because there are nine major parts of the body. **7** a sin, fault. **8** a lap, bosom "ətɪ səneh sō lino ə̃k."–*GPS.* **9** an attire. **10** heart. **11** a stigma, blemish. "bɪn ə̃k məyə̃k bənyo bədnə̃."–*NP.* 'blemish free moon.'

ਅੰਕਸ [ə̃kəs] See ਅੰਕੁਸ.

ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੜੀ [ə̃k səhelṛi], **ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ** [ə̃k səheli] a bosom friend, dear friend (feminine). See ਅੰਕ. "ə̃k səhelṛiah."–*sri m 1.*

ਅੰਕਸੁ [ə̃kəsu] See ਅੰਕੁਸ. "ə̃kəsu gyanʊ rətən hɛ khevəṭ bɪrla sə̃t."–*s kəbir.*

ਅੰਕ ਪਲਈ [ə̃k pələi], **ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ** [ə̃k pəli], **ਅੰਕ ਪਾਲੀ** [ə̃k pali] *Skt* अङ्कपल्लव *n* the alphabet or list in which numerals instead of letters are used. There are many ə̃kpəliā̃ but here is given one indicated by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸ	ਮ	ਰ	ਗ	ਹ	ਕ	ਭ	ਝ	ਡ	ਲ	ਚ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
ਦ	ਢ	ਪ	ਵ	ਫ	ਧ	ਖ	ਬ			
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			
ਯ	ਛ	ਠ	ਥ	ਵ	ਟ	ਅ				
200	300	400	500	600	700	800				

ੳ	ਤ	ਜ	ਜ	ਏ
900	1000	2000	3000	4000
ਨ	ਘ	ਣ	ਙ	
5000	6000	7000	8000	

Matras are attached to these figures as to Gurmukhi letters:

ਅੰ	ਕ	ਪਾ	ਲੀ
800ˆ	6	50ᵀ	10ੀ

Arabic and Persian scholars, too, have framed several ə̃kpəlis. **2** *Skt* अङ्कपालि *n* a female, midwife, wet nurse. **3** embrace

ਅੰਕਵਾਰ [ə̃kvar] *H n* a lap, hip, arms.

ਅੰਕੜ [ə̃kəṛ] *n* rigidity, pride, arrogance. **2** See ਅੰਕੁੜਾ.

ਅੰਕਿ [ə̃kɪ] *adv* with a limb. "ə̃kɪ mɪlai."–*jɛt chə̃t m 5.* **2** in the heart, See a ਅੰਕ 10. "gʊrʊ ka kəhɪa ə̃kɪ səmavɛ."–*oə̃kar.*

ਅੰਕਿਤ [ə̃kɪt] *Skt* अङ्कित *adj* written, scribed. **2** marked with some sign. **3** smudged.

ਅੰਕੁ [ə̃kʊ] *n* a dress. See ਅੰਕ 9. "ə̃kʊ jələʊ tənʊ jaliəʊ."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਅੰਕੁਸ [ə̃kus] *Skt* अङ्कुश pressure of the government. **2** iron rod for goading elephants.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [ə̃kʊr], **ਅੰਕੁਰੁ** [ə̃kʊrʊ] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* blood. **2** water. **3** germination mark, spore, sprout, micro organism. "purəb kərəm ə̃kʊr jəb prəgṭe."–*gəʊ m 5.* **4** luck, fate, destiny. "ə̃kʊr bhəlo həmara."–*ṭoḍi m 5.* **5** seed, root. "bhəgtən ka ə̃kʊrʊ rakhɪo."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਅੰਕੁੜਾ [ə̃kʊṛa] *n* a hook, loop.

ਅੰਕੂਰ [ə̃kur] See ਅੰਕੁਰ. "purən lɪkhət nɪsan kərəm ə̃kur hɛ."–*BG*

ਅੰਖ [ə̃kh] *Skt* अङ्ख् *vr* to float, be carried by the current, continue to do something. **2** an eye.

ਅੰਗ [ə̃g] *Skt* अङ्ग् *vr* to mark, walk, engage in some work. **2** *Skt* अङ्ग *n* body. **3** a limb, hand, foot, head etc. **4** a way out, measure, effort. **5** a friend, dear one. **6** a point of view,

espousal. "jɪn ka ə̃g kərɛ mera suami."–*sar m 4 pərtal.* **7** a part, share. **8** a numeral, figure. **9** a kingdom around Bhagalpur in Bengal whose capital once was Champapuri. "tɪs dɪs ə̃g bə̃g te adi."–*GPS.* There is a story in Mahabharat that Bali's wife Sudeshna gave birth ə̃g, və̃g, kəlĩg, pũḍər and sukṣ, the five sons of sage Diraghatma who founded different kingdoms after their respective names.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [ə̃g sə̃g] *adj* with the body, embodied. "guru ə̃g sə̃g rəhe." **2** always accompanying.

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [ə̃g-hin] *adj* limb-less, crippled.

ਅੰਗਜ [ə̃gəj] *Skt adj* born from a limb. **2** *n* a son, progeny. **3** pore, hair. **4** disease. **5** Cupid.

ਅੰਗਣ [ə̃gəṇ] *Skt* अङ्गण and अङ्गन *n* a courtyard, compound. **2** going about, roaming, rambling.

ਅੰਗਤ੍ਰਾਣ [ə̃gtraṇ] *Skt n* the protector of the body, clothes; a dress. **2** a helmet, breast plate, armour.

ਅੰਗਦ [ə̃gəd] *Skt* अङ्गद् *n* decorator of a limb; an ornament, anklet, bracelet. **2** son of Bali and Tara, and nephew of Sugriv. He went to Ravan's court as an emissary of Ram Chandar. "ɪt kəpɪpətɪ ər ram dut ə̃gəd-hĩ pəṭhayo."–*ramav.* **3** one of Lakshman's sons, who founded the town Angadi in his name. **4** See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [ə̃gəd sətɪguru] The second preceptor of the Sikhs, was born on Sunday, 15th day of the lunar month of Vaisakh (5 Vaisakh) 1561 Bikrami era (31 March 1504 AD). He was the son of Pheru Mal Khatri and Daya Kaur of village Matte di Sarai (district Firozpur). He was named Lahina. He was married in Sammat 1576 to Khivi, daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of village Sanghar, the ruins of which are near Khadur. Two sons, Dasu and Datu, and two daughters, Amaro and Anokhi, were born to them.

Initially Bhai Lahina, like his father, was a devotee of goddess Durga, and used to visit Vaishnav Devi every year as the head of the devotees. During Sammat 1589, while going to Vaishnav Devi (Javalamukhi according to Nanak Prakash) he met Guru Nanak Dev at Kartarpur, and, forsaking the worship of the goddess, he became a disciple of the Guru only, who, pleased with his devotion and service, renamed him Angad and made him his successor on 17 Harh Sammat 1596. He started functioning as the Guru from 23 Assu 1596, and preached the doctrine of Nanak Dev with rare efficiency. In Sammat 1598, he began Propagating knowledge in Gurumukhi script without any discrimination of caste. He got the biography of Guru Nanak Dev written in Sammat 1601 of which a distorted version is now known as Bhai Bale wali Janamsakhi. After having functioned as Guru for 12 years 9 months and 17 days, he breathed his last at Khadur on 3 Baisakh (Chet Sudi 4) Sammat 1609 (29 March 1552 AD) at the age of 47 years, 11 months and 29 days.

ਅੰਗਨ [ə̃gən] See ਅੰਗਣ. **2** short form for ਅੰਗਨਾ. woman. "sũdər mə̃dɪr ə̃gən seja."–*NP.* See ਅੰਗਨਾ.

ਅੰਗਨਾ [ə̃gna] *Skt* अङ्गना *n* a woman with beautiful limbs. "ə̃gna ədhin kam krodh me prəbin."–*əkal.*

ਅੰਗਨਯਾਸ [ə̃gnyas] *Skt* अङ्गन्यास *n* (according to Hinduism) touching individual limbs in turn, while reciting the mantars. See ਕਾਤ੍ਯਾਯਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, part 1, ṣ: 5 to 8.

ਅੰਗ ਫਰਕਣਾ [ə̃g phərəkṇa], **ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਣਾ** [ə̃g phurṇa] *v* (for muscles) to throb, quiver or flutter involuntarily. Among the Hindus throbbing of muscles is variously considered auspicious or inauspicious. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕੀਯ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ ਆਰਨ੍ਯ ਕਾਂਡ, ਅ: 59. In Sikhism such a belief is not given any credence. "devi dev nə sevka, tə̃t nə mə̃t nə phurəṇ vɪcare."–*BG*

ਅੰਗਬੀਨ [ə̃gbin] See ਸਿਰੰਜਬੀ.

ਅੰਗ ਭੰਗ [ə̃g bhə̃g] *Skt adj* who has some limb broken. **2** *n* absence of some part of the body.

ਅੰਗਮ [ə̃gəm] *Pkt adj* dear, beloved. "tū ə̃gəm vəḍ jaṇɪa."–*tukha m 4.*

ਅੰਗਰਉ [ə̃grəu] *n* Guru Angad Dev. "gurujəgət phɪrəṇ sih ə̃grəu."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'the lion-like son of Pheru, universal guru Angad'. **2** Angira rikhi, a sage. See ਅੰਗਰੈ and ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

ਅੰਗਰਖਾ [ə̃grəkha] *n* a stringed dress for protecting limbs, reaching down to the knees, is also called ə̃ga.

ਅੰਗਰਾ [ə̃gra] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. **2** *n* an ember, burning coal. "ə̃gra bɪrhagənɪ ke nɪkre."–*krɪsən.*

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [ə̃grai] See ਅੰਗੜਾਈ.

ਅੰਗਰਾਗ [ə̃grag] *Skt n* a paste of saffron, musk, sandalwood, for applying to the body for fragrance. **2** clothes, ornaments, etc. for adorning the body. **3** an armour.

ਅੰਗਰਾਨਾ [ə̃grana] *v* to stretch the body in order to remove languor.

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ [ə̃grej], **ਅੰਗਰੇਜੀ** [ə̃greji] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਗਰੈ [ə̃grɛ] *n* the sage Angira. See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. "pərurəu ə̃grɛ guru naṇək jəs gaɪəu."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.* 'Pururia and Angira'.

ਅੰਗੜਾਈ [ə̃gṛai] *n* stretching of limbs due to languor.

ਅੰਗਾ [ə̃ga] of a dear one. "bərənɪ nə sakəu guṇ ə̃ga."–*maru solhe m 5.* See ਅੰਗ 5. **2** See ਅੰਗਰਖਾ.

ਅੰਗਾਰ [ə̃gar], **ਅੰਗਿਆਰ** [ə̃gɪar] *Skt* अङ्गार *n* a burning coal or piece of wood; amber. "kəchua kəhɛ ə̃gar bhɪ lorəu."–*asa kəbir.* Here ə̃gar means spiritual enlightenment.

ਅੰਗਿਕਾ [ə̃gɪka] *Skt* अङ्गिका a lady's garment, bodice, stays "ə̃gɪka surə̃gi nəṭ vər rə̃gi." –*ramav.*

ਅੰਗਿਰਾ [ə̃gɪra] अङ्गिरस् *n* the author of several verses of Rig Ved, counted among the seven great sages and the ten lords of creation. He is accepted as the chief priest of gods and the god of oblations. Some say that Angira is the offspring of Uru and Agneyi. At one place it is written that he was born from the mouth of Brahma. Simriti, Shradha and Swadha were his wives; Utathy; Virahspati and Mrikandu, his sons; and Bhanumati, Raka, Sinivali, Archismati, Havesmati and Punyjanika were his daughters.

In the forest chapter of Mahabharat it is written that Angira was the son of Agni and his wife was named Shubha. See ਅੰਗਰੈ.

ਅੰਗੀ [ə̃gi] *Skt* अङ्गिन् *adj* having a body, animate, living "rakho ə̃gi ə̃ŋ."–*suhi m 4.* **2** a resident of Ang region "bə̃gi kəlĩg ə̃gi əjit."–*kalki.* **3** partisan. **4** a bodice, stay.

ਅੰਗੀਆ [ə̃gia] See ਅੰਗਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ [ə̃gikar], **ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰੁ** [ə̃gikaru] *Skt* अङ्गीकार *n* something which has been accepted or adopted. "ə̃gikar kio merɛ kərtɛ."–*guj m 5.*

ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [ə̃gikrɪt], **ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [ə̃gikrɪtu] *Skt* अङ्गीकृत *adj* accepted, approved. "prəbhɪ din dəɪal kio ə̃gikrɪtu."–*kan m 4.*

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [ə̃giṭha], **ਅੰਗੀਠੀ** [ə̃giṭhi] *n* a fire place. **2** *xa* a funeral pyre.

ਅੰਗੁਸਟ [ə̃gusəṭ], **ਅੰਗੁਸ੍ਠ** [ə̃gusṭh] *Skt* अङ्गुष्ठ *n* a thumb. "kubɪja udhri ə̃gusəṭ dhar."–*bəsə̃t ə m 5.* 'Lord Krishna pressing the thumb of the foot of Kubja with his foot and pressing upward her chin gave a sudden jerk and her crooked body was straightened.' See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਸ਼੍ਤ [ə̃guṣt] *P* انگشت *n* a finger.

ਅੰਗੁਸ਼੍ਤਰੀ [ə̃guṣtri] *P* انگشتری *n* a ring, finger.

ਅੰਗੁਰਿ [ə̃gurɪ], **ਅੰਗੁਰੀ** [ə̃guri], **ਅੰਗੁਰੀਆ** [ə̃guria] *Skt* अङ्गुरि *n* a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲ [ə̃gul] *Skt n* a measure equal to the width of a finger. **2** See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿ [ə̃gulɪ] *Skt* अङ्गुलि *n* a finger. **2** a thumb. The five fingers are named thumb (ə̃guṣṭh), fore-finger (tərjni), middle-finger (mədhyma),

ring-finger (ənamɪka), and little finger (kənɪṣṭhɪka).

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ [āgulɪka] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. **2** See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰ [āgulɪtr], **ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ** [āgulɪtraṇ] Skt *n* a protective leather cover worn on the thumb and the fore finger while using bow and arrows. According to Valmik this protective cover used to be of the hide of large-sized lizards. The second cādi cərɪtr also quotes. "bədhe bəddh godhāgulɪtraṇ bəddhā." "kəhū āgulɪtraṇ kaṭe pəre hɛ̃." –*cərɪtr 320.* **2** a housewife; a metal cap worn on the finger by a tailor.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀ [āguli] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ [āgulik] *Skt* अङ्गुलीयक *n* a glove. **2** a ring, seal. "kəhū āgulikadɪ ke rətən rajɛ̃." –*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਤ੍ਰਾਣ [āgulitraṇ], **ਅੰਗੁਲੀਤ੍ਰਿਣ** [āgulitrɪṇ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ. "su sobh āgulitrɪṇā." –*ramav.*

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਯਕ [āguliyək] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਠਾ [āguṭha] thumb. See ਅੰਗੁਸ਼੍ਟ and ਅੰਗੁਲਿ 2.

ਅੰਗੁਠੀ [āguṭhi] *n* a ring worn on the thumb; a thumb-ring containing a mirror. **2** a ring.

ਅੰਗੂਰ [āgur] See ਅੰਕੁਰ. "pache hərɪo āgur." –*sri m 1.* **2** *P* انگور grapes, seedless dried grapes called kɪṣmɪṣ and with seeds called munəkka. Superior quality of wine and vinegar are prepared from grapes. In India grapes of Quetta and Kandhar are of a superior quality. **3** grape vine.

ਅੰਗੂਰੀ [āguri] *n* newly sprouted crop. "cori mɪrəg āguri khaɪ." –*oākar.* "həri āguri gəd-ha cərɛ." –*gəu kəbir.* Here gəd-ha means pride that feeds on green sproutings i.e. āguri means virtues of good deeds like charity, etc. **2** drink such as wine, vinegar, etc. made from grapes. **3** *adj* of the colour of grapes, light green.

ਅੰਗੋਛਾ [āgocha] *Skt* something to clean a body, especially a towel; a large handkerchief, "ɪsnan dio kər ap āgochən pōch sudhare." –*gurusobha.*

ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ [āgrez], **ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ** [āgrezi] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ.

ਅੰਘ [āgh] *Skt* अङ्घ् *vr* to go, begin, gamble, stain, mark, stumble, complain, make haste.

ਅੰਘ੍ਰਿ [āghrɪ], **ਅੰਘ੍ਰੀ** [āghri] *Skt* अङ्घ्रि *n* a root. **2** a foot, which leaves a mark on the ground. See ਅੰਘ *vr* "āghri səm ərbīd sərəs təv mən səm mədhup kərijɛ." –*NP.*

ਅੰਙ [āŋ] See ਅੰਕ, ਅੰਗ and ਅੰਙੁ.

ਅੰਙਣ [āŋəṇ], **ਅੰਙਣੁ** [āŋəṇu], **ਅੰਙਨ** [āŋən], **ਅੰਙਨੜਾ** [āŋənṛa] See ਅੰਗਣ. "səhu bɛṭha āŋəṇu məlɪ." –*var maru 2 m 5.* Here āŋəṇu means 'the mind.' "mɪrətkəṛa āŋənṛe bare." –*vəḍ əlahṇiā m 1.*

ਅੰਙੁ [āŋu] See ਅੰਕ and ਅੰਗ. "həm mel bhəre duhcaria hərɪ rakh-hu āgi āŋu." –*suhi m 4.* 'Take our side, O favouring God.'

ਅੰਞੈ [āŋɛ] ਅੰ-ਅ: See ਅਜੋਅੰਞੈ.

ਅੰਚ [āc] *Skt* अञ्च् *vr* to bow, worship, decorate, beg, reveal, remove, spread, collect. **2** *Skt* अर्चि *n* a flame, i.e. sorrow, woe. "rəti āc dukh nə lai." –*bhɛr ə m 3.* **3** *Skt* अञ्च a scratch, abrasion, "bhumɪ rāgavlī mājhɪ vɪsula bag, jo nər pir nɪvajɪa tɪna āc nə lag." –*var ram 2 m 5.* 'Living in the thorny garden of the Divine, one does not get a scratch.'

ਅੰਚਰ [ācər], **ਅੰਚਰਾ** [ācra], **ਅੰਚਲ** [ācəl], **ਅੰਚਲਾ** [ācla], **ਅੰਚਲੁ** [ācəlu] *Skt* अञ्चल *n* the end part of a scarf or a headcloth, fringe, border. "ācəl gəhɪa sadhu ka." –*asa m 5 bɪrhəṛe.* "ācla gəhaɪo jən əpne kəu." –*nəṭ m 5.* **2** a garment. "kəhū cācla ācla ko bənavɛ." –*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅੰਚੁਰੀ [ācuri] See ਅੰਜਲੀ.

ਅੰਜ [āj] Skt अञ्ज् *vr* to clean, go, admire, brighten, rub oil, decorate.

ਅੰਜਣ [ājəṇ] See ਅੰਜਨ. **2** *n* bringing. "cuṇ cuṇ ājəṇ buṭiā." –*BG*

ਅੰਜਨ [ājən] *Skt* अञ्जन *n* antimony ground into collyrium, "gɪan ājən gurɪ dia əgɪan ādher bɪnas." –*sukhmani.* **2** black ink. **3** wealth

"ə̃jən mahɪ nɪrə̃jən rəhiɛ."–*suhi m 1.* **4** a mountain of collyrium mentioned in Valmik's Ramayan. **5** night. **6** a paste for massage on the body. See ਅੰਜ. *vr* "gɪan ə̃jənɪ mera mənʊ ɪsnanɛ."–*dhəna ə m 5.* **7** a lizard. **8** *Skt* अजन sitting in a solitary place; isolation; seclusion. "ape səb ghəṭ bhogvɛ suami, ape hi səb ə̃jən."–*var bɪha m 4.* "jiə upaɪ jʊgətɪ vəsɪ kini ape gʊrumʊkhɪ ə̃jən."–*məla ə m 1.* **9** in the dialect of Chamba hills, ə̃jən stands for the knot tied on the clothes of the bride and the bridegroom.

ਅੰਜਨ ਗਿਰਿ [ə̃jən gɪrɪ] See ਅੰਜਨ 4.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [ə̃jna] *v* to apply collyrium to the eyes. "ə̃jən tɛsa ə̃jiɛ jɛsa pɪrʊ bhavɛ."–*suhi chə̃t m 1.* **2** *Skt n* a sty, a pimple on the eyelid. **3** In Sastarnammala, a young maiden doing a facial makeup is mentioned as ə̃jna. "ə̃jnan ke nam lɛ." **4** Hanuman's mother. See ਅੰਜਨੀ.

ਅੰਜਨਿ [ə̃jənɪ] *adv* with collyrium. **2** with massage paste (əbhyə̃jən). See ਅੰਜਨ 6.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [ə̃jni] *Skt* अञ्जनी *n* wife of the monkey (or forest dweller) Keshri and mother of Hanuman; Anjna. **2** maya (wealth, illusion). **3** woman with body covered with sandalwood paste etc. "ə̃jni ke dhir hɛ̃."–*ramav.* 'Horses are as volatile as pupils of a woman's eye.' **4** a sty.

ਅੰਜਨੀਸੁਤ [ə̃jnisʊt], **ਅੰਜਨੀਜ** [ə̃jnij], **ਅੰਜਨੀਤਨਯ** [ə̃jnitənəy] son of Anjani; Hanuman, Anjani Kumar.

ਅੰਜਮਨ [ə̃jmən] See ਅੰਜੁਮਨ.

ਅੰਜਲਿ [ə̃jəlɪ], **ਅੰਜਲੀ** [ə̃jli] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* palms joined in the form of a cup. **2** palmfuls of water thrown as dedication to the dead forefathers. The Sikh Gurus have rejected the practice and have advised the people to accept the will of the Almighty. In Guru Granth Sahib under the title ə̃jli in məlar measure in the line "sə̃jog vɪjog dhʊr-hʊ hi hua." we are advised to abide by the will of the Divine. **3** See ਅੰਜੁਲੀ.

ਅੰਜਾਮ [ə̃jam] *P* انجام *n* an end, a consequence, finale. **2** result.

ਅੰਜੀਐ [ə̃jiɛ] See ਅੰਜਨਾ.

ਅੰਜੀਰ [ə̃jir] *Skt* अञ्जीर *P* انجیر *n* a fig tree and its fruit. *L* Ficus carica. Its fruit contains seed. It is sweet in taste. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several prescriptions. Figs of Kabul and Iran are very sweet; their effect is hot and moist. **2** a town, 30 miles away from Qilat in Balochistan.

ਅੰਜੀਲ [ə̃jil] See ਇੰਜੀਲ.

ਅੰਜੁਮ [ə̃jʊm] *A* انجم plural of ਨਜਮ (planet). stars.

ਅੰਜੁਮਨ [ə̃jʊmən] *P* انجمن *n* an assembly of eminent persons. ਅੰਜੁਮ is plural of ਨਜਮ (star); a place where eminent persons, celebrities of society, gather.

ਅੰਜੁਰੀ [ə̃jʊri], **ਅੰਜੁਲੀ** [ə̃jʊli] See ਅੰਜਲੀ. **2** joining of both hands in salutation "kərɪ sadhu ə̃jʊli pʊnʊ vəḍa."–*sohɪla.*

ਅੰਝੂ [ə̃jhu] *n* a tear.

ਅੰਞ [ə̃ɲ], **ਅੰਞੁ** [ə̃ɲʊ] *adv* thus, like this, in this way.

ਅੰਡ [ə̃ḍ] *Skt* अण्ड *n* an egg. **2** a testicle "təb tere dou ə̃ḍ cəbɛhɛ."–*cərɪtr 43.* **3** the universe, which is be egg-shaped. **4** a musk-carrying navel. **5** Kamdev, Cupid. **6** cupola of a temple. **7** semen. **8** short form for ਅੰਡਜ (oviparous) "ə̃ḍ bɪnasi jer bɪnasi."–*sar m 5.* **9** a son of king Yayati.

ਅੰਡਜ [ə̃ḍəj] *Skt n* born like fish, birds, reptiles etc. from eggs, oviparous. "ə̃ḍəj jerəj ʊtbhʊj setəj tere kite jə̃ta."–*sor m 1.* **2** the world, the universe, the earth. "ə̃ḍəj phoṛ joṛ vɪchoṛ."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.* See ਅੰਡਟੂਕ and ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਅੰਡਟੂਕ [ə̃ḍtuk] *n* egg–like world whose one half is the earth and the other half is the sky. "ə̃ḍtuk jə̃cɛ bhəsməti."–*məla namdev.*

'Mortal persons are the residue.' See ਭਸਮੰਤੀ.

ਅੰਡ ਬੰਡ [əḍ bəḍ] *n* incompatible speech. **2** out of context babble. **3** *adj* crooked, bent.

ਅੰਡ ਵ੍ਰਿੱਧਿ [əḍ vrɪddhɪ] ‌ Hydrocele. accumulation of serous fluid about the testes. It is caused by living in a flatulent way, eating rheumy substances, copulation by restraining normal excretary system, drinking too much toddy wine. In medical books its seven forms, each born of winds, bile, impure blood, etc. are mentioned; its patient must get himself treated at once by a competent doctor. Good medicines for rubbing, pasting or eating should be used so that the cause of the enlargement of testes is removed. The following medicine has been found to be effective: Take a bark of large myrobalan, terminalia chebula, wormwood, carriander seed, each 2 tolas, cloves 1 tola, cassia acufolia 4 tolas, all ground and sieved, add to it one and a half times sugar and same amount of honey. Mix all these and keep them in an earthen vessel; this should be lapped up or eaten with water in quantity according to the patient's age. One tola intoxicating hemp mixed with brown lump sugar should be bound around the testes; alternatively the fruit of dhak tree soaked in water and mixed with ghee (clarified butter) should be rubbed as well as bound around the testes.

ਅੰਡਾ [əḍa] See ਅੰਡ.

ਅੰਡਾਕਾਰ [əḍakar] *Skt adj* egg shaped; oval; elliptical. **2** *n* geography and astronomy.

ਅੰਤ [ət] *Skt* अन्त् *vr* to tie. **2** *Skt* अन्त *n* the end, death. **3** a consequence, effect, result. **4** boundary, extent. **5** the last breath, the time of death. "ət ki bar nəhi kəchu tera."–*gəu kəbir.* **6** centre, middle. **7** See ਅੰਤਜ.

ਅੰਤ ਸਖਾਈ [ət səkhai] *adj* who helps at the last moment (death). **2** who remains a constant friend till the end. **3** *n* religion. **4** God.

ਅੰਤਸਥ [ətəsth] *Skt* अन्तःस्थ *adj* who is at the centre; situated in the interior. **2** *n* in grammar, four characters ਯ, ਰ, ਲ, ਵ which are between kəvərəg and uṣmovərəṇ, (श, ष, स, ह) characters. **3** human soul.

ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ [ətəhkərəṇ] *Skt* अन्तःकरण *n* the inner organ of sense in alliance with which the external sense organs function. It has four forms:

(1) mind (ਮਨ) from which arise will or volition, doubt and error.

(2) intelligence (ਬੁੱਧਿ) from which come ideas and decisions.

(3) cerebrum (ਚਿੱਤ) in the sense of thought and memory.

(4) ego (ਅਹੰਕਾਰ) by which the relation with things is established; the selfhood; self-assertion. Guru Nanak Dev has referred to these faculties in Japu ji: "tɪthɛ ghəriɛ surətɪ (mind as consciousness), mətɪ (selfhood, I-ness), mənɪ (mind as will or volition) and budhɪ (mind as thought and memory)"

ਅੰਤਹ ਪੁਰ [ətəh pur] *Skt* अन्तःपुर *n* a palace for ladies situated between (ਅੰਤ) the city (ਪੁਰ) and the king's court. **2** the interior part of a house.

ਅੰਤਕ [ətək] *n* death. **2** Yam, god of death. **3** *adj* who ends or causes death. "ətək jəm jəb lɛne avɛ."–*krɪsən.* **4** This word is also used for ətək meaning terror. "ənəg ərdhəgək ke ətək te."–*cərɪtr.* 'Cupid for fear of Shiv.'

ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ [ətək dham] *n* the land of the Yam. "ət ko ətək dham pədhare."–*əkal.*

ਅੰਤਕਨੀ [ətəkni] *n* a gun, rifle, musket.–*sənama.*

ਅੰਤਕਾਲ [ətkal] *n* the time of death; death.

ਅੰਤ ਕੇ ਧਾਮ [ət ke dham] See ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ.

ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਆ [ət krɪya] *n* death ceremony. **2** funeral rites. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ and ਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ.

ਅੰਤਜ [ətəj] *Skt* ਅੰਤਜਜ *n* born in the lowest caste; a shudar. **2** lowly. Rishi Atri has mentioned

seven low castes: washerman (ਧੋਬੀ), leather worker (ਚਮਾਰ), actor or acrobat (ਨਟ), house breaker (ਭੰਜੜਾ), water-carrier (ਝਿਊਰ), distiller of liquor (ਕਲਾਲ) and bhil (ਭੀਲ).

ਅੰਤ ਦਸਾਨ [ət dəsan] *n* reducer to the last stage; death; Yam, the god of death. "tɪh upər ətdəsanhɪ dhayo."–*krɪsən.*

ਅੰਤਮ [ətəm] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਰ [ətər] *Skt* अन्तर *n* a distance, space, interstice. "nɪsɪ dɪn ətər jyō ətər bəkhanɪyət."–*GPS.* **2** a cover, curtain, screen. "jɪn kəu pɪas tumari pritəm tɪn kəu ətər nahi."–*məla m 5.* **3** difference, distinction. "hərɪjən hərɪ əntəru nəhi."–*s m 9.* **4** a secret. "lɛ tāko ətər muhɪ kəhɪyhu."–*cərɪtr 55.* **5** inside. **6** mind. **7** intestine, gut. **8** ਅੰਤ-ਅਰਿ arrow. "prɪthme bhikhəm nam lɛ ət səbəd ərɪ dehu, sut adɪ ətər ucər nam ban ləkh lehu."–*sənama.* Bhisham's enemy Arjun, Arjun's charioteer Krishan, Krishan's enemy an arrow.

ਅੰਤਰ ਸਖਾਈ [ətər səkhai] *adj* bosom friend. "ətər səkhai prəbhu soɪ."–*vəḍ m 3.*

ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ətər hɪrda] *n* conscience, soul, innermost organ of sense. "jɪsu ətəru hɪrda sudhu hɛ."–*bɪha m 4.*

ਅੰਤਰਗਤ [ətərgət] *Skt* अन्तर्गत *adj* achieved to the innermost extent.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤਿ [ətərgətɪ] *n* inward condition, state of mental poise bereft of evil thoughts and actions. "mən tən ərpɪo ətərgətɪ kini."–*gəu ə m 1.* **2** *adv* achieved at the innermost level. "ətər gətɪ tirəthɪ məlɪ nau."–*jəpu.*

ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮ [ətərjam], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮਿ** [ətərjamɪ], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ** [ətərjami] *Skt* अन्तर्यामिन् *adj* knowing (or perceiving) innermost thoughts. **2** persuasive by settling in inner mind. "ṭhakur ətərjam." –*sar m 5.* "jətən kərɛ manukh ḍəhkavɛ ohu ətərjami janɛ."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ [ətər dhan] *Skt* अन्तर्धान *n* concealment, hypocrisy, secrecy. **2** *adj* hidden, secret, disappeared.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ [ətər dhɪan], **ਅੰਤਰ ਧ੍ਯਾਨ** [ətər dhyan] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ. **2** *n* a mental view of the soul.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭਾਵ [ətər bhav] *Skt* अन्तर्भाव *n* heart's object or desire, intention. **2** internal understanding. **3** non-existence, destruction.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭੂਤ [ətər bhut] *Skt* अन्तर्भूत *adj* existing within; included in the self. **2** *n* an individual soul; spiritual essence of a living being.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮਲ [ətər məl] *Skt* अन्तर्मल *n* mental impurity, pollution of the mind. **2** filth in the stomach.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮੁਖ [ətər mukh] *Skt* अन्तर्मुख *adj* who turns mental impulses inward. **2** one with face turned within.

ਅੰਤਰ ਲਾਪਿਕਾ [ətər lapɪka] *Skt* अन्तर्लापिका *n* a poetic figure of speech. See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ [ətərved] *Skt* अन्तर्वेद *adj* a country having altars of different religions. **2** *n* a country lying between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, mentioned as Brahmavarat in the Hindu scriptures. **3** a country between two rivers, doab.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦੀ [ətərvedi] *adj* who dwells between two rivers. See ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ. an inhabitant of an inter-river basin; a resident of Brahmavarat.

ਅੰਤਰਾ [ətra] *n* a refrain and pause in the text of a hymn. **2** a distance, gap. **3** a cover, shield, obstruction. "jɪn kɛ bhitərɪ hɛ ətra, jɛse pəsu tɛse uɪ nəra."–*bhɛr namdev.* **4** according to Yog, ətra is what disturbs mental traquility. See ਜੋਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ 1-30. **5** *adv* without, except.

ਅੰਤਰਿ [ətərɪ] *adj* internal, inner. "ətərɪ rog məha dukh."–*maru solhe m 3.* **2** *adv* within, inside. "nanək rəvɪ rəhɪo səbh ətərɪ."–*məla m 5.* **3** in the mind or the heart. "ətərɪ bɪkhu mukhɪ əmrɪtu suṇavɛ."–*gəu m 5.* "ətərɪ cĩta nid nə sovɛ."–*var sor m 3.*

ਅੰਤਰਿਕ੍ਸ਼ [əntrɪkṣ], **ਅੰਤਰਿੱਖ** [ətrɪkkh], **ਅੰਤਰੀਛ**

[ātrich] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *n* space between the earth and the heaven. **2** the sky. **3** the other world. "ātrich bhəe pache lok pəchtat hɛ."–*BGK.* 'People do not honour saints during their life-times but repent after they are gone.'

ਅੰਤਰੀਯ [ātəriy], **ਅੰਤਰੀਵ** [ātəriv] *Skt* अन्तरीय *adj* inner, internal. **2** *n* garment for the torso; shorts dhoti.

ਅੰਤਰੁ [ātəru] See **ਅੰਤਰ**. "ātəru sitəlu sātɪ hoɪ." –*asa ə m 3.* **2** mind.

ਅੰਤਰੁ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ātəru hɪrda] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ**.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ [ātrāg] *Skt* अन्तरङ्ग *adj* from the heart. **2** internal.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਸਭਾ [ātrāg səbha] an assembly or committee of special members; members managing a committee.

ਅੰਤਵੰਤ [ātvāt] *Skt* अन्त वन्त *adj* liable to meet with ruin, destructible.

ਅੰਤੜੀ [ātṛi] See **ਆਂਤ**.

ਅੰਤਾ [āta] See **ਅੰਤਿਮ**.

ਅੰਤਿ [ātɪ] at last, in the end. "ātɪ gəɪa pəchutaɪ."–*sri m 3.* **2** the last time, at the time of death.

ਅੰਤਿਮ [ātɪm] *Skt* अन्तिम *adj* last, final.

ਅੰਤਿਵਾਰ [ātɪvar] See **ਅੰਤਿ**. "ātɪvar namu gəhɪṇa."–*asa m 5.*

ਅੰਤੀ [āti] *adj* last, final. "jəhɪ āti əusər aɪ bənət hɛ."–*kəlɪ m 4.*

ਅੰਤੁ [ātu] See **ਅੰਤ** and **ਅੰਤਜ**. "ātu nə jape kita akar." –*jəpu.*

ਅੰਤੇ [āte] at last, at the last time. "āte sətɪguru bolɪa."–*sədu.*

ਅੰਤਯ [āty] *Skt* अन्त्य *adj* last, final. **2** *n* Yam, the god of death. **3** the numeral 10,000,000, 000,000,000. See **ਸੰਖਯਾ**.

ਅੰਤਯਜ [ātyəj] See **ਅੰਤਜ**.

ਅੰਤਯਾਂਤਕ [ātyātək] **ਅੰਤਯ-ਅੰਤਕ** the word **ਅੰਤਕ** in the final position. "adɪ ṣəbəd khək ucərkɛ ātyātək pəd din."–*sənama.* 'Adding **ਅੰਤਕ** to **ਖਲ** (wicked person) it becomes **ਖਲਾਂਤਕ** which means a noose.

ਅੰਤਯਾਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ [ātyanupras] See **ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ** 5.

ਅੰਤਯੇਸ਼੍ਟਿ [ātyeṣṭɪ] See **ਅੰਤਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ** and **ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ**.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ [ātr] See **ਅੰਤਰ**. **2** *Skt* अन्त्र *n* an intestine (that ties the body tightly).

ਅੰਤ੍ਰਕ [ātrək] *n* difference. **2** *adj* internal, inner. "ɪh ātrək mən me pəhɪcano."–*NP.*

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਜ੍ਵਰ [ātr jvər] *n* fever related to intestine, See ताप (i)

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਾਨ [ātr dhan], **ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧ੍ਯਾਨ** [ātrə dhyan] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ** and **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ**.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰੀਕ [ātrik] See **ਆਂਤਰਿਕ**. "bahəy ka ātrik bəkhana."–*NP.* 'external and internal.'

ਅੰਦ [ād] *Skt* अन्द् *vr* to tie. **2** *P* اند *n* a desire. **3** wonder. **4** period of five hundred or fifteen thousand years. **5** short form for **ਹਸੁੰਦ** are. In this case it comes at the end of a word as "mərdā akɪl ād."

ਅੰਦਕ [ādək] *P* اندک *adj* little, some, less, short.

ਅੰਦਰ [ādər] *P* اندر *adv* in, inside. **2** *A* rare. **3** *n* barren land. **4** a threshing floor. **5** See **ਅੰਦਰੁ**.

ਅੰਦਰਹੁ [ādərhu] from inside, from within. "ādərhu jɪn ka mohu tuṭa."–*ənādu.*

ਅੰਦਰੁ [ādəru] See **ਅੰਦਰ**. "ādəru sitəl sātɪ."–*var bɪla m 3.* **2** mind, soul. "ādəru ləga ram namɪ."–*sri m 5.*

ਅੰਦਰੁ ਚਿਤੁ [ādəru cɪtu] *n* mind, soul, conscience. "tɪs da ādəru cɪtu nə bhɪjəi."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ [ādruni] *P* اندرونی *adj* inner, internal.

ਅੰਦਲੀਬ [ādlib] *A* عندلیب *n* a nightingale.

ਅੰਦਾਖਤਨ [ādaxtən] *P* انداختن *v* to throw, cast, drop.

ਅੰਦਾਜ [ādaj], **ਅੰਦਾਜਾ** [ādaja] *P* اندازه *n* an estimate, guess, conjecture. **2** weight. **3** measurement. **4** part, portion. **5** an instance, example. **6** proper, appropriate, suitable. "bolɪ səkɛ nə ādaja."–*bɪla kəbir.* 'God cannot be talked about even on the basis of guess work.' "ləphəj kəmaɪ ādaja."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਅੰਦਾਮ [ə̃dam] *P* اندام *n* body. **2** management, administration, arrangement. **3** beauty.

ਅੰਦੇਸ਼ [ə̃deṣ] *P* اندیش *adj* who thinks; used terminally in a word as in ਦੂਰਅੰਦੇਸ਼.

ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ [ə̃desra], **ਅੰਦੇਸਰੋ** [ə̃desro], **ਅੰਦੇਸਾ** [ə̃desa] *P* اندیشہ *n* apprehension, anxiety. "səbh rəhɪo ə̃desəro maɪo."–*sor m 5.* "jo jən bhəjənu kəre prəbhu tera tɪsɛ ə̃desa nahi."–*sor m 5.* **2** doubt, double-mindedness, diffidence. **3** fear, apprehension, misgiving.

ਅੰਦੋਹ [ə̃doh] *P* اندوہ *n* grief, sorrow. **2** worry, anxiety. "dukh ə̃doh nəhī tɪh ṭhau."–*gəu rəvɪdas.*

ਅੰਦੋਖਤਨ [ə̃dokhtən] *P* اندوختن *v* to gather; to accumulate; to serve; to repay debt.

ਅੰਦੋਲ [ə̃dol] *Skt* अन्दोल् *vr* to shake, rock, swing.

ਅੰਦੋਲਨ [ə̃dolən] See ਆਂਦੋਲਨ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰ [ə̃dr] See ਅੰਦਰ. **2** See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਹੁ [ə̃drhu] *adv* from inside, from the heart, heartily. "təpa nə hovɛ ə̃drəhu lobhi."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਾਉਲ [ə̃draul] *n* ਅੰਤ੍ਰ-ਆਵਲਿ intestines (colon), guts, See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਧ [ə̃dh] *Skt* अन्ध् *vr* to close eyes, not to see. **2** *Skt adj* blind. **3** ignorant, devoid of thought. **4** *n* a blindman. **5** water. **6** an owl. **7** darkness. **8** ignorance. "əgɪani ə̃dh kəmaɪ."–*var sor m 3.* **9** a defect in poetics where the poet writes contrary to the rules, as "nasɪka kəməl jɛsi nɛn hɛ̃ nəgare se." See ਕਾਵ੍ਯ ਦੋਸ਼. **10** *Skt* अन्दु *n* a chain. "jəria ə̃dh kə̃dh pər ḍare."–*dətt.* 'with the net and chain on the shoulder.'

ਅੰਧਉ [ə̃dhəu] blind; who cannot see. **2** ignorant. **3** vain, proud.

ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰ [ə̃dh ə̃dhar], **ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰਾ** [ə̃dh ə̃dhara] *n* heavy darkness, pitch darkness. **2** ignorance, lack of education. "bajh guru hɛ ə̃dh ə̃dhara."–*majh ə m 1.* **3** *adj* who has no knowledge of a shape or appearance. "əgɪani ə̃dha ə̃dh ə̃dhara."–*majh ə m 1.*

ਅੰਧ ਸੁਤ [ə̃dh sʊt] *n* son of the blind (Dhritrashtar); Duryodhan and his brother Dussasan, etc.

ਅੰਧਕ [ə̃dhək] *Skt n* a blind person. "təm prəkas əndhəkəh."–*səhas m 5.* **2** a sub-caste of Yadavs which started with Andhak, son of Yudhajit. **3** a demon, son of Kashyap who drank so heavily that he came to be known as Andhak (blind with drunk).[1] He is said to have one thousand heads and two thousands arms. He stole the wish-fulfilling parɪjat tree from Indar's garden in heaven. Shiv destroyed him. "jɪm ə̃dhək sõ hər yudh kəryo."–*rudr.* **4** A blind ascetic of Vaishya caste, whose son Sravan (Sindhu) was thought to be a wild animal in the dark night, and shot to death, by King Dashrath with a sound-directed arrow.

ਅੰਧਕਹ [ə̃dhəkəh] to the blind one. See ਅੰਧਕ 1.

ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ [ə̃dh kərəm] *n* a thoughtless action; actions taken in ignorance. "jəg ə̃dh hɛ ə̃dhe kərəm kəmaɪ."–*var bɪha m 3.*

ਅੰਧਕ ਰਿਪੁ [ə̃dhək rɪpu] *n* Shiv, See ਅੰਧਕ 3.

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ə̃dhkar] *Skt n* darkness. **2** ignorance, lack of education. "ə̃dhkar məhɪ bhəɪa prəgas."–*gə̃ḍ m 5.* 'Light of knowledge appeared.'

ਅੰਧਕੂਪ [ə̃dhkup] *adj* a blind well, 2 permanent darkness within a well. **3** *n* world as ignorance. "ə̃dhkup te kə̃ḍhe caṛe."–*majh m 5.* **4** an underground cell close to a well.

ਅੰਧਕੰਧ [ə̃dhkə̃dh] ਅੰਧਕ-ਅੰਧ, demon Andhak blind with drink. "ə̃dhkə̃dh phɪryo təbɛ jəy dũdbhin bəjaɪ."–*rudr.* **2** ignorant and imbecile.

[1] An ancient tale is there to the effect that once, laughingly, Parvati covered Shiv eyes with her palms. From this was born Andak. He gained his eye-sight through meditation.

ਅੰਧ ਕੰਮ [ə̃dh kə̃m] See **ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ.**

ਅੰਧ ਗਤਿ [ə̃dh gətɪ] *n* the gait of a blindman. **2** thoughtless behaviour. "ḍhũḍət ḍolhɪ̃ ə̃dh gətɪ."–*s kəbir.*

ਅੰਧ ਘੋਰ [ə̃dh ghor] *n* pitch darkness; terrifying darkness. **2** hugely ignorant. **3** a terribly ignorant person. "əsə̃kh murəkh ə̃dh ghor." –*jəpu.*

ਅੰਧਤਾਮਿਸ੍ਰ [ə̃dhtamɪsr] *n* a particular hell so dark that one cannot see one's own stretched hand. **2** ignorance, which is a form of dense darkness.

ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਦ [ə̃dh dhũd], **ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ** [ə̃dh dhũdh] *n* darkness intensified with fog. **2** a bad custom, wrong conduct. **3** injustice. **4** ignorance.

ਅੰਧ ਧੰਧ [ə̃dh dhə̃dh] See **ਅੰਧਕਰਮ. 2** *S* tyranny, cruelty. **3** disorder, mismanagement.

ਅੰਧ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ə̃dh netra] زہاب ا لمر Amaurosis is a disease of the eyes, resulting in partial or total loss of sight. It is caused by head injury, brain tumour syphilitic boil, excessive copulation, diseased eyelids, studying in dim light, headache with pain in eyeballs, taking too much liquor or smoking, and sudden stoppage of menses in women etc. Its treatment should be had from an efficient physician or doctor who after exhaustive testing may properly treat the patient.

A patient of amaurosis should take rich invigorating food and should completely abstain from copulation .The following medicine is very good for a patient suffering from eye-diseases: melt one tola of pure lead, mix it with one tola of mercury while it is hot; then take blue glass, oxide of zinc, cardamom, parched borax, mother of pearl, stone of Basra, caltha patustri, dosel, cold sugar and camphor all one tola each, white antimony four tolas, black antimony ten tolas, raw opium three masas. All those things should be finely ground and dissolved in one bottle of rose water. Two chhataks juice of margossa leaves, two chhatanks of bould myrobalan, bellax myrobalan and embile myrobalan, one chhatanks extract of root of amonum anthorhiyam or berberis aristate, be mixed and ground fine like collyrium and put in a blue bottle. By putting this in the eyes with a needle, diseases of the eyes are cured. But care should be taken to ensure that the needle, used by one person is not used by others without thoroughly cleaning it. Medicines prescribed for green cataract are also useful for this disease which also has two more forms; one blind by day but able to see during the night; and two vice versa that is blind during the night but not so during the day. This disease is cured by putting drops of the liquid of the shell of Bellorica myrobalan in the eyes and eating bread of wheat flour with fresh ghee poured on it while it is still hot. This is to be taken for seven days. Daily licking of the powder of the three myrobalans mixed with half tola of ghee of cow's milk is also useful. Seeds of Kulpha (potulaca olerecca) three masas, coriander seeds three masas, ground and mixed with mucilage of the seeds, quince fruit three masas is also beneficial. White sandalwood rubbed in rose water should be rubbed on the forehead. "pəthrı baɪphɪrə̃g ə̃dhnetra."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਅੰਧ ਪਤਿ [ə̃dh pətɪ] *n* night, See ਮਹਾਨਿਸ.

ਅੰਧ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [ə̃dh pərə̃pəra] *n* a thoughtless observance of an old custom; blind faith.

ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲ [ə̃dh bɪl], **ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲਾ** [ə̃dh bɪla] *n* a dark hole; vagina; vulva. **2** illiteracy, ignorance. "ə̃dh bɪla te kaḍh-hu kərte."–*dev m 5.*

ਅੰਧ ਬੀਚਾਰ [ə̃dh bicar] *n* blind or incomplete

thought. "ədhɪa ədh bicar."–*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧਰਾ [ədhra] *n* a blind person. See ਅੰਧ.

ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ [ədhrata], **ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ** [ədhratra] *n* night blindness, amaurosis. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅੰਧਰੀ [ədhri] *adj* dark. "jɛse rat ədhri."–*BG*

ਅੰਧਲਾ [ədhla], **ਅੰਧਲੀ** [ədhli] *n* a blind person, the blind. **2** *adj* ignorant, thoughtless. "ədhri mətɪ ədhli."–*suhi chət m 1.* **3** Shravan's father and mother.

ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [ədh vərtara], **ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ** [ədh vərtava] *n* thoughtless behaviour. "ədh vərtava bhau duja."–*səva m 1.*

ਅੰਧ ਵਿਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ [ədh vɪşvas] *Skt n* blind faith; belief without reason.

ਅੰਧਾ [ədha] blind and ignorant. See ਅੰਧ. "ədha agu je thiɛ kɪu padhər janɛ."–*suhi chət m 1.* "nanək hukəm nə bujhəi ədha kəhiɛ soɪ." –*var ram 1 m 2.* "ədhe ehɪ nə akhiənɪ jɪn mukhɪ loɪṇ nahɪ, ədhe soɪ nanka khəsəmhu ghuthe jahɪ."–*var ram 1 m 2.*

ਅੰਧਾ ਅਖਰ [ədha əkhər] See ਵਾਉਦੁਆਉ.

ਅੰਧਾ ਕੂਪ [ədha kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. **2** stubborn and ignorant persons who do not let light from outside come inside. "mənhu jɪ ədhe kup kəhɪa bɪrəd nə jaṇni."–*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧਾ ਧੁੰਧ [ədha dhũdh] See ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ.

ਅੰਧਾਰ [ədhar] ignorance, See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "pəu sət səṛṇi lagu cəṛṇi mɪṭɛ dukh ədhar."–*sri m 5.*

ਅੰਧਾਰੀ [ədhaṛi] *adj* dark. **2** lacking knowledge; ignorant. "deh ədhari ədh."–vəḍ chət m 5.

ਅੰਧਾਲੀ [ədhali] temporary blindess and giddiness because of some defect in the stomach and the brain or because of debility.

ਅੰਧਿਆਰ [ədhɪar], **ਅੰਧਿਆਰਾ** [ədhɪara] *n* darkness. **2** ignorance. "nam mɪlɛ canəṇ ədhɪar."–*bɪla m 1.* "kɪu kərɪ nɪrməl kɪu kərɪ ədhɪara."–*sɪdh gosəṭɪ.*

ਅੰਧਿਆਰੀ [ədhɪari] *adj* (feminine) dark. **2** *n* ignorance. "bɪn sətɪguru ədhɪari."–*guj m 5.*

ਅੰਧੀ [ədhi] *adj* (feminine) blind, uneducated. See ਆਂਧੀ and ਅੰਧ. "ədhi rəyətɪ gɪan vɪhuṇi." –*var asa.*

ਅੰਧੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ədhi koṭhi] *n* a dark cell. **2** an ignorant mind. "ədhi koṭhi tera nam nəhĩ." –*asa m 1.* **3** womb, mercy.

ਅੰਧੁਲਉ [ədhuləu], **ਅੰਧੁਲਾ** [ədhula] *adj* dark, with or in darkness. **2** ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "ədhuləu dhədh kəmai."–*bhɛr m 1.* "bhərəmɪ bhulaṇa ədhula."–*sri m 1.* **3** intoxicated with pride. **4** *n* a blind man.

ਅੰਧੂਲਾ [ədhula] See ਅੰਧੁਲਾ. **2** *adj* smeared or stained with dirt. "mətu bhəsəm ədhule gərəb jahɪ."–*bəsət ə m 1.*

ਅੰਧੇ ਕੂਪ [ədhe kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. "mənhu jɪ ədhe kup."–*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧੇਰ [ədher], **ਅੰਧੇਰਾ** [ədhera] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "əgɪan ədher bɪnas."–*sukhməni.* **2** injustice. **3** ignorance. **4** *adj* being ignorant. **5** blind. "koṭɪ prəgas nə dɪsɛ ədhera."–*ram m 5.* 'In spite of countless lights, a blindman cannot see.' See ਦਿਸੈ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ [ədheri] See ਆਂਧੀ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ ਕੋਠੜੀ [ədheri koṭhṛi] *n* a cell in a prison which generally has no light. **2** womb.

ਅੰਧੌ [ədhɔ] See ਅੰਧ and ਅੰਧਉ. "ədhɔ bolɔ mugədh gəvar."–*prəbha m 1.* 'mentally blind, enamoured fool, deaf to Guru's sermon.'

ਅੰਧਯਾਰ [ədhyar], **ਅੰਧਯਾਰਾ** [ədhyara] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. **2** ignorance. "dukh dɪdr ədhyar ko nas." –*səvɛye m 4 ke.* "ta mɪṭɪa səgəl ədhyara." –*sor m 1.*

ਅੰਧ੍ਰ [ədhr] अन्ध्र *n* a hybrid caste of hunters and fowlers. **2** a country lying between Krishna and Gudawari rivers. It is now called Tilangana. **3** people of Andhra, originally independent, were conquered by Ashoka. After him they again became independent and progressed so much that their rule extended upto the western ghats where they began to

rule after deposing the 'Kanav' dynasty. These Andhra kings, thirty in all, ruled for about 450 years and at last their rule ended around 225 AD. The title of these kings was Shatkarni, Pulmai IV being their last king.

ਅੰਧ੍ਰ ਵੰਸ਼ [ədhr vəş] See ਅੰਧ੍ਰ 3.

ਅੰਨ [ən] See ਅੰਨ. *n* corn, grain, edible stuff. "ən te rəhta dukh dehi səhta."–*prəbha ə m 5.* **2** vital air. "ləgṛia pirɪ ən."–*var maru 2 ḍəkhṇe m 5.* **3** some other. See ਅਨ੍ਯ. "ən marəg təj-hu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਅੰਨਸਾਲ [ənsal], **ਅੰਨਸ਼ਾਲਾ** [ənşala] *n* a community kitchen; an alms house. "ghər ghər ənsal kərchaḍa."–*dɪlip.*

ਅੰਨਕਾ [ənka] *n* the earth, producer of grains. **2** goddess Anpurna.

ਅੰਨਕੂਟ [əṇkuṭ] *Skt* अन्नकूट *n* a pile of food; a Hindu festival falling on the day following Divali. On this day devotees place food in front of the deity, but religious books allow it to be celebrated on any day between the moonless and full moon day of the month of Katak.

ਅੰਨਚ [ənəc] *Skt* अन्यच्च *adv* others too; more again.

ਅੰਨਛੇਤ੍ਰ [ənchetr] *Skt* अन्नसत्र *n* a place where the hungry get food; a free public kitchen.

ਅੰਨਤ [ənət] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯਤ੍ਰ *adv* somewhere else; else where.

ਅੰਨਥਾ [ənətha] See ਅਨ੍ਯਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ [əndata] *n* a provider of food; a patron, guardian; nourisher. **2** *adj* a title of kings in Rajputana.

ਅੰਨਪੂਰਣਾ [ənpurṇa] *Skt* अन्नपूर्णा *n* a Hindu goddess who fills the devotees' houses with food. Its famous temple is in Kashi and the festival for worshipping it falls on the eighth of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet.

ਅੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ [ən praşən] *Skt* अन्न प्राशन *n* a Hindu custom of first feeding the new born baby by making it lick food. According to the religious scriptures, this ceremony should be performed when the child is six months old.

ਅੰਨਮਯਕੋਸ਼ [ənməykoş] See ਕੋਸ਼.

ਅੰਨਾ [əna] blind; devoid of thinking, thoughtless. "əna bola kɪchu nədərɪ nə avɛ."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਅੰਨਿ [ənɪ] with or by food. "dehuri cəlɛ paṇi ənɪ."–*s fərid.* See ਅਨ੍ਨ.

ਅੰਨਿਆ [ənɪa] other, another, some other, different. "jɪh səman kəhī ləgɛ nə ənɪa."–*VN.*

ਅੰਨੁ [ənu] See ਅੰਨ. "ənu nə khahɪ dehi dukhu dijɛ."–*ram ə m 1.*

ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ [ənha] See ਅੰਧ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯ [əny] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯ *adj* other, some other, another, different. **2** not one's own, stranger, alien.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯਚ [ənyəc] See ਅੰਨਚ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯਤ੍ਰ [ənyətr] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਯਤ੍ਰ *adv* somewhere else, at some other place. **2** without.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯਥਾ [ənyətha] See ਅਨ੍ਯਥਾ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯਾਯ [ənyay] See ਅਨ੍ਯਾਯ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯੋਨ੍ਯ [ənyony] See ਅਨ੍ਯੋਨ੍ਯ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਵਯ [ənvəy], **ਅੰਨ੍ਵੈ** [ənvɛ] See ਅਨ੍ਵਯ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਵਿਤ [ənvɪt] *Skt* अन्वित *adj* included, enclosed.

ਅੰਬ [əb] leaves of gram plant; chaff of only leaves of gram plant. **2** *Skt* ਆਮ੍ਰ a mango plant and fruit. **3** *Skt* अम्ब् *vr* to go, make a sound. **4** *n* a call, shout. **5** going. **6** father. **7** an eye. **8** water. **9** See ਅੰਬਾ and ਅੰਬੁ. **10** See ਅੰਬਣਾ.

ਅੰਬਸਟ [əbəsəṭ], **ਅੰਬਸ੍ਠ** [əbəşṭh] *Skt* अम्बष्ठ *n* a mahaut of an elephant. **2** son of a Brahman father born to a Vaishya woman. **3** old name of central Punjab; Majha. "ɪk əbəsəṭ des nɪrpala."–*cəritr 274.*

ਅੰਬਕ [əbək] अम्बक *n* father. **2** copper. **3** an eye. "əbək əbuj me əbu chae."–*NP.* 'water (tears) swelled in lotus like eyes.'

ਅੰਬਕਾ [əbka] See ਅੰਬਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਬਣਾ [əbṇa] *v* to suffer from a disease (aməy), be sick. **2** to get tired, be fatigued. **3** to stretch, be stiff.

ਅੰਬਰ [əbər] *Skt* अम्बर् *vr* to gather; to accumulate. **2** *Skt* अम्बर *n* the sky, firmament. "əbər dhərətɪ vɪchoṛɪənu."–*var ram 1 m 3.* **3** brain, the tenth door; brain. "əbər kũjā kurliā."–*suhi m 1 kucəji.* 'The brain resounded with the sounds of water fowls.' **4** clothes, garments. "duhsasən ki səbha dropti, əbər let ubariəle." –*mali namdev.* **5** a perfume produced from the fat of a whale. *A* عنبر. **6** mica. **7** cotton. **8** Amber (Amer), an old town of Rajputana, which prior to Jaipur was the capital of Kachhvaha Rajputs. See ਅੰਬੇਰ. **9** Some ignorant scribe has written ਅੰਬਰ instead of ਅੰਗਿਰ in Dasam Granth. "bhəjət bhəyo əbər ki dara."–*cədr.* 'The moon enjoyed sexual union with the wife of Angiras (Brahaspati).' **10** *P* عنبر tweezers, nippers, pincers.

ਅੰਬਰ ਕੂੰਜਾਂ [əbər kũjā] See ਅੰਬਰ 3.

ਅੰਬਰ ਚੂਰ [əbər cur] *n* a scented paste made with perfume of whale's fat used by rich people to massage the body.

ਅੰਬਰ ਬੇਲ [əbər bel] See ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ and ਅਮਰ ਬੇਲ.

ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ [əbrauṇa] *v* to convey, deliver. "jɪn jiu dia so rɪjək əbravɛ."–*suhi rəvɪdas.*

ਅੰਬਰਾਈ [əbrai] See ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ. **2** *n* ਅਮਰਾਈ, a line of mango trees; a mango grove.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [əbri] *adj* related to the sky. See ਅੰਬਰ. **2** *n* unirrigated land relying only on rainfall.

ਅੰਬਰੀਂ [əbrĩ] *P* عنبری *adj* smelling like the perfume of whale-fat and black in colour.

ਅੰਬਰੀਸ [əbris], **ਅੰਬਰੀਕ** [əbrik], **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ** [əbrikh] *Skt* अम्बरीष *n* a hearth for parching grain. **2** a trough used for parching grain. **3** Vishnu. **4** the Sun. **5** Shiv. **6** a battle, war. **7** according to Valmik's Ramayan, son of Suryvanshi king Prashusharuk, who was Ikshaku's descendant in the 28th generation.[1] To protect him, Vishnu's Sudarshan Chakar chased sage Durvasa whose story is as follows:

On 12th of Kartik, king Ambrik was ready to break his fast on the eleventh day, when sage Durvasa arrived. The king invited him also to eat but the latter said that he would first take a bath. The king waited a long while but Durvasa did not return. On the advice of his priest, the king then broke his fast. Durvasa on return got very angry. He pulled a tuft of his hair with which he created a smart person who started beating the king. Vishnu sent his Sudarshan Chakar to protect the king which killed the smart person and chased Durvasa who ran for his life but did not receive any refuge in the world. Tired at last, he sought refuge with Ambrik himself who saved him from the Sudarshan Chakar.[2]

Another story in Ling Puran is that Narad and sage Parvat, on seeing the beauty of Sundari, Ambarik's daughter, fell in love with her and approached the king for her hand. The king replied that he would marry his daughter to a person of her liking. Both of them then went separately to Vishnu, each asking the god to turn the other into a monkey so that the princess might not marry him. The god granted their request. So both of them became monkey-faced and neither could get the princess. They cursed Ambrik that he would remain enveloped in darkness. Vishnu in order to protect his devotee Ambrik shot his Sudarshan Chakar which produced light like that of the sun and dispelled darkness. It then chased the two sages, Narad and Parvat, who sought forgiveness from Ambrik, which was granted. It was only then that they found peace. "əbrik kəu dio əbhɛ pəd."–*maru namdev.* "janyo bhəgət bhup əbris."–*GPS.*

[1] In Bhagvat Ambarish is mentioned as son of Nabhag, See chapter 9, item 4-5, Mahabharat also confirms Bhagavat.

[2] See Bhai Gurdas Var 10, pauri 4.

ਅੰਬਵਾ [ə̃bva] *adj* of the colour of a mango; of the colour of mango juice. "ə̃bva rə̃g bādhe." –*krɪsən.*

ਅੰਬੜਨਾ [ə̃bəṛna] *v* to reach; to arrive at. "bɪn beṛi parɪ nə ə̃bṛɛ."–*vəḍ m 1.* **2** to be equal to; to achieve similarity. "ɪkətu ṭol nə ə̃bṛa." –*suhi m 1 kucəji.* "əmli əməl nə ə̃bṛɛ."–*vəḍ m 1.* 'For an addict nothing equals the drug he is addicted to.'

ਅੰਬਾ [ə̃ba] *Skt* अम्बा *n* mother. "ə̃bʊ lɪye ə̃ba ə̃g dhoe."–*NP.* **2** Durga. **3** elder daughter of Kashi's king Indardyuman whom Bhishampitamah snatched away for his brother Vichitarviray. But she wanted to marry Shalv. Learning about this, Bhisham sent her to Shalv, but he did not accept her. Disappointed, she worshipped Shiv, and during her next birth she as Shikhandi became the means to kill Bhisham in the battle of Mahabharat.

ਅੰਬਕੜੀ [ə̃bakṛi], **ਅੰਬਾਖੜੀ** [ə̃bakhṛi] *n* a shrivelled piece of a raw mango. **2** a small raw mango. "ə̃bakṛiā je khae."–*BG.*

ਅੰਬਾਰ [ə̃bar] *P* انبار a heap, stack, rick. **2** a pit, pond.

ਅੰਬਾਰੀ [ə̃bari] *P* انباری *n* a canopied howdah. *A* عماری See ਮੇਘਾਡੰਬਰ.

ਅੰਬਾਲਾ [ə̃bala] *Skt* ਆਮ੍ਰਾਲਯ (house of mangoes). *n* a city in between Ludhiana and Karnal where there used to be many mango gardens in the past. Now it is the headquarters of a district as well as a commissionary and cantonment. A railway line to Kalka and Simla branches off from here. It has the following gurdwaras:

(1) Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara on the bank of Labbhu's tank northwest of the town. It has a small nice building with residential quarters close by. A piece of land has been donated to it by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh. Free kitchen is provided by local Sikhs; accommodation for the stay of ten visitors is also arranged.

The priest is an Akali Sikh. The railway station is about half a mile northeast of the town.

(2) The gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh is in the house of a priest, Bhai Sundar Singh, in Dhumi Gujjar Bazar. Guru Granth is placed for recitation regularly on manji sahib (a cot) in the roofed part of the house. The Guru arrived here during a visit from Lakhnaur for sight-seeing and stayed here for three days. The place is half a mile east of Ambala city railway station.

(3) A sacred spot in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and called Manji Sahib is there in the fields south of the main courts, southeast of the city. The Guru came here while on a visit from Lakhnaur. The building of Manji Sahib is crumbling in the absence of a caretaker. The place is half a mile southwest of Ambala city railway station.

(4) Out of Sapatu Gate opposite the charitable home for stray cows is the Gurdwara of Guru Har Krishan who stayed here while on his way to Delhi. It has a small building with a Singh acting as the priest, and possesses ten bighas of land. It is connected with Ambala city railway station by about one mile of metalled road in the east of the city.

(5) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara is near Tabakkal Shah's mosque in Kainth Majari. The Sikh carrying the head of the Guru from Delhi had stayed here a while. Now an impressive gurdwara has come up about one mile east of the city railway station.

ਅੰਬਾਲਿਕਾ [ə̃balɪka] *Skt* अम्बालिका *n* mother. "kɪ ə̃balɪka chɛ."–*dətt.* **2** daughter of Raja Indar dayuman of Kashi, younger sister of Amba

whom Bhisham Pitamah had forcibly brought for his brother Vichitarviray. After the death of Vichitarviray, Vyas had sexual contact with her to procreate Pandav whose progeny were the Pandavs.

ਅੰਬਿ [əbɪ] on the mango tree. "koɪl hovā əbɪ bəsā."–*gəu m 1*.

ਅੰਬਿਕਾ [əbɪka] *Skt* अम्बिका *n* the middle daughter of Indardyuman, king of Kashi, was the real sister of Amba and Ambalika. Bhisham had snatched, brought her to be married to his brother Vichitarviray. On her becoming a widow, the sage Vyas entered into nɪyog (cohabilation without marrige) and produced Dhritrashtar who became the father of Duryodhan and other Kauravs. **2** mother. **3** Durga. "nəmo hĩgula pĩgula əbɪkayə."–*cāḍi 2*.

ਅੰਬਿਯਾ [əbɪya] *n* a raw mango. **2** See ਅੰਬੀਆ. **3** *adj* of the colour of a mango.

ਅੰਬੀ [əbi] *n* a small and raw mango. **2** *Skt* अम्बी *n* mother. **3** a noble woman.

ਅੰਬੀਆ [əbia] *A* انبیا *n* plural of ਨਬੀ. "jɪte ɔlia əbia hoɪ bite."–*VN*. **2** twenty first chapter of the Quran wherein the caliphs are described. **3** See ਅੰਬਿਯਾ.

ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵ [əbi chav], **ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵੜੀ** [əbi chavṛi] *n* perennial happiness; shade of mango trees remains constant because they do not defoliate. "jɪni səkhi səhu ravɪa se əbi chavṛieh jio."–*suhi m 1 kucji*.

ਅੰਬੀਰ [əbir] See ਅਮੀਰ. **2** See ਅਬੀਰ. "gulab əbir gulal uḍai."–*krɪsən*. **3** *P* انبیر filling with dry or wet earth.

ਅੰਬੁ [əbu] *Skt* अम्बु *n* water. "osu əge pɪche ḍhoi nahi jɪsu ədərɪ nĩda muhɪ əbu pəɪa."–*var gəu 1 m 4*. 'His heart is full of malice and mouth overflows with water.' meaning that the mouth waters because of greed. **2** a child.

ਅੰਬੁਕ [əbuk] *Skt n* a red castor. **2** See ਅੰਬਕ.

ਅੰਬੁਜ [əbuj] *Skt* अम्बुज *n* a lotus, which is born from water. See ਅੰਬਜ. **2** a stork. **3** the moon. **4** camphor. **5** a conchshell. **6** a tree.–*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜਨੀ [əbujni] *Skt n* the earth (born from water.)–*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜ ਭੂ [əbuj bhu], **ਅੰਬੁਜਾਸਨ** [əbujasən] *Skt n* Brahma, who was born from a lotus and has his seat on it.

ਅੰਬੁਦ [əbud] *Skt* अम्बुद *n* a cloud, which yields water. **2** *adj* who provides water.

ਅੰਬੁਦਜ [əbudəj] *n* water bearing cloud; cloud from which comes water.–*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਜਾਧਰ [əbudjadhər] *n* a holder of water, a tank, reservoir. **2** the sea, ocean.–*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦ ਧੁਨ [əbud dhun] *adj* one who roars like a cloud. **2** *n* Meghnad, son of Ravan, who thundered like a cloud.–*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਨੀ [əbudni] *n* earth the giver of water. –*sənama*. **2** a line of clouds. **3** a stream, river.

ਅੰਬੁਧ [əbudh], **ਅੰਬੁਧਿ** [əbudhɪ], **ਅੰਬੁਨਾਥ** [əbunath], **ਅੰਬੁਨਿਧਿ** [əbunɪdhɪ], **ਅੰਬੁਪਤਿ** [əbupətɪ] *n* a sea; ocean as treasure of water; holder of water; master of water. **2** Varun, is also named Ambunath and Ambupati.

ਅੰਬੁਰੁਹ [əburuh] *Skt n* a lotus, born from water.

ਅੰਬੁਵਾ [əbuva] *adj* of a mango. **2** mango-like. **3** of yellow colour, colour of mango juice. See ਅੰਬਵਾ.

ਅੰਬੂਹ [əbuh] See ਅੰਬੋਹ.

ਅੰਬੇਰ [əber] old capital of Rajputs of Kachhavaha clan in Rajputana. It has the temple of Ambkeshvar Mahadev, due to which it came to be called Amber. Some people surmise that this name came from King Ambrish. So the city was called Ambrishnagar.[1] It is seven miles northeast of Jaipur railway station. Here the Jaygarh fort, situated on a 500 feet high hill, is worth seeing. Beautiful mansions of Raja Man Singh and Raja Jay Singh Mirza

[1]See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ.

may be seen at Amber.

In 1728 AD Maharaja Jay Singh Savai founded a new city Jaypur and made it his capital. Now the state itself is named Jaypur (Jaipur). Amber is now named Amber and Amer also. "meṛtes əberpətɪ əmɪt sɛn lɛ sath."–*cərɪtr 52.*

ਅੰਬੇਰ ਨਾਥ [əber nath], **ਅੰਬੇਰ ਪਤਿ** [əber pətɪ], **ਅੰਬੇਰਾਧੀਸ਼** [əberadhiṣ] King of Amber, Maharaja of present Jaipur, See ਅੰਬੇਰ.

ਅੰਬੋਹ [əboh] *P* انبوه *n* a group, crowd, assemblage, multitude. **2** a heap, hoard, pile, dump.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [əbrɪt] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "kəhɪ məthura əbrɪt bəyəṇ."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **2** *Skt* अवृत *adj* without obstruction, unhindered. **3** without hitch, unbroken. "əbrɪt dhərme."–*japu.*

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [əbrɪt jəl] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅੰਭ [əbh] *Skt* अम्भ *vr* to make a sound. **2** *Skt* अम्भस् *n* water. "kac gəgria əbh məjhria."–*asa m 5.* "kũbh jəlɛ məhɪ ḍarɪo əbhɛ əbh mɪlo." –*sar m 5.* **3** god. **4** forefather.

ਅੰਭਰੀ [əbhri] *n* a stream, river. **2** rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.–*sənama.*

ਅੰਭੁਲਾ [əbhula] *n* water. See ਅੰਭ. "nam tero əbhula nam tero cədno."–*dhəna rəvidas.*

ਅੰਭੋਜ [əbhoj] *Skt* अम्भोज *n* born from water, a lotus.

ਅੰਭੋਦ [əbhod] *Skt* अम्भोद *n* giver of water, a cloud.

ਅੰਭੋਧਰ [əbhodhər], **ਅੰਭੋਧਿ** [əbodhɪ] *Skt n* a holder of water, cloud. **2** a sea, ocean.

ਅੰਭੋਰੁਹ [əbhoruh] *Skt n* born (ਰੁਹ) from water (ਅੰਭਾ), a lotus. **2** a crane. **3** *adj* water born.

ਅੰਮ [əm] *A* اُمّ *n* mother. "əm əbe thavhu mɪṭhṛa."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.* See ਅੰਬਾ.

ਅੰਮਰੀਕ [əmrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਖ. "əmrik prəhlad sərəṇ gobɪd."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਅੰਮੜਨਾ [əməṛna] *v* to reach, arrive. "rah dəsai na jula akhã əmṛias."–*vəḍ m 1.*

ਅੰਮੜੀ [əmṛi] See ਅੰਮੜਨਾ. **2** *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਾ [əma] *Skt* अम्बा *A* اُمّ mother.

ਅੰਮਾਲ [əmal] *A* اعمال *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. action, conduct.

ਅੰਮਾਲੀ [əmali] ਅੰਬੀ-ਆਲੀ best friend (feminine) "merɛ əṭərɪ bhukh nə utrɛ, əmali."–*vəḍ m 5.* **2** because of actions, that is, because of worldly occupations. "əmali həu khəri sucəji tɛ səhɪ ek nə bhava."–*vəḍ m 1.* I am fairly efficient in worldly affairs but O God! none of these, is to your liking.

ਅੰਮਾਵਸ [əmavəs], **ਅੰਮਾਵਸਿ** [əmavəsɪ] new moon night. See ਅਮਾਵਸ. "əmavəsɪ məhɪ as nɪvarəu."–*gəu thɪti kəbir.*

ਅੰਮਾਵਣ [əmavəṇ] *adj* beyond capacity, infinite, countless. "məṇ kucəji əmavəṇ ḍosṛe."–*suhi m 1 kucəji.*

ਅੰਮੁਹਾ [əmuha] See ਅਮੁਹਾ. "mata bhɛsa əmuha aɪ."–*gəu kəbir.* 'Intoxicated bull (that is mind) gets uncontrolled.'

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਤ [əmrət] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਤੀ [əmrəti] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. **2** *n* butter. "təb məthiɛ, ɪn bɪdhɪ əmrɪt pavhu."–*suhi m 1.* **3** milk. "soɪn kəṭori əmrɪt bhəri."–*bhɛr namdev.* **4** *adj* without death, immortal. "hərɪ əmrɪt səjəṇ mera."–*suhi chət m 5.* **5** sweet. "gurumukh əmrɪt baṇi bolhɪ."–*sri ə m 3.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਬਦ [əmrɪt səbəd] *n* Guru's composition or discourse. **2** Guru's sermon or advice. "əmrɪt səbəd pivɛ jən koɪ."–*asa m 5.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [əmrɪtsər], **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰੁ** [əmrɪtsəru] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. **2** a holy congregation; a community of holy men. "əmrɪtsəru sɪphti da ghəru." **3** a sacred tank of liberation. "sətɪguru hɛ əmrɪtsər saca."–*majh ə m 3.* **4** self-knowledge. **5** embodiment of self. "kaɪa ədərɪ əmrɪtsər saca."–*maru solhe m 3.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਥਾ [əmrɪt kətha] *n* a nectar of spiritual discourse. **2** a discourse leading to salvation. **3** a talk about God. "əmrɪt kətha sət səgɪ

sunua."–*bavən.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [ə̃mrɪt drɪsəʈɪ] *n* a spiritual glance, compassionate attention. "ə̃mrɪt drɪsəʈɪ pekhɛ huɪ sə̃t."–*sukhməni.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰ [ə̃mrɪtdhar], **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ** [ə̃mrɪtdhaṛa] a flow or current of nectar. **2** a shower of Guru's words and His name. "jhɪmɪ jhɪmɪ bərsɛ ə̃mrɪtdhara."–*majh m 5.* **3** according to Yog, essence of belief dripping from the brain. "ə̃mrɪt dhar gəgən dəs duarɪ."–*gəu m 1.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰੀ [ə̃mrɪt dhari] a discourse about God flowing like a current of nectar. "həmari pɪari ə̃mrɪt dhari."–*asa m 5.* **2** one who has taken nectar of the double edged sword.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [ə̃mrɪt phəl] the fruit of liberation; spiritual knowledge. "bɪn guru məhɪl nə japai na ə̃mrɪt phəl pahɪ."–*sri m 3.* See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਚਨ [ə̃mrɪt bəcən] *n* sweet utterances. "ə̃mrɪt bəcən sətɪguru ki baṇi."–*guj m 4.* **2** Guru's utterance.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [ə̃mrɪt vela] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ. "ə̃mrɪt vela səcu nau vəḍɪai vicaru."–*jəpu.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [ə̃mrɪti] *n* a glutinous food made of flour, milk and sugar. **2** a sweetmeat like a jalebi, circular in shape. "ə̃mritiā̃ khurme su bəre bər ghevər set sɪta bəhu pae."–*NP.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [ə̃mrɪtu] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "ə̃mrɪtu hərɪ ka nau."–*suhi m 1.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ [ə̃mrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. "jyõ ə̃mrik bhəgət ḍhɪg ayo."–*NP.*

ਅੰਮ੍ਰੇਤ [ə̃mret] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. **2** like nectar. **3** *Skt* अमृत्यु *adj* deathless, immortal. "paɪa sadhu sə̃g hərɪ hərɪ ə̃mret."–*bɪla m 5.*



ੲ [iṛi] third letter, a vowel of Punjabi script, used to form matras ਇ [ɪ], ਈ [i], ੇ [ɛ]. 2 See ਇ.

ਇ [ɪ] *Skt* इ *vr* to rise, appear, run, go, become more, accept. **2** *n* Kamdev; Cupid. **3** favour, compassion. **4** *part* expressing surprise. **5** In Punjabi ਇ [ɪ] is also used in place of ੈ [ɛ] as ਜਾਣਇ [jaṇəɪ] for ਜਾਣੈ [jaṇɛ], ਮਾਣਇ [maṇəɪ] for ਮਾਣੈ [maṇɛ] etc. "prem rəsu ape jaṇəɪ." –*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'He himself knows.'

ਇਉ [ɪʊ], ਇਉਂ [ɪʊ̃] *Skt* एवं *adv* like this, in this manner. "nanək kəhɛ sɪaṇɪe! ɪʊ kə̃t mɪlava hoɪ."–*var suhi m 2.* **2** more like this, thus some other.

ਇਉ ਹੀ [ɪʊ hi], ਇਓ ਹੀ [ɪo hi] *adv* like this, in this way, by this method. **2** in vain, fruitless. "tərnapo ɪʊ hi gəɪo."–*s m 9.*

ਇਅਤਬਾਰ [ɪətbar] *A* اعتبار *n* idea of understanding. **2** certainty, surety. **3** acceptance of advice.

ਇਆ [ɪa] *Skt* अयं *pron* this. "pun ɪa əusər cərɛ nə hatha."–*bavən.* **2** this. See ਇਸ. "ɪa sukh te bhɪkhɪa bhəli."–*s kəbir.* **3** *part* or.

ਇਆਹੁ [ɪahu] this very, only this. "ɪahu jʊgətɪ bɪhane kəi jənəm."–*sukhməni.*

ਇਆਣ [ɪaṇ] *adj* ignorant, innocent. **2** *n* a child.

ਇਆਣਪ [ɪaṇəp] *n* ignorance, innocence. **2** childhood.

ਇਆਣਾ [ɪaṇa] *adj* ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "hoɪ ɪaṇa kəre kə̃mʊ aṇɪ nə səkɛ rasɪ."–*var asa m 2.* **2** *n* a child. **3** teetotaller. "pita phull ɪaṇi ghumən surme."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* 'The brave ones swayed as did the teetotaller after drinking distilled opium.' See ਫੁੱਲ 3.

ਇਆਨਥ [ɪanəth], ਇਆਨਪ [ɪanəp] *n* ignorance, innocence. "re mən! ɛsi kərhɪ ɪanəth."–*maru m 5.* "meri bəhut ɪanəp jərət."–*dev m 5.* "ɪanəp te səbh bhəi sɪanəp."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** childhood, childishness.

ਇਆਨੜਾ [ɪanṛa], ਇਆਨੜੀ [ɪanṛi] *adj* innocent, ignorant. (ṛa and ṛi as suffixes mean possessors). **2** young. **3** who does not know how to please his master. "ɪanṛie! manṛa kaɪ kərehɪ?"–*tɪlə̃ m 1.*

ਇਆਨਾ [ɪana] See ਇਆਣਾ.

ਇਆਲੀਕਲਾਂ [ɪalikəlā̃] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana, about one mile north-east of railway station Baddoval.

It has a gurdwara named after Guru Hargobind who had blessed the village with his visit. It is in an old building looked after by an Udasi sadhu. The gurdwara possesses 80 bighas of land donated by the villagers.

ਇਅੰਗ [ɪə̃g] *adj* having beautiful limbs (or body) like those (that) of ਇ (Cupid); possessing a beautiful body. "ɪə̃gsət."–*gyan.*

ਇਸ [ɪs] *pron* this, it. It is an inflexional form of ਇਹ. "təb ɪs kəʊ sukh nahi koɪ." -*sukhməni.* **2** *Skt* ईश *n* a king. "tɪyə̃ ɪsə̃, gəhyo kɪsə̃."–*ramav.* 'King Ravan's wife, Mandodari was caught by ਕੀਸ (monkeys).'

ਇਸਹਾਕ [ɪs-hak] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸਕ [ɪsək] *A* عشق *n* fondness, love. "ɪsək muhəbətɪ nanka, lekha kərte pasɪ."–*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਇਸਕਾਤ [ɪskat] *A* اسقاط *n* act of ਸਕੂੜ (felling), aborting, toppling. **2** abortion.

ਇਸਟ [ɪsəṭ] *Skt* इष्ट a religious task.[1]

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[1]See atrɪ sɪmrɪtɪ ş 44.

2 worshipable God. 3 a friend. 4 *adj* desired, wanted. 5 worshipped. 6 beloved. "ɪsəṭ mit əru bhai."–*jɛt m 5.*

ਇਸਟਕਾ [ɪsəṭka] See ਇਟ.

ਇਸਟ ਦੇਵ [ɪsəṭ dev] *Skt* ਇਸ਼੍ਟ ਦੇਵ *n* worthy of worship according to one's religion. For the Sikhs it is God, the Creator. 2 tutelary god of a clan.

ਇਸਟ ਮੀਤ [ɪsəṭ mit] *adj* desired friend, dear friend. See ਇਸਟ 6.

ਇਸਟਾਪੱਤਿ [ɪsṭapəttɪ] *Skt* इष्टापत्ति *n* ਇਸ਼੍ (desired) ਆਪੱਤਿ (gain); finding a desired point in the opponent's speech or action, desired success. "tɔ bhi ɪsṭapətɪ həm jova."–*GPS.* 2 profit, gain.

ਇਸਟਾਮ [ɪsṭam] See ਅਸਟਾਮ.

ਇਸਟੀ [ɪsṭi] *adj* having a deity, or patron saint. 2 one who realises or actuates a charm. "kəhyo kɪ ɪsṭi tũ bəḍa ṭamən kərət bənaɪ." –*NP.* 3 *Skt* इष्टि *n* an oblation; a religious sacrifice. 4 desire, wish.

ਇਸ਼ਤਹਾਰ [ɪṣtəhar] *A* اِشتہار *n* publicity, public notice; an announcement.

ਇਸਤਕਬਾਲ [ɪstəkbal] *A* اِستقبال *n* a welcome; a reception; going forward to receive as a mark of respect or honour.

ਇਸਤਦੁਆ [ɪsətdua] *A* اِستدعا *n* an expression of desire. 2 a prayer, supplication, request.

ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ [ɪsətmrar] *A* اِستمرار *n* firmness, resoluteness. 2 continuity. 3 without change.

ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ [ɪs tərã] *adv* like this, in this manner.

ਇਸਤਾਦਨ [ɪstadən] *P* اِستادن *v* to stand. 2 to halt.

ਇਸਤਾਦਾ [ɪstada] *P* اِستاده *adj* standing.

ਇਸਤਾਮਾਲ [ɪstamal] *A* اِستعمال being or putting in use; use.

ਇਸਤਿਹਕਾਕ [ɪstɪhəkak] *A* اِستحقاق an entitlement.

ਇਸਤਿਗਾਸਾ [ɪstɪgasa] *A* اِستغاثہ a request; petition to the ruler for obtaining justice; an appeal.

ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ [ɪstĩja] *A* اِستنجا *n* cleansing of a drain. 2 cleansing the excretory organs with earth or water after easing or pissing. According to the Islamic texts one does not remain fit to perform a namaz if the body or cloth is soiled by urine. Therefore the wetness left after urination should be sucked clean with a piece of stone or hard earth.

ਇਸਤਿਮਰਾਰ [ɪstɪmərar] See ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ.

ਇਸ਼ਤਿਯਾਕ [ɪṣtɪyak] *A* اِشتیاق *n* fondness. 2 wish, desire. 3 love.

ਇਸਤਿਲਾਹ [ɪstɪlah] *A* اِصطلاح consultation. 2 a technical term, or phrase, having a special meaning, such as 'deg teg' (literally kettle and sword) meaning feeding and destruction of enemies to continue, as the goal of the Khalsa. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰਿਜ [ɪstrɪj] *n* menses, menstrual discharge –*sənama.* 2 metaphorically, red sea.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ [ɪstri] *n* a smoothing iron press, used by tailors and washermen. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀ a woman. 3 wife. "ɪstri təj kərɪ kam vɪapɪa."–*maru ə m 1.* See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ [ɪstri jatɪ] four types of women according to Kamshastar. See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ, ਹਾਤਿਨੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨੀ and ਪਦਮਿਨੀ and ਪੁਰਸ ਜਾਤਿ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [ɪstrijɪt] *adj* conquered by a woman, i.e. uxorious.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ [istri dhən] *n* dowry, ornaments and cash which a bride gets from her father or the groom at the time of marriage. Katyayan and Manu have referred to six types: (1) money in cash and kind given at the time of marriage. (2) goods given at the time of departure after her second visit to her in-laws. (3) pelf given by the husband to please his wife. (4) money and objects given by her brothers. (5) material things given by her mother and (6) gifts given on different occasions by her father. See mənu sɪmrɪtɪ Ch 9, ş 194.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ [ɪstri raja] *n* Mohini Avtar.–*dəsəm grãth.*

ਇਸਥਿਰ [ɪsthɪr] *Skt* ਸਿਥਰ *adj* firm, steady.

ਇਸਨਾਨ [ɪsnan] *Skt* स्नान *n* cleansing the body. **2** bathing. A bath has been accepted by scholars as the basis of good health and deliverance from disease, and subtly considered, bathing also enhances spiritual cleanliness and mental peace. The praise of bath in Sikhism is universally acclaimed, but the Gurus have not considered cleansing the body without cleanliness of the mind as helpful for spiritual well being. "kərɪ ɪsnan sɪmərɪ prəbhʊ əpna tən mən bhəe əroga." –*sor m 5.* For a better understanding. See ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸਨਾਨ.

In the modern times, many incurable diseases are treated with special baths like sun bath, steam bath, mud bath, or bath with medicated water.

ਇਸਨਾਨੀ [ɪsnani] *Skt* स्नानिन् *adj* who has a bath. **2** who remains clean by habit.

ਇਸਨਾਨੁ [ɪsnanʊ] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. "ɪsnanʊ kərhɪ dɪnʊ rati."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਇਸਪਾਤ [ɪspat] See ਅਸਪਾਤ.

ਇਸਮ [ɪsəm] *A* اسم *n* a name. **2** a name of God, See ਤਸਬੀ.

ਇਸਮਾਈਲ [ɪsmail] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸ਼ਰਤ [ɪṣrət] *A* عشرت leading a luxurious life. **2** the act of living together.

ਇਸਰਾਈਲ [ɪsrail] *A* اسرائیل *adj* chosen (ਇਸਰਾ) of (ਈਲ) God. In Hebrew this word also means a true friend of God. **2** *n* This is another name of Jacob, the first initiator of Israeli dynasty. See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ and ਯਕੂਬ.

ਇਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ɪsrastrə] See ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਸਰਾਫ਼ੀਲ [ɪsrafil] See ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਇਸਰਾਰ [ɪsrar] *n* insistence. See ਅਸਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਲਾਹ [ɪslah] *A* اصلاح *n* emendation, correction.

ਇਸਲਾਮ [ɪslam] *A* اسلام *n* renunciation. **2** bowing the head. **3** accepting the will of God. **4** Prophet Muhammad named his faith Islam, followers of which are called Muslim or Musalman. The five principles of Islam are:

(a) believing in one God.

(b) praying five times a day.

(c) giving 'zəkat' (one fourteenth part of earnings in charity).

(d) observing fasts during the month of Ramzan; and

(e) going on pilgrimage to kaaba in Mecca.

Besides these rules, one who has faith in prophet Muhammad, God's messengers, the angels, the revealed book Quran, the last day of judgment and in Allah is a Muslim or "momɪn" مومن (a believer).

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਂ [ɪslam xã] son of Shaffi Khan, one of the maulavis (Muslim priests) of Kabul, was subedar of Lahore during the reign of Bahadur Shah. When the Sikhs of Majha rose under Banda Bahadur, Islam Khan at first remained quiet in Lahore, but when Muslim religious teachers raised the Haidri banner, he too willy-nilly sent troops to fight against the Sikhs but got defeated in the month of Savan of Sammat 1767. He died in Lahore in 1768. Some writers have mentioned him as Aslam Khan or Muslim Khan.

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫ਼ਿਰਕੇ [ɪslam de fɪrke] According to Hadis Tirmazi, prophet Muhammad had opined that while the Jews had seventy two clans, his followers would have seventy three, and all but one would go to hell. Asked to clarify, he said. "Those who follow me and my companions will go to heaven." Sunni Muslims claim that they are the ones thus blessed by the Prophet.

Besides the Sunnis, Islam has seventy two sects divided into the following eight groups:

(a) Muatzilah (b) Shia (c) Khavarij (d) Murjiyah (e) Najjariyah (f) Jabriyah

(g) Qadariyah and (h) Mushabbih.

(a) Per detail Muatzilah معتزلہ sect was founded by Vasil Bin Atta during the second century Hijri. He was born in Madina in 80 Hijri and died in 131. Muatzilah means one who stands aside. So Vasil parted from Imam of Basri and set up this separate sect, but this sect was further divided into these sub-sects:

(2) Vasiliyah واصلیہ holds that man is free to act: God only exists but has no qualities.

(3) Amriyah عمریہ was founded by Amar Bin Abid.

(4) Huzailiyah ہزیلیہ was founded by Abu Huzail. It believes that God has fixed the moment of death separately for each individual.

(5) Nazzamiyah نظامیہ was floated by Ibrahim Bin Sayyar Nazam.

(6) Asvariyah اسواریہ was led by Abu Ali Umar Bin Abdullah Qayad Asvari.

(7) Iskafiyah اسکافیہ was founded by Abu Jafar Muhammad Iban Abdullah Iskafi. According to it, God is not strict with wise men.

(8) Jafaryah جعفریہ headed by Jafar Bin Mubbashir thinks that drinking is not punishable, but a thief loses his religion.

(9) Bishriyah بشریہ was founded by Bishar Bin Muatmir.

(10) Mizvariyah مزداریہ was founded by Abu Musa Mizvar.

(11) Hishamiyah ہشامیہ founded by Hisham Bin Amar does not believe in the miracles by the prophets.

(12) Habittiyah حابطیہ was founded by Ahmad Bin Habit. This sect like the Christians, believes that Christ was the son of God.

(13) Hadsiyah حدثیہ was founded by Fazal Hadsi. Its followers believe in transmigration.

(14) Salihiyah صالحیہ consists of the followers of Sahib Bin Umar. They believe that man is the doer of good and bad deeds; God has nothing to do with it.

(15) Mamriyah معمریہ, started by Muamar Bin Abad Salmi, believes that God's qualities should be inhere in man.

(16) Samamiyah ثمامیہ has followers of Shamam Bin Ashras Namiri, who believe that atheists will not receive any punishment on the Dooms Day.

(17) Xayyatiyah خیاطیہ, founded by Abul Hussain Bin Abi Umar Khayat believes that man is free in his actions.

(18) Jahiziyah جاحظیہ is a sect founded by Abu Umran Jahiz who died in 255 Hijri.

(19) Kabiyah کعبیہ of Abul Qasim Kaabi believe that God has no volition, yet many acts undesired by Him do take place.

(20) Jabaiyah جبائیہ was founded by Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab Jabai, who died in 303 Hijri.

(21) Buhashmiyah ہشمیہ comprises the followers of Abu Hasim Abdul Salam, son of Abu Ali Jabai.

(b) Shias شیعہ believe Imam Ali to be the true successor of Prophet Muhammad. Other Imams were all self-proclaimed leaders. The chief proponent of this sect was Abdulah Bin Sabba who believed that prophet Ali did not die and would again return to this world. Shias are further divided into several sub-sects:

(2) Kamliyahs کاملیہ are the followers of Abu Kamil, who regard three companions of Muhammad as atheists. They believe in transmigration and in the existence of God's soul in the prophets.

(3) Mugiriyah مغیریہ is the sect of Mugiriah Bin Said Izli. Like the Hindus, they hold that a God like Vishnu possesses a particular form.

(4) Bananiyah بنانیہ followers of Banan Bin

Samaan do not accept any difference between God and Ali.

(5) Janahiyah جناحیہ followers of Abdulah Bin Muaviah (who believed himself to possess God's soul) do not believe in the Doomsday

(6) Mansuriah منصوریہ were floated by Abu Mansoor Izali.

(7) Xattabiyah خطابیہ believe in Abdul Khatab who held that a lineage of divine messengers comprised the progeny of Ali.

(8) Kaisaniyah, a slave of prophet Ali, founded his own sect Kaisaniyah کیسانیہ in 64 Hijri.

(9) Muxtariyah مختاریہ is a sect introduced by Mukhtar Bin Abu Abdulah who fought a fierce battle in 66 Hijri to avenge the death of Imam Hussain and put an end to his killers. He initiated the custom of taking out processions of tajias (models of Hussains tomb) during the month of Muhharam.

(10) Kuraibiyah کریبیہ are followers of Abu Kuraib Zarir.

(11) Is-hakiyah إسحاقیہ is a sect that follows the tenets of Is-haq Bin Umar.

(12) Harbiyah حربیہ is the sect started by Abdulah Bin Harab.

(13) Ismailiyah إسماعیلیہ are followers of Imam Jafar Sadiq.

(14) Kiramatah قرامطہ sect was set up by Hamdan Kirmat in 264 Hijri.

(15) Musuviyah موسویہ is the sect founded by Imam Musa Kazim.

(16) Mahadviyah مہدویہ sect was founded by Ubaidulah who proclaimed himself the Imam Mahadi.

(17) Zaidiyah زیدیہ comprised those who claimed Zaid, grandson of Imam Hussain, as their prophet. In Hijri 121 Zaid fought against Hasham and became a martyr.

(18) Isna-ashariyah إثناعشریہ, also called Imamiyah, believe in the last Imam Muhammad Mahadi. Born in 255 Hijri he, per their belief is still living in cognito and will reappear on the day of Judgement.

(19) Hasaniyah حسنیہ sect was established in 195 Hijri.

(20) Nuamaniyah نعمانیہ comprises followers of Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Nuaman. Sunis call them Shataniyah. It was established in 113 Hijri.

(21) Badaiyah بدائیہ ('bad' means new discovery.) This sect is fond of new discoveries. Its believers hold that even God may, on discovering new truth, repent over the past beliefs.

(22) Hakmiyah حکمیہ sect has followers of Hasham Bin Hakam Kindi, who visualise God as possessing a silvery bright body.

(23) Mukaniyah مقنعیہ sect was started by Iban Muqanna in 278 Hijri. The followers of this sect accept their leader as God incarnate.

(24) Nasiriyah نصیریہ followers of Muhammad Bin Nasir Fahri, believe that God had entered the body of Hazrat Ali.

(c) Khavarij خوارج sect is also known as Kharjiyah, Navasiv and Nasibiyah. While prophet Ali was fighting a battle against Amir Mauviyah, some people who separated from him started this sect. It further split into several branches:

(2) Muhakkimah محکمہ was founded by Abdulah Bin Wahab. It does not believe that an Imam (religious head) must be from the Quraish dynasty. Its members believe that sins not only proclaim a sinner as a fallen man but also turn him into an atheist.

(3) Baihsiyah بیہسیہ is the sect of the followers of Baihas Bin Haisam.

(4) Azarkah ازارقہ followers of Rabbi Rashid Nafir Bin Azaraq. They consider

Hazrat Ali a non-believer (unislamic).

(5) Najdat نجدات are followers of Najda Bin Aamir.

(6) Asfariyah اصفریہ sect was founded by Ziad Bin Asfar.

(7) Abaziyah اباضیہ was started by Abdulah Bin Abaz.

(d) Murjiyah مرجیہ is the sect of Hasan Bin Balal Muzani who believed that he who has faith in God and His prophet shall not be questioned by God for anything. Its sub-sects are:

(2) Yunsiyah یونسیہ are followers of Yunas Bin Umar Namiri.

(3) Ubaidiyah عبیدیہ are followers of Ubaid Mukazib who visualize God in human form.

(4) Gassaniyah غسانیہ disciples of Gassan Bin Iman Kufi, who do not accept Christ to be a prophet.

(5) Saumaniyah ثوبانیہ are followers of Sauban.

(6) Saumniyah ثومنیہ are followers of Abu Muaz Saumani.

(7) Muraisiyah مریسیہ are disciples of Bishar Bin Giasa Muraisi.

(8) Gilaniyah غیلانیہ discriples follow Marvan Bin Gilan.

(9) Shabibyah شبیبیہ is a sect of Muhammad Bin Shabib.

(10) Shimriyah شمریہ sect was founded by Abu Shimar.

(e) Najjariyah نجاریہ sect was founded by Husain Bin Muhammad Bin Abdulah Najjar. The rules of this sect about the Caliphate are similar to those of the Sunnis. Its branches are:

(2) Bargusiyah برغوثیہ are followers of Muhammad Bin Isa Bargus.

(3) Zafaraniyah زعفرانیہ sect believes that God's utterance is different from God's person.

(4) Mustadrikah مستدرکہ sect also takes God's words as something created and not immanent like the Veds of the Hindus.

(f) Jabriyah جبریہ sect believes that man is helpless in doing good or bad deeds. These deeds are done only by divine inspiration. Its forms are:

(2) Jahmiyah جہمیہ are followers of Jaham Bin Safvan.

(3) Bakriyah بکریہ sect of Bakar Bin Ukhat who treat onions and garlic as forbidden.

(4) Zirariyah ضراریہ followers of Zarar Bin Umar believe that God will be seen in person on the day of Judgement but not with these eyes; eyes to see God would be different.

(g) Kadriyah قدریہ is a sect started by Muabid Bin Khala Jahni. Its followers believe that man himself does good and bad deeds. God does not interfere in them. Muabid preached his views mostly at Basra and in 80 Hijri the governor of Basra crucified him on the cross.

(h) Mushabbih مشبہ sect believes that like man God sees, speaks and hears. It is because of this likeness that the sect got this name meaning 'resemblance.'

ਇਸਲੋਕ [ɪslok] *Skt* श्लोक *n* verse, metre. **2** sentence, foot, line. "ərəth bɪn ɪslok." –*prɪthu.* **3** *adv* in this world, here.

ਇਸ਼ਾਰਤ [ɪṣarət], **ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ** [ɪṣara] *A* اشارت اشارہ *n* a signal, an indication. **2** a maxim.

ਇਸੁ [ɪsu] See ਇਸ. "ɪsu dhərti məhɪ teri sɪkdari."–*asa m 5.*

ਇਸੋ [ɪso] *adj* like this, resembling this. "ɪso prəbhu, tẽ kɪh kaj kəho bɪsrayo?"–*savɛye 33.*

ਇਸੰ [ɪsā] See ਏਸੋ. 2 See ਇਸ.

ਇਸ੍ਟ [ɪṣṭ] See ਇਸਟ.

ਇਸ੍ਨਾਨ [ɪsnan], **ਇਸ੍ਨਾਨੁ** [ɪsnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. "ɪsnanu kərhɪ pərbhatɪ sudh mənɪ."

–səvɛye m 4 ke.

ਇਸੁਰਜ [ɪsvərəj] See ਈਸੁਰਹ.

ਇਹ [ɪh] *pron* this. "ɪh əusər te cukɪa."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** *adv* here, at this place, in this world. "pərvaṇ gəṇi sei ɪh ae."–*suhi m 5.* "jəu kəh-hu mukh-hu sevək, ɪh besiɛ."–*sar m 5.* 'Sit here.' **3** indicating the proximity of an object. **4** *n* the world.

ਇਹਸਾਨ [ɪhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour; an obligation, a good turn.

ਇਹਤਿਆਜ [ɪhtɪaj] *A* احتياج *n* need, necessity. This word is derived from ਹਾਜਤ

ਇਹਤਿਮਾਮ [ɪhtɪmam] *A* اهتمام *n* an effort, arrangement, effort, management.

ਇਹਤਿਮਾਲ [ɪhtɪmal] *A* احتمال *n* a thought, concern, idea.

ਇਹਤਿਯਾਤ [ɪhtɪyat] *A* احتياط *n* care, precaution. **2** encirclement.

ਇਹ ਬਿਧਿ [ɪh bɪdhɪ] *adv* thus, in this way, in this manner. "ɪh bɪdhɪ nanək hərɪ neṇ əloɪ."–*ṭoḍi m 5.* **2** See ਬਿਧਿ.

ਇਹਾ [ɪha] *adv* here, at this place. **2** *pron* this (thing) only this. "ɪha kamani ritɪ."–*dhəna m 5.* **3** See ਈਹਾ.

ਇਹਾਮੁਤ੍ਰ [ɪhamutr] *Skt n* ਇਹ-ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ, this and the coming one; this and the future world; here and the hereafter. **2** *adv* here and there.

ਇਹੀ [ɪhi] the suffix [i] indicates determination and only this; only this (thing). "ɪhi həmarɛ səphəl kaj."–*mali m 5.* "ɪhi tera əusər ɪh teri bar."–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਇਹੁ [ɪhu] See ਇਹ. "ɪhu rãg kəde nə utrɛ."–*bɪla m 3.*

ਇਕ [ɪk] *Skt* ਏਕ *adj* one. See *P* يك. **2** alone. **3** unique, matchless. **4** *n* God. "ɪk dekhɪa ɪk mãnɪa."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **5** *pron* any one, any.

ਇਕਉ [ɪkəu] ਉ suffixed to ਇਕ. meaning only one, or one alone.

ਇਕ ਅਧ [ɪk ədh], **ਇਕ ਅਧੁ** [ɪk ədhu], **ਇਕ ਆਧ** [ɪk adh] *pron* some one, any one, a rare one. "kəbir ɛsa ek adh."–*s.* See ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ.

ਇਕ ਇਕੋ [ɪk ɪko], **ਇਕ ਏਕਾ** [ɪk eka] *adj* free from duality, unique. "nəhɪ bujh-hɪ ɪk eka."–*bhɛr m 1.*

ਇਕਸ [ɪkəs] only one; one only. "ɪkəs ka mənɪ asra."–*sri m 5.*

ਇਕਸਠ [ɪksəṭh] *adj* sixty-one.

ਇਕਸਬਦੀ [ɪksəbdi] *n* an anchorite who gives only one call for alms and passes on to the next door without calling again: "həri narayəṇ", "ṣɪv ṣɪv", "ələkh" etc. "ɪk səbdi bəhu rupɪ əvdhuta."–*sri ə m 5.* **2** a monotheist. **3** See ਇਕ ਸੁਖਨੀ.

ਇਕ ਸਰ [ɪk sər] *adj* equal, constant, uniform. "ɪk sər dukh paɪa."–*suhi kəbir.*

ਇਕ ਸਾਹਾ [ɪk saha] *adj* who talks continuously without a pause. **2** not recovering breath while talking. **3** continuously, incessantly. "ɪksaha tudhu dhɪaɪda."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*

ਇਕਸਾਰ [ɪksar] *adj* uniform. See ਇਕਸਰ. "sətru mɪtr dou ɪksar."–*əkal.*

ਇਕਸੀਰ [ɪksir] See ਅਕਸੀਰ.

ਇਕਸੁ [ɪkəsu] one only, a single one. "ɪkəsu hərɪ ke nam bɪn."–*majh barəhmaha.*

ਇਕਸੁਖਨੀ [ɪksukhni] *adj* (trader) who remains firm on price once quoted. "ɪk sukhni bha tɪn ko nam."–*GPS.*

ਇਕਹੱਤਰ [ɪk-həttər] *adj* seventy-one.

ਇਕਹਰਾ [ɪk-həra], **ਇਕਹਰੀ** [ɪk-həri] *adj* single-layered; without a fringe or tassel.

ਇਕਛਤਰਾਜ [ɪkchətraj] *n* a universal kingdom; an unrivalled ruler. "ɪkchətraj kəmaĩda."–*BG.* See ਏਕਛਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਕ ਟੰਗਾ [ɪk ṭə̃ga] *adj* having only one leg; lame; one-legged. **2** an ascetic who meditates while standing on one leg. **3** See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਇਕਠਾ [ɪkəṭha] *adj* crowded at one place. "səbh ɪkəṭhe hoɪ aɪa."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*

ਇਕੱਠ [ɪkəṭṭh]. *n* a gathering, a festival, a fair.

ਇਕਤ [ɪkət] *Skt* ਏਕਤ੍ਰ *adv* at one place. "maɪa

kərhɪ ɪkət."–*sri m 5*. 'collects wealth.' **2** See ਇਕਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਕਤਰ [ɪkətər] See ਇਕਤ and ਏਕਤ੍ਰ. **2** See ਏਕਤਰ.

ਇਕਤਾ [ɪkta], **ਇਕਤਾਈ** [ɪktai] *n* unity, oneness, harmony, concord. "jiv brəhm ɪkta nɪrdharɛ."–*GPS.*

ਇਕਤਾਰਾ [ɪktara] *n* a stringed musical instrument used by wandering mendicant-cum-folk singers. It is improvised by fitting a gut-card to the hollow shell of a gourd.

ਇਕਤਾਲੀ [ɪktali] *adj* forty-one.

ਇਕਤਿਆਰ [ɪktɪar], **ਇਕਤੀਆਰ** [ɪktiar] *A* اختیار *n* an authority. **2** control, command, power. **3** acceptance, adoption. "bə̃de, bə̃dgi ɪktiar." –*gəu kəbir.*

ਇਕਤੀਸ [ɪktis], **ਇਕਤੀਹ** [ɪktih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤੁ [ɪkətu] See ਇਕਤ. **2** *adj* only. "ɪkətu nam nɪvasi."–*maru solhe m 3.* **3** *Skt* ਏਕਤ੍ਵ *n* unity, oneness.

ਇਕਤੁਕਾ [ɪktuka], **ਇਕਤੁਕੀਆ** [ɪktukia] a two-line rhymed hymn sung as a single line. In Guru Granth Sahib a number of hymns are titled 'ɪk tuke', See hymns under Basant musical measure like: "jɪu pəsri surəj kɪrəṇ jotɪ."

ਇਕਤੈ [ɪktɛ] of the one (peerless, Creator). "ɪkɪ səda ɪktɛ rə̃gɪ rəh-hɪ."–*var vəḍ m 3.* **2** एकत: *part* on one side. **3** one side of an argument, one party in a contest. **4** first, at first.

ਇਕੱਤੀ [ɪkətti], **ਇਕੱਤੀਹ** [ɪkəttih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤ੍ਰ [ɪkətr] *adv* at or in one place. **2** together. "hoɪ ɪkət mɪlhu mere bhai."–*bəsə̃t m 5.*

ਇਕਥਾਂ [ɪkthā̃], **ਇਕਥੈ** [ɪkthɛ] *adv* at one place. "ɪkthɛ gupətu pərgəṭu hɛ ape."–*maru solhe m 3.*

ਇਕ ਦਮੀ [ɪk dəmi] *adj* short lived, who is not sure of another or the next breath. "həm admi hā̃ ɪkdəmi."–*dhəna m 1.*

ਇਕਦਾ [ɪkda] once. See ਏਕਦਾ. "ɔə̃kar kəhī ɪkda kəha."–*parəs.*

ਇਕਦਾਤ [ɪkdat] *adj* a unique gift. "tu səbhna kərhɪ ɪkdat. "–*dhəna m 4.* **2** equal gift to all.

ਇਕਦੂ ਇਕਿ [ɪkdu ɪkɪ] *sen* one from the other. "ɪkdu ɪkɪ cəṛə̃dia."–*suhi m 1 kucəji.*

ਇਕਨ [ɪkən], **ਇਕਨਿ** [ɪkənɪ] *pron* anyone. **2** some one, hardly anyone. "ikənɪ kɪnɛ caliɛ dərvesavi ritɪ."–*s fərid.*

ਇਕਫਾ [ɪkfa] *A* إكفا *n* allurement, inveiglement. **2** turning from others to oneself. "jən nanək hərɪ prəbhu ɪkpha."–*prəbha m 4.* **3** became one.

ਇਕ਼ਬਾਲ [ɪkbal] *A* اقبال *n* a confession. **2** coming face to face. **3** fate, fortune. **4** good luck. "jaɪ jə̃g kɪrən nal guru de ɪkbal tumara." –*jə̃gnama.*

ਇਕ ਭਾਇ [ɪk bhaɪ] *n* one idea or purpose, without any doubt. **2** *adv* single mindedly. "ɪk bhaɪ ɪk mənɪ nam vəsɪa."–*bɪla chə̃t m 1.*

ਇਕਮਨ [ɪkmən] *adj* single-minded, attentive, rapt.

ਇਕਮਨਿ [ɪkmənɪ] *n* God who has a single vow of truth, "jɪn ɪkmənɪ tuṭha se sətɪgur seva lae."–*gəu m 3.* **2** *adv* single mindedly, absorbedly. "ɪkmənɪ purəkhu dhɪaɪ bərdata."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਈਂਕਰ [ī̃kər] *adv* thus, in this way. **2** *n* in Krishnavatar, ī̃kər has been written in place of ī̃dɪra which means Lachhami (goddess of wealth). "ī̃kər aɪ gəi hərɪ pahi."–*krɪsən.*

ਇਕ਼ਰਾਰ [ɪkrar] *A* اقرار *n* acceptance. **2** sanction. **3** a vow, solemn declaration.

ਇਕਰੰਗੀ [ɪkrə̃gi] *adj* constant in one state, engrossed in the thought of God. "sacɪ rəte bhəgət ɪkrə̃gi."–*suhi chə̃t m 3.* **2** who has the same one colour.

ਇਕਲ [ɪkəl], **ਇਕਲਾ** [ɪkla] *adj* alone, single, sole, solitary. "thəke kəvəl ɪkəl."–*s fərid.* Here

lotus stands for the soul.

ਇਕਲਾਈ [ɪklai] *n* solitariness, loneliness. **2** a sheet or wrap of a single width. "caru pəṭãbər ki ɪklai."–*NP.* **3** See ਕਲਾਈ.

ਇਕਲਾਹਾ [ɪklaha] See ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ.

ਇਕ਼ਲੀਮ [ɪklim] *A, G, P* اقلیم *n* a foreign country; a country. See *E* Clime.

ਇਕਲੋਇਣ [ɪkloɪṇ] *Dg n* one-eyed; a crow. See ਕਾਣਾ 2.

ਇਕਲੋਤਾ [ɪklota], **ਇਕਲੌਤਾ** [ɪklɔta] *adj* the only son, single male child. **2** alone, without a companion. **3** unequalled. without an equal.

ਇਕ ਵਰਣ [ɪk vərəṇ], **ਇਕ ਵਰਨ** [ɪk vərən] *adj* who has no other caste; from a single caste. "srɪsəṭɪ səbh ɪk vərən hoi dhərəm ki gətɪ rəhi."–*dhəna m 1.* Here the term means Islamic i.e. the people of Hindustan have turned Muslims. **2** of a single unmixed colour.

ਇਕਵਾਕੀ [ɪkvaki] *adj* who speaks less but remains firm on what he says; truthful. **2** who agreeing with others speaks with one voice. "ɪkvaki korma vɪcari."–*BG*

ਇਕਵੰਜਾ [ɪkvãja] *adj* fifty-one.

ਇਕਾਸੀ [ɪkasi] *adj* eighty-one.

ਇਕਾਹਠ [ɪkahəṭh] *adj* sixty-one.

ਇਕਾਕੀ [ɪkaki] *adj* only one. "həm mãgi bhəgətɪ ɪkaki."–*dhəna m 4.* **2** *Skt* एकाकिन् *adj* sole, alone, exclusive, without a helper. "jekər vəhɪr ɪkaki paɪ."–*GPS.*

ਇਕਾਂਗ [ɪkãg] *Skt* एकाङ्ग *adj* having only one limb. **2** *n* the numeral 1. "ekãkar ɪkãg lɪkh, uṛa ɔãkar lɪkhaya."–*BG*

ਇਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ɪkagrəta] See ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ.

ਇਕਾਤ [ɪkat], **ਇਕਾਂਤ** [ɪkãt] *Skt* एकान्त *n* a theory, tenet, doctrine. "yahɪ vɪkhɛ budh kəhẽ ɪkãt."–*Bhai Gulab Singh.* **2** empty space, vacant place, without a living being. **3** *adj* extreme, very much. **4** separate, alone. "prəbhu əpna ɪkãt."–*kan m 5.* **5** ascertained, assured.

ਇਕਾਤੀ [ɪkati], **ਇਕਾਂਤੀ** [ɪkãti] *Skt* एकान्तिन् *adj* a devotee who keeps his devotion hidden in his heart and does not reveal it at all. "soi bhəgət ɪkati jiu."–*majh m 5.* **2** living in seclusion. "so ɪkãti jɪsu rɪda thaɪ."–*bəsãt m 5.* **3** all alone, isolated. "apɪ ɪkati hoɪ rəhɛ, ape vəḍ pərvaru."–*var bɪha m 4.*

ਇਕਾਦਸ [ɪkadəs] See ਏਕਾਦਸ.

ਇਕਾਦਸੀ [ɪkadəsi] See ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

ਇਕਾਦ ਪਾਵ [ɪkad pav] See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਇਕਾਨਵੇ [ɪkanve] *adj* ninety-one.

ਇਕਾਪ [ɪkap] *sen* ɪk-ap.

ਇਕਾਯਤ [ɪkayət] *n* oneness, unity, concord, relationship. **2** uniqueness.

ਇਕਿ [ɪkɪ] any one, many. "ɪkɪ avhɪ ɪkɪ jahɪ uṭhɪ."–*sri m 1.*

ਇਕੀਸ [ɪkis] *adj* twenty-one. "gəj ɪkis puria ek tənai."–*gəu kəbir.* 21 yards of a warp of yarn are five material elements, five senses (speech, touch, sight, taste and smell, five external and five internal organs and the soul. **2** Scholars have taken all matter as forming twenty parts besides the twenty first element, the soul. "etu rahɪ pətɪ pəvṛia cəṛiɛ hoɪ ɪkis."–*jəpu.* 'This route has steps of a ladder, climbing which a person becomes one with the god.' **3** ਇਕ-ਈਸ. one master, God. **4** See ਇਕੀਹ 2.

ਇਕੀਹ [ɪkih] See ਇਕੀਸ. **2** twenty first. "bis bɪsve trɛ guṇ hɛ, te ɪkih turia pəd hɛ."–*bhəgtavli.*

ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ [ɪkih kul] twenty one generations. It is written in books like Bhagatmala that a devotee of God besides achieving his own salvation redeems 21 generations:- that is, ten generations that precede him, and ten generations that follow him. "prəhlad jən ke ɪkih kul udhare."–*bhɛr m 3.* Some knowledgeable persons hold that seven generations each of his paternal and maternal father and seven of his father-in-law are

salvaged i.e. those who keep the company of the elightened person, attain salvation.

ਇਕੁ [ɪku] See ਇਕ. "ɪku khɪnu tɪsu bɪn jivṇa."–*majh barəhmaha.*

ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ [ɪku ədhu] See ਇਕ ਅਧ. "ɪku ədu naɪ rəsiəṛa."–*gəu m 5.*

ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ [ɪkulaha] a village in police station Khanna, tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Close to it on the western side is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had stayed here on his way from Dhamot to Saunti.

Bhai Ralla Singh, a resident of Ikulaha, who was in service in Sammat 1964-65 in Africa was inspired by the Guru's teaching, came to Ikulaha and started the construction of a gurdwara which was completed after him by Mai Matab Kaur and the co-villagers. Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the gurdwara which has 50 bighas of land. An annual fair is held here on 20th of Baisakh, the day the Guru is believed to have come here. It is three miles to the west of railway station Khanna, and is joined by an unpaved road.

ਇਕੇ [ɪke] *part* or. See ਇਕੈ.

ਇਕੇਰਾਂ [ɪkerã] *adv* once.

ਇਕੇਲਾ [ɪkela] alone, single, all by oneself. "ɪkela hi aɪa ɪkela cəlaya."–*nəsihət.*

ਇਕੈ [ɪkɛ] *part* or. "ɪkɛ tə loṛ mukəddmi ɪkɛ tə əlla loṛ."–*JSBB.* 'Some desire worldly chiefdom and others God's grace.'

ਇਕੈਠ [ɪkɛṭh] *adj* a gathering; an assembly.

ਇਕੈਠਨ [ɪkɛṭhən] *v* to gather, assemble, collect. **2** *n* an obstruction; check on the organs of perception. "mən ɪ̃dri ke səhɪt ɪkɛṭhyo."–*GPS.* **3** contracting, shrinking.

ਇਕੈਠਾ [ɪkɛṭha] *adj* gathered. "kəhū̃ sɪməṭ bhəyo sə̃kər ɪkɛṭha."–*cəupəi.* **2** at one place.

ਇਕੋ [ɪko] only one; one only. "ɪko sɪrjəṇharu."–*var guj m 5.*

ਇਕੋਡਾ [ɪkoḍa], **ਇਕੋਡੀ** [ɪkoḍi] *adj* bent on one's knees. **2** tilting, inclined. **3** upside down, inverted. "kəh-hɪ tə dhərəṇɪ ɪkoḍi kərəu."–*bhɛr namdev.*

ਇਕੋਤਰ [ɪkotər] See ਏਕੋਤਰ.

ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌ [ɪkotər sɔ] *adj* one hundred and one, 101.

ਇਕੰਗੀ [ɪkə̃gi] *adj* having one limb only. **2** taking only one side in a dispute or discussion; partisan. **3** alone, without a helper, single-handed. "səhɛ jiv yəhɪ dukh ɪkə̃gi."–*NP.* See ਏਕਾਂਗੀ.

ਇਕੰਜਸ [ɪkə̃jəs] *adj* uniform, consistent. "kɪ əgə̃jəs, kɪ ɪkə̃jəs."–*gyan.* **2** ਇਕ (unique) is whose ਅੰਜਸ (power).

ਇਕੰਤ [ɪkə̃t] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਇਕੰਤੀ [ɪkə̃ti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ. "apɪ ɪkə̃ti apɪ pəsara."–*majh m 5.*

ਇਕੰਤ੍ਰ [ɪkə̃tr] See ਇਕਾਂਤ. "su bɛṭh ɪkə̃tr."–*kəlki.*

ਇੱਕੀ [ɪkki], **ਇੱਕੀਹ** [ɪkkih] See ਇਕੀਸ.

ਇੱਕੀ ਕੁਲ [ɪkki kul] See ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ.

ਇੱਕੁਰ [ɪkkur] *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਕੋ [ɪkko] See ਇਕਉ.

ਇਖੁ [ɪkṣu] See ਇੱਖ.

ਇਖ੍ਵਾਕੁ [ɪkṣvaku] *Skt* इक्ष्वाकु *n* something that causes the desire to suck sugarcane; bitter gourd. **2** a king of the Suray dynasty and son of Vaivsvatmanu and the first ruler of Ayodhya. According to Vishnu Puran, he had come out of Manu's sneeze.[1] He had one hundred sons but only two of them Vikushki and Nimi became greatly famous. From Vikushki came kings of Ayodhya like Raghu etc. and from Nimi began the Janak dynasty of Mithila. Bhai Santokh Singh has written in Guru Pratap Suray, that Amritsar is the place of Ikshaku's altar for the performance of sacrifice.

ਇਖ [ɪkh] See ਇੱਖ.

[1]See chapter 4, section 2 of Vishnu Puran.

ਇਖਆਸ [ɪkh-as] See ਇਖੁਆਸ.

ਇਖ਼ਤਸਾਰ [ɪxətsar] *A* إختصار *n* a summary, an abridged or annotated version, precis.

ਇਖ਼ਤਲਾਫ਼ [ɪxtəlaf] *A* إختلاف *n* difference, disagreement, separation. **2** antagonism, different view.

ਇਖਤਿਆਰ [ɪkhtɪar], **ਇਖਤਯਾਰ** [ɪkhtyar] See ਇਕਤਿਆਰ.

ਇਖਬਾਰ [ɪkhbar] See ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ.

ਇਖ਼ਰਾਜ [ɪxraj] *A* إخراج discharge, dismissal, expulsion.

ਇਖ਼ਲਾਸ [ɪxlas], **ਇਖ਼ਲਾਸੁ** [ɪkhlasu] إخلاص *n* purity, clarity. **2** sanctity. "rɪdɛ ɪkhlasu nɪrəkhle mira."–*bhɛr kəbir.* **3** friendship.

ਇਖਲਾਕ [ɪkhlak] See ਅਖਲਾਕ.

ਇਖਵਾਕ [ɪkhvak], **ਇਖਵਾਕੁ** [ɪkhvaku] See ਇਕ੍ਵਾਕੁ. "nrɪp ɪkhvak bəli ɪk kal."–*GPS.*

ਇਖੀਕਾ [ɪkhika] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੀਕਾ *n* an arrow. **2** a reed, a piece of straw. **3** elephant grass, especially the reed-like portion just below the ear at the top.

ਇਖੁ [ɪkhu] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੁ *n* an arrow. **2** a reed of elephant grass.

ਇਖੁਆਸ [ɪkhuas] *Skt* ਇਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ *n* a bow from which an arrow (ɪṣu) is shot.

ਇਖੁਆਸਜ [ɪkhuasəj] *n* born from a bow, (ਇਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ) an arrow; an arrow shot with a bow.–*sənama.*

ਇਖੁਆਸਜਨੀ [ɪkhuasəjni] *n* an army equipped with arrows (ɪṣvasəj)–*sənama.*

ਇਖੁਆਸਨੀ [ɪkhuasni] *n* an army of archers. –*sənama.*

ਇਖੁਧ [ɪkhudh] *Skt* इषुध् *vr* wielding of arrows (and bows).

ਇਖੁਧਿ [ɪkhudhɪ], **ਇਖੁਧੀ** [ɪkhudhi] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੁਧਿ *n* a holder of arrows; a quiver. "ɪkhudhi kəṭɪ sõ kəs parəth ayo."–*krɪsən.*

ਇੱਖ [ɪkkh] *Skt* ਇਕ੍ਸ਼ੁ *n E* Sugarcane. *L* Saccharum officinarum.

ਇਖ੍ਵਧੀ [ɪkhvədhi] See ਇਖੁਧਿ. "dəe ɪkhvədhi dvɛ."–*parəs.* 'gave two quivers of arrows!'

ਇਖ੍ਵਾਕੁ [ɪkhvaku] See ਇਕ੍ਵਾਕੁ. "kul ɪkhvaku vɪkhe jo raja."–*GPS.*

ਇੰਗ [ĩg] *Skt* इङ्ग् *vr* to go, tremble, shiver. **2** *n* a mark, sign. **3** a movement; an effort. **4** a signal, a hint, a gesture.

ਇੰਗਤ [ĩgət] See ਇੰਗਿਤ.

ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼ [ĩglɪṣ] *E* English *adj* connected with England. **2** *n* the English language, the language of England. **3** in Punjabi, pension is also termed as English.

ਇੰਗਲਿਸਤਾਨ [ĩglɪstan], **ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ** [ĩglɛ̃ḍ] *P* اِنگلستان *E* England. *n* a country of the English people. a country in north-west of Europe bounded by Scotland in the north, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea in the west. It is a triangular country with an area 50,874 square miles, maximum length 420 miles and breadth 360 miles. Its area including Scotland, Wales and Ireland is 121,027 square miles.

According to the census of 1911, its population is 47,263,530. Its people are known as English, their religion is Protestant Christianity; some Roman Catholics are also there, their number being around 22 lacs. England is divided into fifty counties; railway line zigzags slightly over 16,000 miles. Hardly any village is without a post office, hospital, school, library or church; primary education is free and compulsory; therefore there is no illiteracy in England.

England's capital is London with a population of 70 lacs. It is the largest city in the world. The detailed narration of how England conquered India is to be found under ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

England rules over a huge empire of the world over which the sun never sets because it is spread over vast areas in all corners of the world. Several countries in Europe, America, Australia, Africa and Asia are

included in it. It occupies one fourth of the entire earth surface where one fifth of the human race lives.

The total area of the British Empire is 13,909, 782 square miles and its population is 460,094,000. In area it is over 273 times that of England. Of its population only about fifty million belong to the white race.

The government of England is democratic with a king as its head. Its present ruler is Emperor George V.

England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Britain and its people are known as the British.

ਇੰਗਿਤ [ĩgɪt] *Skt* इङ्गित *adj* moving. **2** marked, with marks. **3** *n* a signal, sign or indication through gesture, such as a wink. **4** bodily action, motion, effort, movement. "ĩgɪt bol vɪlokən keri."–*GPS.*

ਇੰਗੁਦੀ [ĩgudi] *Skt* इङ्गुदी *n* gõdni, wild staff tree, *L* Gordia augustifolia, its glutinous fruit is edible and it heals swelling of the throat and blisters in the mouth. "ĩgudi khəre vɪsal."

ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ [ĩgrej] *Pg* ਇੰਗਲੇਜ *F* Anglais. inhabitants of England.

ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ [ĩgreji] the language of the people of England.

ਇੰਚ [ĩc] *E* inch, one twelfth of a foot and one thirty sixth part of a yard.

ਇਛ [ɪch] See ਇਛਾ. "mən ɪch pai prəbhu dhɪai."–*asa chōt m 5.*

ਇਛਅੜਾ [ɪch-əṛa] *adj* ਅੜਾ suffixed to ਇੱਛਾ, *adj* desired, wanted.

ਇਛਸਿ [ɪchəsɪ] will desire, desires, you desire. "ɪchəsɪ jəmadɪ prabhyā."–*guj jɛdev.* See ਪਰਾਭਯੰ.

ਇਛਤ [ɪchət], **ਇੱਛਤ** [ĩchət] *Skt* इच्छित *adj* desired, wanted, required. "mən ĩchət hi phəl pavət hɛ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਇਛਾ [ɪcha] *Skt* इच्छा desire, yearning, want. **2** longing, craving for what is not.

ਇਛਾਚਾਰੀ [ɪchacari] इच्छाचारिन् *adj* one going around according to his own desire.

ਇਛਾਪੂਰਕ [ɪchapurək], **ਇਛਾਪੂਰਕੁ** [ɪchapurəku] *adj* who fulfills desires. "ɪchapurəku sərəb sukhdata."–*dhəna m 4.* **2** *n* God. "ɪchapurəku rəkhɛ nɪdan."–*asa m 5.*

ਇੱਛਾ [ɪccha] See ਇਛਾ.

ਇੱਛਿਤ [ɪcchɪt] See ਇਛਤ.

ਇੱਛੂ [ɪcchu] *Skt* इच्छु *adj* desirous. **2** *n* See ਇਖੂ. **3** *Dg* jaggery, brown lump sugar, guṛ.

ਇੱਛੁਕ [ɪcchuk] See ਇੱਛੂ.

ਇੱਛੈਂ [ɪcchā] See ਇੱਛਾ. **2** *Skt* ईक्षणीय *adj* worth seeing, handsome. "uṭhi chɪch ɪcchā."–*VN.* 'rose charming splashes.'

ਇਜ [ɪj] See ਇਜਜ.

ਇੰਜ [ĩj] See ਇੰਞ.

ਇਜਹਾਰ [ɪjhar] *A* اظہار *n* disclosure, expression.

ਇਜਨਾਸ [ɪjnas] See ਅਜਨਾਸ.

ਇਜਰਾ [ɪjra], **ਇਜਰਾਯ** [ɪjray] *A* اجرا *n* implementation; fulfilment; putting into action, as of a court order.

ਇਜਲਾਸ [ɪjlas] *A* اجلاس *n* a place for sitting. **2** seat of an officer, court.

ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ [ɪjazət] *A* اجازت *n* permission, order. **2** sanction, approval.

ਇਜਾਫਤ [ɪjaphət] *A* اضافت a symbol or letter added to show a relation: affix, apostrophe. In Sikh scripture vowel symbol for [ɪ] i.e. [ਿ] is used for this purpose as in "yək ərəj guphtəm pesɪ to."–*tɪlāg m 1.* In this book the sign for this is "ਿ".

ਇਜਾਫਾ [ɪjapha] *A* اضافہ *n* an accretion, addition.

ਇਜਾਬਤ [ɪjabət] *A* اجابت acceptance. **2** easy and liberal excretion of stools.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰ [ɪzar] *A* ازار *n* loose trousers usually worn by women, a pyjama or salwar.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰਬੰਦ [ɪzarbād] *P* ازاربند *n* a cord for fastening trousers at the waist

ਇਜਾਰਾ [ɪjara] See ਇਜਾਰ. "sol-hɪ səhɪs ɪjara."

–*bhɛr namdev.* 2 *A* اجارہ *n* a contract, agreement.

ਇੰਜੀਲ [ĩjil] G, *A, P* انجیل *E* Evengel *F* Evengile *L* Evangelium, *n* goodness, happy news. 2 a scripture of the Christians, the New Testament.

ਇਜੇਹਾ [ɪjeha] *adv* like this, thus.

ਇਜੈ [ɪjɛ] *n* Shiv, the conqueror of lust. 2 ɪjɛ has also been used in place of jɛ. See ਇਜੈ ਬਿਜੈ.

ਇਜੈ ਬਿਜੈ [ɪjɛ bɪjɛ] See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ. 2 *n* a hymn of praise composed by Jay and Vijay. "ɪjɛ bɪjɛ su gavte."–*GPS.* 3 the victory of ਈਜਜ (one's god). 4 victory song of Shiv.

ਇੱਜਤ [ɪjjət] *A* عزت *n* honour, respect, prestige.

ਇੱਜੜ [ɪjjəɽ] *n* a flock, drove, herd of sheep and goats. 2 a fold, pen, enclosure for goats and sheep.

ਇਜਯ [ɪjy] *Skt adj* worthy of respect. 2 worthy of worship.

ਇਜਯਾ [ɪjya] *Skt n* worship. 2 a ritual.

ਇੰਞ [ĩɲ], ਇੰਞੁ [ĩɲu] *adv* thus, in this manner, like this.

ਇਟ [ɪʈ] See ਈਟਕਾ. "ɪʈ sɪraṇe bhuɪ səvəṇu."–*s fərid.* 2 *Skt* इट् *vr* to go.

ਇਟਾਵਾ [ɪʈava] See ਏਟਾਵਾ. "ṣəhɪr ɪʈava me huto nana nam sunar."–*cərɪtr 90.*

ਇੱਟ [ɪʈʈ] See ਈਟਕਾ.

ਇਠ [ɪʈh], ਇਠੜਾ [ɪʈhɽa], ਇਠਾ [ɪʈha] *Skt* ਇਸ਼੍ਟ *adj* desired, wanted. 2 worshipped. "hərɪ ɪʈhɛ nɪt dhɪaĩda."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.* 3 dear. "gusai mɪhə̃ḍa ɪʈhɽa."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.* "mɪtr nə ɪʈh dhən rup hiṇ."–*var jɛt.* 'dear friend.' 4 See ਇਸਟ.

ਇਠਾਹਾਂ [ɪʈhahã] See ਓਿਠਾਹਾਂ.

ਇਠੈ [ɪʈhɛ] See ਇਠ. 2 to the adored one, See ਇਠ 3. 3 to the adored one. See ਇਠ 2.

ਇੱਠਾ [ɪʈʈha] See ਇਠ. "putr mɪtr gurubhai ɪʈʈha."–*BG.*

ਇੰਡਸ [ĩḍəs] *G* Indos, *E* Indus. *n* Indus river.

ਇਡਾ [ɪḍa] See ਇੜਾ. 2 See ਏਡਾ.

ਇੰਡੀਆ [ĩḍia] *E* India. the country of Indus river. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਇੱਡਾ [ɪḍḍa] *adj* so large; this large.

ਇਣ [ɪṇ] *Dg pron* these (subjective case)

ਇਤ [ɪt] *adv* on or in this (side, direction or condition) "je bhukh dehɪ tə ɪt hi raja."–*suhi ə m 4.* 2 in this world. 3 *Skt adj* past, former. 4 *n* going, gait. 5 knowledge. 6 achievement. 7 See ਇਤਿ.

ਇਤ ਉਤ [ɪt ut] *adv* hither and thither. 2 in this world and the next. "so jən ɪt ut kət-hɪ nə ḍolɛ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਇੰਤਸ਼ਾਰ [ĩtṣar] *A* انتشار *n* spreading, diffusion. 2 worry, fluster, flurry.

ਇੰਤਹਾ [ĩt-ha] *A* انتہا *n* limit, extreme. 2 a period, duration. 3 a shore, bank.

ਇਤਹਾਦ [ɪthad] *A* اتحاد *n* unity, concord, rapport, reprochement. 2 love, amity.

ਇਤ ਹੀ [ɪt hi] here or hither only, See ਇਤ 1.

ਇਤਕਾਦ [ɪtkad] *A* اعتقاد *n* belief, faith, trust. "suṇke khəbər nəjum di ɪtkad nə kərda."–*jə̃gnama.*

ਇੰਤਕ਼ਾਮ [ĩtkam] *A* انتقام *n* revenge, vengeance, retaliation. Its root is ਨਕ਼ਮ (enmity)

ਇੰਤਕ਼ਾਲ [ĩtkal] *A* انتقال *n* a change of place. 2 a transfer from the possession of one person to that of another; a mutation. 3 death, going to the other world.

ਇੰਤਜਾਮ [ĩtjam] *A* انتظام *n* arrangement, management, administration.

ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ [ĩtjar] *A* انتظار *n* a wait, waiting, anticipation, expectation.

ਇਤਨਕ [ɪtnək], ਇਤਨਕੁ [ɪtnəku], ਇਟਨਾਕੁ [ɪʈnaku], ਇਤਨੀਕ [ɪtnik] *adj* about this much, approximately this quantity. "ɪtnəku lagɛ ʈhənka."–*sar kəbir.* "ɪtnəku pəsrɪo tana."–*asa kəbir.* "ɪtnaku nə janɛ jɪ dɪn dɪn əvədh ghəʈut hɛ."–*sri kəbir.* "həu ɪtnik ləhuria."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.*

ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕ [ɪtfak] *A* اتفاق *n* amity, concord, harmony. See ਏਕਤਾ. 2 agreement, concurrence.

3 a chance, occasion.

ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕਨ [ɪtfakən], **ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕ਼ੀਆ** [ɪtfakia], **ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕ਼ੀਯਹ** [ɪtfakiyəh] *A* اتفاقاً *adv* suddenly, coincidentally, by chance, unexpectedly, abruptly.

ਇਤਬਾਰ [ɪtbar] *A* اعتبار *n* taking a lesson (from other people's suffering or their misdeeds). 2 certitude, belief.

ਇਤਬਾਰੀ [ɪtbari] *adj* reliablle, trustworthy, dependable.

ਇਤ਼ਮੀਨਾਨ [ɪtminan] *A* اطمینان *n* satisfaction, confidence.

ਇਤਰ [ɪtər] *Skt adj* other, another, different. 2 low born, mean base. 3 *A* عطر *n* a perfume. 4 sandalwood oil with jasmin, rose, essence of kevṛa, etc. mixed in it.

ਇਤਰਾਜ [ɪtraj] *A* اعتراض *n* inference, doubt, conjecture. 2 objection.

ਇਤਰਾਤ [ɪtrat] See ਇਤਰਾਨਾ.

ਇਤਰਾਨਾ [ɪtrana] *v* to raise objection, to interfere. 2 to behave with affectation, strut, take airs.

ਇਤਰੇਤਰ [ɪtretər] *Skt adv* mutually, reciprocally.

ਇਤੜਾ [ɪtṛa], **ਇਤੜੇ** [ɪtṛe] *adj* this much, so much. 2 so many, in such a number. "jalpa, pədarəth ɪtṛe."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਇਤਾ [ɪta] *adj* this much, this quantity, so much.

ਇਤ਼ਾਅਤ [ɪtaət] *A* اطاعت *n* obedience, subjection, subordination, allegiance. See ਤਾਅਤ.

ਇ਼ਤਾਬ [ɪtab] *A* عتاب *n* anger, displeasure.

ਇਤਾਲ [ɪtal] *adv* this time, this moment, now. "əb kərta sʊ ɪtal."–*s kəbir.*

ਇਤਿ [ɪtɪ] *part* indicating the end. 2 *n* conclusion, finis. 3 this.

ਇੰਤਿਹਾ [ĩtɪha] See ਇੰਤਹਾ.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸ [ɪtɪhas] *Skt* ਇਤਿ-ਹ-ਆਸ a well-known place, meaning a book in which past events are narrated in temporal order; history.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ [ɪtɪhas guru khalsa] a book of history of the Gurus and the Khalsapanth in 72 chapters written by Sadhu Gobind Singh and published in Sammat 1959 from Venketshvar Press Bombay. Although it contains many errors from the historical point of view, its writing is marked by good intention and capability.

In the introduction the publishers say: This is the lovable history of the Gurus of the Sikh nation whose genius is shining like the sun in the history of India; of the Khalsa nation, at the sight of whose bravery and powers the brave Englishmen bow their heads; of the Sikh nation which has acquired an exalted place in the British army and has won eminence in all directions, and shed their blood for protecting Hinduism from the grip of Muslims. It contains everything which a history should have. It contains religious instruction, bravery, prowess, love for one's country, renunciation and charity. To mention its entire contents in the introduction would be to fill a small space with a huge army.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ [ɪtɪhasɪk] *Skt* ऐतिहासिक *adj* historical.

ਇੰਤਿਕ਼ਾਮ [ĩtɪkam] *A* انتقام *n* revenge, retaliation. 2 taking revenge.

ਇੰਤਿਖ਼ਾਬ [ĩtɪxab] *A* انتخاب selection; a method of election.

ਇਤੀ [ɪti] *n* ਇਤਿ the end, termination, finis, period. "sadhʊn het ɪti jɪn kəri."–*VN.* 2 *adj* so much, this much. "səhā nə ɪti dʊkh."–*s fərid.*

ਇਤੁ [ɪtʊ] *pron* this. "ɪtʊ kəmaṇɛ, səda dʊkh pavɛ."–*var guj 1 m 3.* 2 this. "ɪtʊ marəgɪ cəle bhaiəṛe."–*suhi m 5 gʊṇvãti.*

ਇਤੁਕਰਿ [ɪtʊkərɪ] *adv* by doing so, in this way, thus. "ɪtʊkərɪ bhəgətɪ kər-hɪ jo jən."–*dhəna namdev.*

ਇਤੇ [ɪte] *adj* so many. "jɪs gur ke guṇ ɪte."–*var sor m 4.*

ਇੱਤਲਾ [ɪttla] *A* اطلاع *n* news, intelligence, intimation.

ਇੱਤਾ [ɪtta] *adj* so much, this much.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਦ [ɪttɪhad] See ਇਤਹਾਦ.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਮ [ɪttɪham] *A* اتہام *n* blame, accusation.

ਇੱਤਿਫਾਕ [ɪttɪphak] See ਇਤਫਾਕ.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿ [ɪtyadɪ] *Skt part* etcetera.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿਕ [ɪtyadɪk] *Skt adj* others of this kind, some other like this, etc.

ਇਤਯੰਤ [ɪtyə̃t] See ਅਤਯੰਤ. **2** *Skt* इत्थंगत *adv* thus, in this manner. "ɪtyə̃t maɪa byapɪtā."–*səhas m 5.* **3** upto here.

ਇਥਾਊ [ɪthau] *adv* at this place, here. **2** in this world. **3** from here.

ਇਥੰ [ɪthə̃] *Skt* इत्थम् *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਥੇ [ɪtthe] *adv* here, at this place.

ਇੱਥੰ [ɪtthə̃] See ਇਥੰ.

ਇੰਦ [ĩd] *Skt* ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* god, ruling god, ruler of the paradise. "kete ĩd cə̃d sur kete."–*jəpu.* See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ. **2** See ਇੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਇੰਦਸਤਾਨ [ĩdəstan] *n* the country of the Indus river, India; Bharat. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਇਦਮੇਵ [ɪdmev] *sen adj* ਇੰਦ- ਏਵ, this very, this alone.

ਇੰਦਰ [ĩdər] *Skt* ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, *n* king. **2** God, Vahguru, owner of the world. **3** divine king; owner of Amaravati, believed to be the god of rain who is often at war with Vritar, a demon i.e. the master of famine. He is greatly admired in Rig Ved. According to the Purans, he is the son of Kashyap born to Aditi. Vaman is mentioned as his younger brother. Indar's wife is Shachi and Jayant is his son. His weapon is thunderbolt and his vehicle is Airavat, the elephant. His assembly is named Sudharma and his charioteer is Matali, his riding horse is Uchaishrva. "ĩdər səd bulaya rajbhɪkhek nū."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **4** superior. **5** excellent, majestic, glorious.

ਇੰਦਰਾਸਣ [ĩdrasəṇ] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.

ਇਦਰਾਕ [ɪdrak] *A* ادراک *n* getting, knowing, understanding. Its root is dərək.

ਇੰਦਰਾਜ [ĩdraj] See ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ.

ਇੰਦਰਾਨੀ [ĩdrani] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ.

ਇੰਦਵ [ĩdəv] *n* a poetic metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10.

ਇੰਦਾਸਣ [ĩdasəṇ] *Skt* ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ *n* a king's seat, royal throne. **2** throne of Indar, king of gods. "gavhɪ ĩd ĩdasəṇɪ beṭhe."–*sodəru.*

ਇੰਦਾਸਣਿ [ĩdasəṇɪ] on Indar's throne. See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ 2.

ਇਦਾਨੀ [ɪdani] *Skt* इदानीम् *adv* now, at this moment.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ [ĩdɪra] *Skt* इन्दिरा *n* splendour. **2** Lachhmi, Kamla, Rama. "ĩdɪra ke mə̃dɪr pɛ sū̃dər sədhar mano hirən ki pə̃kti khəci hɛ dutɪ rasɪ te."–*GPS.*

ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ [ĩdɪraj] *A* اندراج entry, registration, record. **2** writing on a register etc.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਮੰਦਿਰ [ĩdɪra mə̃dɪr] Lotus, Lachhmi's residential house. According to the Purans, Lachhmi resides in the lotus. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ 2.

ਇੰਦੀਬਰ [ĩdibər] See ਇੰਦੀਵਰ.

ਇੰਦੀਯਾ [ĩdiya] *A* عندیہ a thought; an idea.

ਇੰਦੀਵਰ [ĩdivər] *Skt* इन्दीवर *n* a blue lotus. **2** a lotus. "locən ĩdivərā se."–*GPS.*

ਇੰਦੁ [ĩdu] *n* Indar, the king of gods. "mɛla brəhma mɛla ĩdu."–*bhɛr kəbir.* **2** a cloud. "ĩdu vərsɛ dhərətɪ suhavi."–*məla ə m 1.* **3** *Skt* इन्दु the moon. **4** camphor. **5** the count of one, because poets have accepted the moon as one.

ਇੰਦੁਜ [ĩduj] *Skt n* son of the moon; the planet Mercury.

ਇੰਦੁ ਤੁੰਡੀ [ĩdu tū̃ḍi] *adj* having a face like the moon; moon-faced; moon-like.

ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੁ [ĩdu bədhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੁ.

ਇੰਦੁਮਣੀ [ĩduməṇi] *n* Chandarkanta jewel, which is very bright with light like that of the moon,

is believed to ooze out nectar (when exposed to moon light). **2** See ਰੇਖਤਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [ĩdumati] *n* a full moon day when it is all bright at night. **2** sister of Bhoj, king of Vidarbha who chose to marry king Aj, son of Raghu during the Svayambar ceremony. See ਅਜ. "ĩdumətɪ hɪt əj nrɪpətɪ jɪm grɪh təj lɪy jog."–*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਰ [ĩdur] *Skt* इन्दुर *n* a rat, mouse.

ਇੰਦੂ [ĩdu] See ਇੰਦੁ and ਇੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਇਦੰ [ɪdə̃] *Skt* इदम् *pron* this. "pərmə̃ prəsə̃n mɪdə̃."–*guj jɛdev.*

ਇਦੰਤਾ [ɪdə̃ta] *Skt n* the idea of being identical. "sə̃bə̃dhɪn me ləkho ɪdə̃ta."–*NP.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ [ĩdr] god, king, See ਇੰਦਰ. "ĩdr koṭɪ jake seva kər-hɪ."–*bhɛr ə kəbir.* **2** a kuṭəj tree or plant. See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਜੌਂ and ਕੁਟਜ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਣੀ [ĩdr ĩdrəṇi] *n* Kashyap, the king of kings; his earth; globe, ground.–*sənama.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣ [ĩdr ĩdraṇ] *adj* king of kings, emperor. **2** master even of Indar. "koṭɪ ĩdr ĩdraṇ."–*japu.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ [ĩdr sut ayudh] *n* Indar's son Arjun, his weapons: a bow and arrow. –*sənama.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੇਨ [ĩdrsen] charioteer of king Yudhishthir.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਚਾਪ [ĩdr cap] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਧਨੁਖ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਜਾਲ [ĩdr jal] Indar's web; Indar used to play different tricks to entice holy men and sages; hence this term. **2** See ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਜੀਤ [ĩdrjit] *Skt* इन्द्रजित *n* Ravan's son Meghnad who defeated Indar in a battle; hence this name.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਜੌਂ [ĩdr jɔ̃] *Skt* इन्द्रयव *n* seeds of kuṭəj which look like grains of barley and are used in medicines to cure several diseases. *L* Holarrhena antidysenterica. See ਕੁਟਜ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਤੁ [ĩdratu], **ਇੰਦ੍ਰਤ੍ਵ** [ĩdrətv] *n* the rank and personality of the god Indar. "ĩdrətu det jəjatɪhĩ bhəe."–*cərɪtr 117.* **2** kingship, monarchy.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਦੌਨ [ĩdr dɔn], **ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਦ੍ਯੁਮਨ** [ĩdr dyumən] See ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਧਨੁ [ĩdr dʱənu], **ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਧਨੁਖ** [ĩdr dhənukh] *Skt* इन्द्रधनुष *n* a rainbow in the form of an arc produced by refraction of the sun's rays through water drops in the air, also called an old lady's swing. *P* Rustam's bow. *A* قوس قزح.

It is written in the Bible that God saved prophet Noah from the deluge and promised not to inflict such universal destruction, and as a mark of this promise, He hung his bow midway between earth and sky. See Gen Ch 9.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਪਥ [ĩdr pəth] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਪ੍ਰਸਥ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਪੁਰੀ [ĩdrpuri] *n* Amravati (the city of Indar, abode of the immortals) "ĩdrpuri məhɪ sərpər mərṇa."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਪ੍ਰਸਥ [ĩdrəprəsth] *n* a city established by Arjun in Khandav forest along the bank of Yamuna. It was the capital of Pandavs. It was near modern Delhi, See ਦਿੱਲੀ. "ĩdrəprəsth me krɪsən ju rəhe mas təb car."–*krɪsən.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਬਧੁ [ĩdrbədhu] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਵਧੁ. "məttəgyə̃dən ĩdrbədhu."–*ramav.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਮਤੀ [ĩdr məti] This word has appeared in Ramavtar instead of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ. An ignorant scribe has erroneously written ਇੰਦ੍ਰਮਤੀ in place of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ by mistaking ੍ for ੁ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਲੋਕ [ĩdrlok] *n* a paradise, also called Amravati and Indrapuri. "ĩdrlok sɪvlok-hɪ jɛbo."–*dhəna kəbir.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਵਜ੍ਰਾ [ĩdrvəjra] a poetic metre of four lines, each line having four combinations as SSI,SSI,ISI,SS.

Example:

anə̃d mulə̃ jən gyan data
ṣətrun ṣulə̃ dhən dham trata. ...

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਵਧੁ [ĩdrvədhu] *n* Indar's wife Shachi or Indrani. **2** a lady bug, or lady fly, an insect with red velvety exterior, seen during the rainy season.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾ [ĩdra] *n* Indrani, Shachi. **2** Lachhmi. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ. "sagər ĩdra ər dhərtev."–*bher kəbir.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਨ [ĩdraɪn] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਣ [ĩdrasəṇ] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਣਿ [ĩdrasəṇɪ] on Indar's throne. **2** on the royal throne. "gəvhɪ ĩdr ĩdrasəṇɪ bɛṭhe."–*jəpu.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ [ĩdrasən] the throne of Indar, king of gods.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ĩdraṇi] *n* Indar's queen Shachi.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਦਿ [ĩdradɪ] *adj* Indar and other gods.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਨੁਜ [ĩdranuj] *Skt n* the younger brother of Indar, Vaman.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ [ĩdrayən] *Skt n* bitter colocinth, *L* Cucumis Colocynthis. **2** the creeper plant bearing it is also named Indravaruni.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ [ĩdrayudh] *n Skt* Indar's weapon, Vajar, thunderbolt or lightning.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਰਿ [ĩdrarɪ] *n* Indar's enemy, Indarjit, Meghnad. "ĩdrarɪ vir kupyo kəral."–*ramav.* **2** a dragon, demon, monster.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਤੀ [ĩdravəti] *n* Indarpuri, Amravati (the abode of the immortals)

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ĩdrɪy], ਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [ĩdri] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *n* subtle and gross parts of the body, recipient of sensations of sound, touch, etc. **2** energy through which the knowledge of external objects is received by the mind; five organs of action and five of perception; some have included mind as the eleventh organ. "ĩdri ekadəş pərkara."–*NP.* "dəs ĩdri kərɪ rakhe vasɪ."–*gəu ə m 5.* See ਗਜਾਨ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ and ਕਰਮ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ. **3** a generative organ; a copulative organ. **4** skin, the organ of touch. "nɛnu nəkṭu srəvnu rəspətɪ ĩdri kəhɪa nə mana."–*maru kəbir.* 'Eyes, nose, ear, tongue and skin disobeyed.'

ਇੰਦ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [ĩdrijɪt] *Skt* इन्द्रियजित *adj* who conquers one's own sense organs. "ĩdrijɪt pãc dokh te rəhɪt."–*sukhməni.*

ਇੰਦ੍ਰੇਣੀ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ĩdreṇi ĩdraṇi] *cpd* the army of Kashyap's earthly kings. "ĩdreṇi ĩdraṇi adɪ bəkhankɛ."–*sənama.*

ਇੰਧ [ĩdh] *Skt* इन्ध् *vr* to shine, burn, make a conflagration, blaze.

ਇੰਧਣ [ĩdhəṇ], ਇੰਧਨ [ĩdhən], ਇੰਧਮ [ĩdhəm] *Skt* इन्धन and इध्म *n* firewood, fuel, See ਈਂਧਨ. **2** fuel used in a ritual, səmɪdha.

ਇਧਰ [ɪdhər] *adv* on this side, hither, in this direction.

ਇਨ [ɪn] *pron* plural of ਇਸ. "ɪn sɪu pritɪ kəri ghəneri."–*asa m 5.* **2** *Skt* इन *n* the sun. **3** master, owner.

ਇਨਸ਼ਾ [ɪnṣa] *A* انشا *n* a writing, a script. **2** authorship, a composition.

ਇਨਸਾਂ [ɪnsã], ਇਨਸਾਨ [ɪnsan] *A* انسان *n* man.

ਇਨਸਾਫ [ɪnsaph] *A* انصاف *n* the act of splitting into two halves. **2** sifting of truth from untruth (falsehood); justice, equity.

ਇਨਹਿਰਾਫ [ɪnhɪraph] *A* انحراف the act of turning one's face away; being disloyal. **2** disobeying, acting defiantly.

ਇਨਕਾਰ [ɪnkar] *A* انکار *n* a refusal; denial; disobeyance; non acceptance.

ਇੰਨਣ [ĩnəṇ] See ਇੰਧਨ. "ĩnəṇ jal təve no tave."–*BG.*

ਇਨਫ਼ਿਰਾਗ਼ [ɪnfɪrag] *A* انفراغ *n* leisure; holiday. Its root is ਫ਼ਰਾਗ਼ਤ.

ਇਨਬਿਸਾਤ [ɪnbɪsat] *A* انبساط *n* happiness, pleasure, joy. Its root is ਬਸਤ (freedom).

ਇਨ ਬਿਧਿ [ɪn bɪdhɪ] *adv* thus, in this way. **2** by this method. "ɪn bɪdhɪ sagəru tərie."–*ramav m 1.*

ਇਨਾ [ɪna] *adj* this much, so much. **2** See ਇਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਇਨਾਇਤ [ɪnaɪt] See ਇਨਾਯਤ.

ਇਨਾਨ [ɪnan] *A* عنان *n* a bridle; a rein. **2** a visible object. **3** opposition, antagonism.

ਇਨਾਮ [ɪnam] *A* انعام a reward.

ਇਨਾਯਤ [ɪnayət] *A* عنایت *n* a favour, kindness. **2** an attempt, endeavour.

ਇਨਾਯਤਖ਼ਾਨ [ɪnayətxan] a ruler of Rahon, after

routing whom, Banda Bahadur occupied the town.

ਇਨੀ [ɪni] these, by or to these. "ɪni hukəmu nə bujhɪa jaɪ."–*səvɛye m 4.* **2** these men, such men. **3** this much.

ਇੰਨੂ [ĩnu] See ਏਡੂਆ.

ਇਨੇਹਾ [ɪneha], **ਇਨੇਹੀ** [ɪnehi] *adv* like this or these, such as. "cə̃dən bhəgtā jotɪ ɪnehi sərbe pərməl kərṇa."–*tilə̃g m 1.*

ਇਨ੍ਹਾ [ɪnha] *pron* to these. **2** these (nominative)

ਇਫਜਾਲ [ɪphjal] *A* افضال *n* kindness, grace, favour, benevolence. Its root is ਫਜਲ.

ਇਫਤਰਾ [ɪftəra] *A* افترا *n* a censure, slander. **2** an accusation. **3** a blemish. **4** lie, falsehood. "bed kəteb ɪphtəra bhai, dɪl ka phɪkər nə jaɪ."–*tɪlə̃g kəbir.* 'Veds and Quran are not worth it, if mental tensions don't disappear.'

ਇਫਤਰਾਕ [ɪphtərak] *A* افتراق *n* separation, parting, departing, its root is ਫਰਕ.

ਇਫ਼ਰਾੜ [ɪfrat] *A* افراط. **2** abundance, amplitude.

ਇਫ਼ਰੀਤ [ɪfrit] *A* عفریت *n* a demon, giant. **2** *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਇਫ਼ਲਾਸ [ɪflas] *A* افلاس *n* poverty, penury, indigence.

ਇਫ਼ਾਕਹ [ɪfakəh] *A* افاقہ. See ਅਫਾਕਾ.

ਇਬ [ɪb] *adv* now, at this time. "ɪb ke rahe jāmənɪ nahɪ."- *vəḍ m 1 əlahṇiā.* 'Seeds sown do not germinate.'

ਇਬ ਤਬ [ɪb təb] See ਅਬ ਤਬ. "ɪb təb phɪrɪ pəchtai."–*oə̃kar.*

ਇਬਤਿਦਾ [ɪbtɪda] *A* ابتدا *n* a beginning, an outset, start, etc. **2** creation, genesis.

ਇਬਨ [ɪbən] *A* ابن son.

ਇਬਰਤ [ɪbrət] *A* عبرت *n* getting a lesson (derived from experience).

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ [ɪbrahim] *A* ابراہیم *He* Abraham *adj* founder of a tribe, head of a clan. **2** *n* According to the Bible and the Quran, he was a prophet sent by God in the eleventh generation of Noah, and son of Aazar. His first wife Sarah was childless. Abraham then married a slave girl Hagar who gave birth to a son Ismail. After some time Sarah also gave birth to a son; then both women, each having a son, began to quarrel. On Sarah's instigation Abraham expelled Hagar and her son Ismail, See ਜ਼ਮ ਜ਼ਮ.

Jews and Christians trace their origin to Is-haq; and Ismail's descendants are the Quraish dynasty in which prophet Muhammad was born.

The ceremony of (circumcision) was introduced by Abraham. No religious book mentions its existence before him. Jews and Muslims considering this as God's order given through Abraham, accept and practise it. In ancient times, Christians also used to practise circumcision. Christ himself was circumcised. Even now Christians in Asbyssinia practise it.

When Abraham got his own circumcision done and preached it among his own people, he was 99 years old. The Quran defines Abraham as God's friend. His total age was 175 years. His grave at Hebron in Palestine is a place of pilgrimmage.

A verse from Kabir's composition reads: "səkətɪ səneh kərɪ sũnətɪ kəriɛ, mɛ nə bədəuga bhai!"[1] This refers to a story which although nowhere mentioned in the Bible or the Quran, has its roots in a legend that Sarah made Abraham promise on pain of strict punishment to have no sexual contact with Hagar. But he was found to have had intercourse with Hagar once. Sarah however reduced the punishment out of love for her husband. Instead of severing his point of contact with the other woman, made him circumcise his organ of contact and to trim his moustaches, and also made him expel

[1]asa kəbir.

Hagar and her son from the house. **3** a son of Prophet Muhammad born to the slave girl Mary, but he died at the age of two. **4** a king of Balakh famous as Abraham, the rogue. He later abdicated the throne and became an accomplished divine scholar. **5** See ਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਲੋਦੀ [ɪbrahim lodi] ابراہیم لودی son of Sikandar Lodi who became emperor of India in 1517 AD. He was killed in a battle against Babur on 20 April 1526 (Sammat 1583) and the Mughal dynasty came to rule India.

ਇਬਰਾਨੀ [ɪbrani] *A* عبرانی *n* Hebrew, an ancient tongue of Palestine. **2** a Jew.

ਇਬਲੀਸ [ɪblis] *A* ابلیس *adj* bereft of God's blessing. **2** *n* the Devil. See ਸ਼ੈਤਾਨ.

ਇਬਲੀਸੀ [ɪblisi] *adj* Satanic, See ਇਬਲੀਸ.

ਇਬੜੋ [ɪbṛo] so large. "ɪbṛo jāko peṭo."–*bāno.*

ਇਬਾਦਤ [ɪbadət] *A* عبادت *n* a prayer, worship. "nə kiti ɪbadət nə rəkkha ɪman."–*nəsihət.*

ਇਬਾਰਤ [ɪbarət] *A* عبارت *n* syntax in grammar.

ਇਭ [ɪbh] *Skt* *n* an elephant. **2** a family, household.

ਈਂਭ [ībh] *Skt* इम्भ् *vr* to gather, collect, grab.

ਇਭੀ [ɪbhi] *Skt n* a female elephant. **2** *Skt* ਇਭਜ *adj* who owns or keeps elephants. **3** *n* a king. **4** a keeper and driver of an elephant. **5** an army of elephants according to Sastarnammala. See ਅੰਗ 453.

ਈਂਭੀ [ībhi] See ਇਭੀ.

ਇਮ [ɪm] *adv* ਏਵੇਂ, thus, in or by this manner. **2** *P* ام *pron* a form of ਈਂ as in ਇਮਸ਼ਬ, ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ (tonight, today) etc.

ਇਮਸ਼ਬ [ɪmṣəb] *P* امشب tonight.

ਇਮਕਾਨ [ɪmkan] *A* امکان *n* a possibility, probability.

ਇਮਤਹਾਨ [ɪmtəhan], **ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ** [ɪmtɪhan] *A* امتحان *n* an examination, test.

ਇਮਤਿਯਾਜ਼ [ɪmtɪyaz] *A* امتیاز distinguishing on the basis of quality; distinction.

ਇਮਦਾਦ [ɪmdad] *A* امداد *n* help, aid, assistance, support.

ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ [ɪmroz] *P* امروز this day, today.

ਇਮਲਾ [ɪmla] *A* املا a mode of writing, orthography.

ਇਮਲੀ [ɪmli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਇਮਾਂ [ɪmā], **ਇਮਾਨ** [ɪman] See ਈਮਾਨ. "əmikul ɪmā hɛ."–*japu.* 'is of deep faith.'

ਇਮਾਮ [ɪmam] *A* امام *n* a religious teacher. "hīdu turək kou raphji ɪmam saphi."–*əkal.* See ਇਮਾਮਸਾਫ਼ੀ.–*əkal.* **2** a king. **3** a religious leader. **4** central bead of a rosary. "meru ɪmam rəlaɪkɛ ram rəhim nə naō gəṇaya."–*BG.* **5** (also) a religious scripture. See Quran, surat 11, aiyat 20.

ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫ਼ੀ [ɪmam saphi] *P* امام شافع *n* the chief religious leader of the Sunni sect of Islam. See ਸੁੰਨੀ. **2** Imam Shafi, a disciple of the chief religious head of Sunni Muslims, i.e. a Sunni Musalman. "hīdu turək kou raphji ɪmam saphi."–*əkal.* 'One is a Shia and the other is a Sunni.'

ਇਮਾਮ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ [ɪmam bəxəṣ] an officer of the imperial army who was killed by Bhai Jagta during the battle of Hargobindpur.

ਇਮਾਮ ਬਾੜਾ [ɪmam baṛa] *P* امام باڑہ *n* a burial ground where models of Hussain tomb are carried in procession and buried during Muhharam; a compound for such a burial[1] which is a copy of the original at Karbala, See ਕਰਬਲਾ.

ਇਮਾਮਾ [ɪmama] *A* عمامہ a turban. **2** a steel helmet.

ਇਮਾਰਤ [ɪmarət] *A* عمارۃ *n* construction. **2** a splendid house. **3** *A* امارت opulence, affluence.

ਇਮਾਲਹ [ɪmaləh], **ਇਮਾਲਾ** [ɪmala] *A n* the idea of being inclined towards. **2** phonetic gradation as from hɪsab to həseb or kɪtab to kəteb.

ਇਮਿ [ɪmɪ] See ਇਮ.

ਇਮੀ [ɪmi] short form of ਇਮ ਹੀ; this only, in

[1]In India the ɪmambaṛa at Lucknow is the largest and the most imposing.

this way, See ਇਸ.

ਇਯੰ [ɪyā] *Skt* इयम् *pron* this, it.

ਇਰਸ਼ਾਦ [ɪrṣad] *A* ارشاد *n* walking on the correct path, making someone walk straight. **2** order, command.

ਇਰਸਾਲ [ɪrsal] *A* ارسال sending, despatching.

ਇਰਖਾ [ɪrkha] See ਈਰਖਾ.

ਇਰਣ [ɪrəṇ] See ਈਰਣ.

ਇਰਣੀ [ɪrṇi] *adj* who motivates, impels, incites. "nəmo pokhṇi sokhṇi sərəb ɪrṇi."–*cā̃ḍi 2.* **2** of the earth, earthly.

ਇਰਤਬਾਤ [ɪrətbat] *A* ارتباط *n* a attachment, relation, adhesion; its root is ਰਬਤ meaning to tie.

ਇਰਮ [ɪrəm] *A* ارم a garden which was set up by the order of king Shaddad of Syria, on the model of the garden of Eden or paradise.

ਇਰਮਨ [ɪrmən] *P* ارمن *n* Armenia, a country surrounded by Iran, Rome and Frank (now between the Caspian and the Black Seas).

ਇਰਮਨੀ [ɪrməni] *adj* Armenian. "ɪrməni rumi jā̃gi dusmən dara."–*BG.* See ਰੁਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ.

ਇਰਾ [ɪra] *Skt n* the earth. **2** a river, stream. **3** mother of Vrihaspati. **4** wine. **5** speech. **6** happiness, pleasure.

ਇਰਾਕ਼ [ɪrak] *A* عراق *n* a river bank, slushy land, alluvial soil. **2** a part of Iran, east of Khurasan. **3** a country between Persia and Arabia, Mesopotamia with Baghdad and Basra as its principal cities. It is known as Iraqe-Arab. **4** a compound, courtyard. **5** a garden. **6** See ਅਰਾਕ.

ਇਰਾਕ਼ੀ [ɪraki] عراقی *adj* pertaining to Iraq. **2** *n* a horse from Iraq. **3** *xa* a pony. **4** a horse from any country.

ਇਰਾਦਾ [ɪrada] *A* ارادہ *n* a resolve, sudden thought. "jā̃g ɪrada kin."–*GPS.* **2** a desire. **3** faith, trust.

ਇਰਾਵਤੀ [ɪravəti] Airavati. See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਇਰਾਵਾਨ [ɪravan] *Skt n* containing water (ਇਰਾ); a sea. **2** son of Arjun born to the daughter of Airavat Nag.

ਇਰੰਡ [ɪrə̃ḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ. castor plant and its fruit. "tum cā̃dən həm ɪrə̃ḍ bapure."–*asa rəvidas.*

ਇਲ [ɪl] *n* a kite; a bird of the hawk family. See ਚਿੱਲ. "jɪthe ḍɪṭha mɪrət ko ɪl bəhɪṭhi aɪ."–*var gəu 2, m 5.* **2** *Skt* इल् *vr* to go, send, sleep, throw, spread.

ਇਲਹਾਮ [ɪlham] *A* الہام *n* a revelation; a divinely inspired idea.

ਇਲਜ਼ਾਮ [ɪlzam] *A* الزام *n* blame, stigma. **2** an accusation, indictment.

ਇਲਤ [ɪlət] *n* a mental discomfort, itch. **2** volatility, playfulness. **3** a mischief, prank. **4** علت a cause, reason. **5** a disease.

ਇਲਤਿ [ɪlətɪ] *adj* prankish, frolicsome. "ɪlətɪ ka nau cəudhri."–*var məla m 2.* **2** See ਇਲਤ 4. in Sikh scripture such Arabic/Persian words take vowel symbol as in ਕੁਦਰਤਿ, ਰਹਿਮਤਿ, etc.

ਇਲਤਿਜਾ [ɪltɪja] *A* التجا *n* a request, supplication. **2** protection.

ਇਲਤਿਮਾਸ [ɪltɪmas] *A* التماس *n* a request, entreaty, supplication. **2** a search, quest. **3** inclination, desire.

ਇ਼ਲਮ [ɪləm] *A* علم *n* knowledge, science, learning, study. See shades of meaning under ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਇਲ ਮਲਾਲੀ [ɪl məlali] See ਇਲ and ਮਲਾਲੀ. "ɪl məlali gɪdəṛ chara."–*BG.* omens like a kite, snarling, howling of jackals, whirl wind, duststorm.

ਇਲਮਾਸ [ɪlmas] a diamond, thunderbolt. See ਅਲਮਾਸ. "kəldhɔt məṛhe ɪlmas jəri."–*saloh.*

ਇਲਮਾਨੀ [ɪlmani] الیمانی *n* a class of swords made in Yemen. "ɪlmanirʊ hələbbi məɢrəbɪ kɪrac jənubi jati."–*GPS.* ਇਲਮਾਨੀ ਅਰੁ and ਹਲੱਬੀ.

ਇਲਵਿਲਾ [ɪlvɪla] *n* wife of the sage Visharva and mother of Kuber, and daughter of Trinvind.

ਇਲਾ [ɪla] *Skt n* Parvati, Durga. **2** a cow. **3** the earth. **4** Sarasvati. **5** one of the daughters of King Ikshak. **6** a shrewd woman. **7** *vr* to

indulge in erotic pleasure.

ਇਲਾਇਚੀ [ɪlaɪci] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ.

ਇਲਾਹ [ɪlah] الہ adj worthy of worship. **2** *n* supreme Lord. God, Allah. "e ɪlah! tẽ ɪh kəs kina."–*cərɪtr 277.*

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ɪlahi] *A* الٰہی *adj* related to Allah, godly, divine. "gurmukhɪ pai dat ɪlahi."–*BG*

ਇਲਾਕ਼ [ɪlak] الاق light, glitter, shine.

ਇਲਾਕਾ [ɪlaka] *A* علاقہ *n* a connection, link, relation. **2** a province, territory. **3** a state.

ਇਲਾਚੀ [ɪlaci] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ.

ਇਲਾਜ [ɪlaj] *A* علاج *n* an effort, a measure. **2** means to recover from a disease. **3** a device, plan.

ਇਲਾਬ੍ਰਤ [ɪlabrət] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇਲਾਮ [ɪlam] *A* اعلام a certificate, a commendation card, a letter of recommendation. **2** a written note, permit. "təb kaji lɪkhdin ɪlam."–*GPS.* "tā sõ lər kaji pəhɪ gəi, le ɪlam pyadən sãg ai."–*cərɪtr 334.*

ਇਲਾਮਤ [ɪlamət] See ਅਲਾਮਤ.

ਇਲਾਯਚੀ [ɪlayci] *Skt* एला *n* cardamom, *L* Alpinia Cardamomum. According to physicians, its effect is dry-hot; it refreshes the heart and brain, increases appetite; removes foul smell from the mouth and cleanses the throat. It cures the diseases of kidney and urinary bladder; and stops vomiting.

ਇਲਾਯਚੀ ਦਾਣਾ [ɪlayci daṇa] *n* seeds of cardamom, rolled in sugar syrup or sugar-coated. People in Amritsar take it to their homes as consecrated food; it is also called a məkhaṇa. (a kind of sweet drop) See ਮਖਾਣਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਰਤ [ɪlavərət] *Skt* इलावर्त्त or इलावृत *n* according to Bhagvat, a region of Jambudvip, (one of the seven regions of the world including India) which is west of Malyavan mountian, east of Gandhamadean, south of Nilgiri and north of Nishid mountain.

ਇਲਾਵਾ [ɪlava] See ਅਲਾਵਾ.

ਇਲਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ [ɪlavrɪt] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇੱਲ [ɪll] See ਇਲ and ਚਿੱਲ.

ਇੱਲਤੀ [ɪlləti] See ਇਲਤਿ 1.

ਇੱਲਾ [ɪlla] *A* اِلّا *part* but.

ਇਲ੍ਵਲ [ɪlvəl] *Skt n* a demon, son of Vipracit born to Sihinka. His story as given in Ramayan and Mahabharat is thus: He changed his brother Vatapi into a ram and used to serve its cooked flesh to Brahmans, later he would call Vatapi who would tear the Brahman's body and re-emerge killing the eater in the process. Once when sage Agast was so served, he digested Vatapi who could not come out at Ilval's call.

ਇਵ [ɪv], ਇੰਵ [ĩv] *Skt* इव् *vr* to be satisfied and contented; to please. **2** *adv* thus, like this, in this manner. "jo ɪv bujhe so səhəjɪ səmaṇa."–*prəbha kəbir.* thus. **3** now. "ɪv chuṭe phɪrɪ phas nə paɪ."–*oãkar.* **4** *Skt* इव *part* equal. **5** surely, certainly. **6** as if.

ਇਵ ਹੀ [ɪv hi] only in this way, thus alone. See ਇਵ. "bɪkhəi dɪn ren ɪv hi gudare."–*sar m 5.* 'spends day and night uselessly.'

ਇਵਜ [ɪvəj] *A* عوض *n* a change, an exchange, replacement.

ਇਵੇਂ [ɪvẽ] *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਇਵੇਹਾ [ɪveha] *adv* like this, resembling this, in this way. "phɪṭ ɪveha jivɪa jɪtu khaɪ vədhaɪa peṭ."–*var suhi m 1.*

ਇੜਾ [ɪṛa] *Skt* इड़ा a vein recognized in Yog which originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine, reaches the brain. Through this vein yogins practise regulated and controlled respiration. It is also called lunar vein because its god is the moon. "ɪṛa pĩgla sukhmən bãde."–*gəu kabir.* **2** a cow. **3** the earth. **4** a praise. **5** goddess Durga. "ɪṛa mrɪṛa bhima jəgdhatri."–*səloh.* **6** mother of Pururava, mentioned as wife of Budh and daughter of Vaivasvat Manu. **7** step-

mother of Krishan and one of the wives of Vasudev.

ਈ [i] *Skt* ई *vr* to go, expand, desire, eat, throw, send, prompt. **2** *suf* ਈ is added to adjectives to form nouns like ਸੁਰਖੀ from ਸੁਰਖ, ਮਿਜਾਜੀ from ਮਜਾਜ etc. It is also used to form words of feminine gender like ਘੋੜੀ from ਘੋੜਾ, ਸੋਟੀ from ਸੋਟਾ etc. **3** *n* Lachhmi. **4** Sarasvati. "gur parbəti ma i."–*jəpu.* 'Guru is Durga, Lachhmi (ਮਾ) and Sarasvati (ਈ).' **5** *pron* this. **6** *part* a confirmatory word. "kərəm dhərəm səgla i khovɛ."–*dhəna m 5.* **7** it also indicates the second case as in "sɪkhi ətɛ sə̃gti parbrəhəm kərɪ nəməskarɪa."–*ram var 3.* 'Individual Sikhs and congregations bowed to you for being transcendent God.' **8** See ਈਂ.

ਈਂ [ĩ] *suf* meaning plural subjective case; by from, with etc. "morĩ ruṇ jhuṇ laɪa."–*vəḍ m 1.* 'Peacocks dance and sing.' "gəlĩ həu sohagəṇɪ bhɛṇe."–*asa pətti m 1.* 'apparently happy in wedlock.' **2** *P* این *pron* this.

ਈਸ [is] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ *n* master, husband, owner. **2** God, master of the world. "təu guṇ is bərən nəhi sakəu."–*nəṭ ə m 4.* **3** a king. **4** Rudar, Shiv. **5** Vishnu. "is məhesəru dev tɪnhi ə̃tu nə paɪa."–*var məla m 1.* **6** *Skt* ईश् *vr* to have authority, have power. **7** *Skt* ईष् *vr* to kill, go, see, pick. **8** *Dg* a furrow.

ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ [isəṭ ĩḍia kə̃pni] Many companies bearing this name have been active in South Asia, of which the British and French companies are well known.

The first French company was formed in 1604 AD and the British East Company was established on 31 December 1600 with a capital of £ 72,000 authorised to trade with India, China and other eastern countries. Captain Hippon opened its first office in India in 1610-11.

After getting emperor Jahangir's approval in 1612 for increased business, a factory was set up in 1613. Then in 1634, orders from Shahjahan to open two workshops in Bengal were procured. In 1668 the company got Bombay from Charles II which the king had received from Portugal as a part of dowry. During the reign of James II, in 1690 admiral Nicholson was called by the company with a fleet of 12 warships, 200 guns and 600 soldiers to protect its territorial and other interests. Gradually the company increased its military strength. It purchased Calcutta and several other towns in 1698 and established Fort William. In 1757 Clive defeated Bengal's Subedar Nawab Sirajudaula and occupied a large part of his kingdom. In this way the British also extended their hegemony to other parts of the country. In 1772, the British Parliament decided to exercise its control on the company's political activities. At last in 1858 the company handed over the rule of India to Queen Victoria of England and in 1877 the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India.

ਈਸਫਜਈ [isphəjəi] See ਈਸਬਜਈ.

ਈਸਬਗੋਲ [isəbgol] *P* اسپغول *n* a drug fleawort, Plantago ovata or ispagula, which has leaves like the ears of a horse (asap). Its effect is moist, cold and it is used in several medicines. It cures dysentery and softens intestines. Its Arabic name is بزرقطونا and Latin name is Plantango isphagula.

ਈਸਬਜਈ [isbəjəi] a Pathan tribe. "isbəjəi bəḍo dəl ek."–*GPS.* ਈਸਾਜ਼ਈ is a different tribe.

ਈਸਰ [isər] or **ਈਸਰੁ** [isəru] *Skt* ਈਸ਼੍ਵਰ *n* possessor of supermacy and glory, God. **2** Shiv. "isəru brəhma sevde ə̃tu tɪnhi nə ləhia."–*var guj 1 m 3.* **3** a particular yogi who preached Gorakh Nath's cult. "bolɛ isəru sətɪ sərup."–*var ram 1 m 1.* **4** a king. "bərən əbərən rə̃ku nəhi

isəru."–*bɪla rəvidas.* **5** master, owner. **6** one who has power and glory.

ਈਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ [isər sɪ̃gh] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. **2** a resident of Sihen village in Bangar region and a prominent member of Nishanwali Misl. He rendered great service to the Sikh Panth. He received seven wounds during the great Holocaust. Akali Phula Singh was his son. See ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [israstrə] *adj* ਈਸ਼੍ਵਰ-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ weapon of the great master. "krɪsən bəlləbha prathəm kəhɪ israstrə kəhɪ ə̃t."–*sənama.* 'Krishan's darling Yamuna, its master Varun and his weapon, the noose.'

ਈਸਰੁ [isəru] See **ਈਸਰ**. **2** Godship, lordship.

ਈਸਵੀ [isvi] *A* عیسوی *adj* related to Christ; Christian era as in "isvi sən."

ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ [isvi sən] *n* year commencing from the birth of Christ, Christian calendar which commences from Bikrami Sammat 57.[1] In English books the year numeral is followed by AD, abbreviation of Ann. (year) Domini (of our lord), while dates preceding the birth of Christ are marked with the suffix BC (before Christ)

ਈਸੜੂ [isṛu] a village in Samrala tehsil of Ludhiana district. For merly in Nabha state, it has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru.

ਈਸਾ [isa] عیسےٰ Jesus was the son of Yusaf (Joseph), a carpenter of Palestine.[2]

According to the Bible, the angel Gabriel came to Virgin Mary and told her that she would become pregnant and would give birth to a preacher of religion in Bethlehem.[3] Accordingly, Christ was born in 57 Bikrami. Among the Christians, he is known as the son of God. According to the Quran, at the time of his birth, people of the tribe asked Mary how she a virgin gave birth to a child in Bathlehem. Mary pointed to the infant and told them that they could ask the child itself. At this the child asserted his coming from God and removed people's suspicion (See Quran, ਸੂਰਤ ਮਰਿਯਮ (lines 27-31).

According to the Jews, Christ underwent circumcision and received baptism from John. He started preaching at the age of 30 and made many disciples of whom twelve are regarded as his primary followers. He roamed about in many cities and villages preaching the new religion and showing miracles, but because his teachings were contrary to the current usage and rituals, opposition to him grew among the Jews who, especially the chief priest of Jerusalem, became hostile towards him. Finding him an impediment to his own position, he became Christ's chief enemy and alleged that Jesus called himself the son of God and spread unrest among the people. So Jesus was dragged to the court of the Pilate. Knowing full well that Jesus was innocent, the Pilate sentenced him to be produced before king Herod who ordered Jesus to be put on the Cross. Accordingly, Jesus was nailed in hands and feet to the Cross (✝) and was thus killed. The grave of this great soul is in Jerusalem. He was hardly 33 years old at the time of his death.

The Bible also tells that Lord Christ became alive after death; his body disappeared from the grave and he was seen by several persons after that.

The symbol of the cross hung in Churches and worn by the devout around their neck,

[1] In fact in fixing the Christian Calendar a mistake of four years and 6 days has been made but this correction has not been inserted to avoid confusion. The use of this Calendar started in 532 AD.

[2] See Swinton's outlines of the World History p. 189.

[3] This city is 5 miles south of Jerusalem in Palestine.

signifies the above incidents. Christians believe that Christ by sacrificing himself washed away the sins of his believers and that all who believe in him shall be blessed. **2** See ईस. **3** *Skt* ईशा Durga. **4** wife of one's master. **5** power, strength. **6** long shaft of a plough. **7** spokes of a wheel.

ईसाई [isai] *P* عیسائی *adj* relating to Jesus. **2** *n* a follower of the Christian religion; a Christian.

ईसा खान [isa xan] a chief of Manjh tribe who for a time was subedar of Doaba. He inflicted severe atrocities upon the Sikhs and killed Kapur Singh Bairar. See कपूरा.

ईसाखेल [isaxel] a branch of Usman Khail Pathans. **2** several other Pathan sub-castes are included in it.

ईसान [isan] *Skt* ईशान. *n* Shiv; Rudar. **2** north east. **3** master.

ईसिरनी [isɪni] See ऐसनि 2.

ईसु [isu], **ईसुर** [isur] **ईसुरु** [isuru] See ईसर. **2** who has a fortune; wealthy. **3** a king. "rāk nəhi isuru."–*bɪla rəvidas.*

ईसै [isɛ] to God. **2** on or over God. "bəlɪ bəlɪ jai prəbhu əpnɛ isɛ."–*maru solhe m 5.* **3** of God. "nəhɪ neṇ disɛ bɪnu bhəjən isɛ chodɪ maɪa calɪa."–*jɛt chāt m 5.*

ईस्र [isr] See ईसर.

ईस्रणि [isrəṇɪ], **ईस्रणी** [israṇi] **ईस्रनी** [isrəni] *n* an army of a god; a king's army.–*sənama.*

ईस्वर [iṣvər] See ईसर.

ईह [ih] *Skt* ईह् *vr* to try; to exert oneself; to desire.

ईंहम [ĩhəm] *P* ایہم this too, also this.

ईहा [iha] *n* a desire. "prəbhu dərsən ki mən məhī iha."–*GPS.* **2** a movement; an effort. **3** an attempt. **4** *adv* here. See ईहां. "iha khaṭɪ cəlhu hərɪ laha."–*sohɪla.*

ईहां [ihā] *adv* here, at this place. **2** in this world. "ihā sukh agɛ gətɪ pai."–*asa m 5.*

ईहां ऊहां [ihā uhā] here and there. **2** in this as also in the next world. "ihā uhā səda suheli." –*gəu m 5.*

ईक [ik] *adj* one; indivisible. "vərət-hɪ səbh məhɪ ik."–*prəbha m 4.*

ईकड़े [ikṛe] *Dcn adv* this side, in this direction, hither.

ईक्ष [ikṣ] *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to see, wait.

ईक्षक [ikṣək] *Skt adj* a seer, an observer, onlooker.

ईक्षण [ikṣəṇ] *Skt n* a glimpse; dərṣən. **2** an idea; a survey. **3** an eye.

ईख [ikh] See ਇੱਖ. "səbəd rəte miṭhe rəs ikh." –*gəu m 1.* **2** See ईक्ष. **3** *Skt* ईख् *vr* to go.

ईखणा [ikhṇa] *Skt* ऐसणा *n* a desire; an inclination. **2** a search, an exploration.

ईखत [ikhət], **ईखद** [ikhəd] *Skt* ईसत् *adj* little, some, meagre. "nəhɪ sudh ikhəd rəhi sərira."–*NP.*

ईखन [ikhən] eyes, See ईक्षण. "pɪkhɛ ṣighr hi sukh ləhī ikhən."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt* ईक्षण *adv* soon, quickly.

ईखना [ikhna] See ईखणा.

ईंगर [ĩgər], **ईंगुर** [ĩgur] *Skt* हिङ्गुल cinnabar, mercuric sulphide. It is a mineral and is mainly imported from China. Bright red in colour, women use it for making mark on the forehead for beautifying themselves. "ĩgər ki bĩduri ju bɪrajɛ."–*krɪsən.* It is also used in several medicines; its effect is warm and dry. *L* Sulphunatum Hydrargyrium.

ईघां [ighā], **ईघे** [ighe], **ईंघे** [ĩghe], **ईघै** [ighɛ], **ईंघै** [ĩghɛ] *Bg adv* ई (this) घां (direction), here, hither, this side, in this direction. **2** in this world.

ईघै ऊघै [ighɛ ughɛ], **ईंघै ऊंघै** [ĩghɛ ũghɛ] here and there, hither and thither. "ighɛ nɪrgun ughɛ sərgun kel kərət bɪcɪ suami mera."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** in this world and in the next.

ईचिनी [icɪni], **ईंचुनी** [ĩchuni] *P* ایں چنیں *adv* like this, thus. "məm icɪni əhval."–*tɪlāg m 1.*

ईछन [ichən] eyes. See ईक्षण. "pōchət ichən

ṣvəcchanən chəbɪ."–*NP.*

ਈਜਾ [ija] *A* ایذا *n* a torture; an affliction; excruciation.

ਈਜਾਦ [ijad] *A* ایجاد *n* a discovery, new suggestion.

ਈਟ [iṭ], **ਈਂਟ** [iṭ], **ਈਟਿਕਾ** [iṭɪka] *Skt* **ਇਸ੍ਟਕਾ** *n* a brick. "mət kou marɛ iṭ ḍhem."–*bəsət kəbir.*

ਈਟੀ [iṭi] *S* **ਈਂਟੀ** *n* a piece of wood about five or six inches long and one and half to two inches thick at the centre and tapered at both ends.It is tied to each end of a cord wrapped around the churning stick to make a grip while milk is churned to produce butter. "ɪhu mənu iṭi hathɪ kər-hu phun netrəu nid na avɛ."–*suhi m 1.* 'Make this mind the tapered stick of a churning cord so that eyes will not feel sleepy.'

ਈਠ [iṭh], **ਈਠਾ** [iṭha] *Skt* **ਇਸ੍ਟ** *adj* desired, loved, See **ਇਸਟ**. "iṭh miṭ kou səkha nahɪ."–*bəsət ə m 5.* 'No one is a friend or companion in need.' **2** dear, darling. "sʊnhɪ narɪ nər laghī iṭhe."–*NP.*

ਈਡ੍ਰ [iḍ] *Skt vr* to praise, admire.

ਈਡਕ [iḍək] *Dg n* a cattle-drum, war-drum.

ਈਡੂਰੀ [iḍuri] *n* the lower part of a leg; calf; shank. **2** kind of a cushion; a loop placed on the head while carrying a water pitcher etc. See **ਈਨੂ**.

ਈਤ [it] *adv* hither, on this side. **2** in this world. "nam ek ədhar bhəgta it agɛ ṭek."–*guj m 5.* **3** See **ਈਤਿ**.

ਈਤ ਊਤ [it ut], **ਈਤਹਿ ਊਤਹਿ** [it-hɪ ut-hɪ] *adv* here and there. hither and thither. **2** in this and the next world. "it ut nəhī bichuṛɛ." –*dhəna m 5.* "it-hɪ ut-hɪ ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ."–*asa m 5.*

ਈਤਿ [itɪ], **ਈਤੀ** [iti] *Skt* **ਈਤਿ** *n* factors destructive or damaging to crops. Scholars have mentioned six or seven such factors:

(a) too much rain;

(b) no rain;

(c) excess of rats;

(d) too many insects, birds like parrots;

(e) hailstorm;

(f) passage of enemy army through the fields; and

(g) diseases of plants like microbic attack of tela and wheat rust. "səpət itɪ ko bhitɪ nə pava."–*NP.* **2** a quarrel, fracas. **3** an infectious diseases like cholera, plague. etc.

ਈਦ [id] *A* عید *n* a festive occasion; festival. Important Muslim festivals are:

(1) id ʊl fɪtr عیدالفطر a festival of breaking fast. At the end of fasts during the month of Ram-zan, this is done on seeing the new moon.

(2) ɪdʊləzha عیدالضحیٰ a festival of sacrifice celebrated on the tenth of the month of zʊəl hɪjjah, when an animal must be sacrificed. One part of it is sent to relatives, the second part is distributed among the poor and the third part is kept by the ritualists for their own use. The sacrifice of a cow is called bəkrəh id. In Arabic bəkrəh means a cow. This Eid is called id-ʊl-kəbir (the greater ɛid) "jake idɪ bəkridɪ kʊl gəu re bədh kər-hɪ."–*məla rəvidas.*

(3) ṣəbe bərat شب برات Prophet Muhammad's order is that on the fifteenth night of the month of shəban, Musalmans should not sleep but fast and read fifty passages of Quran. During this night, God enters in his register their actions of the year. Now a-days people, contrary to the Prophet's orders, hold fire works ar.:l lavishly spend on food and drinks on this occasion.

(4) nɔroz نوروز new day, is a week long festival among the Muslim.[1]

(5) The last cəhar ṣə̄bəh آخری چہار شنبہ falls on the last Wednesday of the month of səfər, and is celebrated in commemoration of the

[1]Parsi nɔroz is different from this.

day on which prophet Muhammad had a bath after recovering from illness.

(6) lɛlturr ɢaɪb لیلۃ الرغائب The night of completing duty falls on the night of the first Friday of the month of rəjəb. It constitutes fasting and prayers.

(7) mɔlud مولود (lit. newborn child) falling on the 12th of rabi-ul-əvvəl is prophet Muhammad's birthday.

ਈਦਗਾਹ [idgah] *P* عیدگاہ *n* a place for gathering and performing prayer on the Eid day.

ਈਦਿ [idɪ] on the day of Eid. See **ਈਦ** 2.

ਈਦ੍ਰਿਸ [idrɪs], **ਈਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [idrɪk] *Skt* ईदृश, ईदृक्ष *adv* looking like this, resembling this. **2** of this kind or shape.

ਈਧਣ [idhəṇ], **ਈਧਣੁ** [idhəṇu], **ਈਂਧਨ** [idhən] See **ਇੰਧਨ**. "idhəṇu kitomu ghəṇa."–*var jɛt.* "idhənu ədhɪk səkeliɛ bhai, pavəku rācək paɪ."–*sor ə m 1.*

ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ [idhən te bɛsãtəru] In a hymn in Ramkali Rag, Guru Arjan Dev writes:

(1) idhən te bɛsãtəru bhagɛ.
(2) maṭi kəu jəlu dəhdɪs tɪagɛ.
(3) upərɪ carən təlɛ akasu.
(4) ghəṭɪ məhɪ sĩdhu kio pərgasu....
(5) prəthmɛ makhənu pachɛ dudhu.
(6) mɛlu kino sabunu sudhu.
(7) bhɛ te nɪrbhəu ḍərta phɪrɛ.
(8) hodi kəu əṇhodi hɪrɛ.
(9) dehi gupət bɪdehi disɛ....
(10) ṭhəgəṇhar əṇṭhəgda ṭhagɛ.
(11) bɪn vəkhər phɪrɪ phɪrɪ uṭhɪ lagɛ.
–*ram m 5.*

It means:

(1) Desire for enjoyment runs away from the means available.

(2) A compassionate mind at peace with itself completely forsakes the habit of laziness.

(3) Feeling to serve has risen high and pride has gone down.

(4) An ocean of virtue has settled in the heart.

(5) Urge for erudition has preceded bookish knowledge.

(6) Lowly and inconsequential persons have purified the reforming pandits.

(7) The one who used to flee in fear has now become fearless.

(8) The existence of the world is getting obliterated at the hands of its non-existence.

(9) The soul hidden in body is becoming manifest.

(10) The proligate and their profligacy which had deceived the world are being deceived by the spiritual being.

(11) The spiritual being tries again and again to prove the quality of the non-saleable merchandise, with the exercise of his spiritual knowledge.

ਈਧਨਿ [idhənɪ] with fuel. "jɪu pavəku idhənɪ nəhi dhrapɛ."–*sukhmani.*

ਈਧਨੁ [idhənu] See **ਈਂਧਨ**.

ਈਨ [in] *P* آئین *n* law, rule. **2** statute. **3** management, arrangement.

ਈਨ ਹਯਾਤ [in həyat] *P* آئین حیات. **2** *n* life-pension, life-insurance.

ਈਨੂ [inu] a circular cushion. See **ਈਂਡੂਰੀ** and **ਏਡੂਆ**. "inu gagər təre ṭɪkavət."–*GPS.*

ਈਪਸਾ [ipsa] *Skt* ईप्सा *n* a desire, wish, craving, yearning.

ਈਭੈ [ibhɛ] *Dg adv* this side, here. **2** in this world.

ਈਭੈ ਊਭੈ [ibhɛ ubhɛ] *adv* here and there; hither and thither. **2** in this world and in the next world. "ibhɛ biṭhəlu ubhɛ biṭhəlu."–*asa namdev.*

ਈਮਾ [ima] *A* ایما a signal; a gesture.

ਈਮਾਂ [imã], **ਈਮਾਨ** [iman], **ਈਮਾਨੁ** [imanu] *A* ایمان *n* acceptance, belief, faith, trust. "hoɪ kɪrsaṇ

iman jəmaɪlɛ."–*sri m 1.* **2** religion, faith.

ਈਮਾਂ ਪਰਸ੍ਤੀ [imā pərasti] *P* ایمان پرستی *n* sticking to faith and creed.

ਈਮਾਂ ਫ਼ਗਨ [imā fəgən] *P* ایمان فگن *adj* who throws away faith; who renounces religion.

ਈਰ [ir] *Skt* ईर *n* wind, air. **2** movement, inspiration. **3** ईर् *vr* to goad; to push; to inspire; to motivate.

ਈਰਖ [irəkh], **ਈਰਖਾ** [irkha] *Skt* ईर् *vr* to envy. ईर्ष्या *n* envy, jealousy, malice. "suad bad irəkh məd maɪa."–*suhi m 5.*

ਈਰਜ [irəj] *P* ایرج younger son of king Faridun after whom the country was named Iran. See ਤੂਰਜ.

ਈਰਣ [irəṇ] *Skt n* a pushing, goading, driving. **2** squeezing. **3** talk, statement. See ਈਰ.

ਈਰਾਨ [iran] *P* ایران See ਈਰਜ and ਫ਼ਾਰਸ.

ਈਰਾਨੀ [irani] *P* ایرانی *adj* an inhabitant of Persia. **2** *n* a Parsee. **3** the Persian language.

ਈਰਿਤ [ɪrɪt] *Skt adj* said, stated. **2** prompted. **3** squeezed.

ਈਵੜੀ [ivṛi] *n* ੲ, the third character of Punjabi script. "ivṛi adɪpurəkh hɛ data."–*asa pəti m 1.* See ੲ.

ਈਂਵੇ [ĩve], **ਈਂਵੇਂ** [ĩvẽ] *adv* for nothing, purposelessly, in vain. **2** thus, like this, in this manner.

ਈੜ [iṛ] *Skt* ईड *n* praise, admiration.

ਈੜੀ [iṛi] See ੲ and ਈਵੜੀ.

ਏ [e] *pron* they. **2** this. "mai! mənu mero basɪ nahɪ; nɪs basur bɪkhɪən kəu dhavət, kɪhɪ bɪdhɪ rokəu tahɪ? bed puran sɪmrɪtɪ ke mətɪ sunɪ nɪməkh nəhi e[1] bəsavɛ."–*sor m 9.* 'This mind understanding the least.' "e əkhər khɪrɪ jahɪge."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **3** *part* also used in vocatives. "e mən cãcla! cəturai kɪnɛ nə paɪa."–*ənãdu.* **4** *Skt n* Vishnu. **5** in Punjabi ਏ is also used for the verb ਹੈ as in 'kərtar nal pɪar kərda e.'

[1]It is incorrect to say that those who recite bani orally don't understand the meaning since the mind does not dwell in the heart.

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this. **2** *adv* in this way, thus. "bhuli malni! hɛ eu."–*asa kəbir.*

ਏਊ [eu] *pron* this, these. "eu jia bəhut grəbhɪ vase."–*bavən.* **2** this very, these very.

ਏਆਣਾ [eaṇa] *adj* innocent, ignorant, inexperienced. "ə̃dha lok nə jaṇəi murəkh eaṇa."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** a child.

ਏਆਨਤ [eanət] *A* اعانت aid, help. **2** عیانت seeing, watching, search.

ਏਇ [eɪ] *pron* this. "eɪ kəh-hɪ sɪdhɪ pai." –*gəu kəbir.*

ਏਈ [ei] *pron* ਏਹੀ this very. "ei səgəl vɪkar." –*maru m 3.* "həumɛ ei bãdhna."–*var asa m 2.*

ਏਸ [es] *pron* See ਇਸ. "es nəu hor thau nahi." –*ənãdu.* **2** *n* ਈਸ਼ lord, master. **3** *adj* worthy of worship, adorable. "kahõ məhes ko es bəkhanyo."–*33 səvɛye.* "esən es naresən ke sut."–*ramav.* **4** In Dasam Granth ਏਸ has been used for ਸਿੰਘ, as in ਖੜਗੇਸ (for Kharag Singh) ਸਬਲੇਸ, ਅਣਗੇਸ etc. At present Sikh poets are using ਏਸ਼ for ਸਿੰਘ with their names, as for example. "sumeres top ke dhəṛake təhã ɛse hot." See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਏਸਨਿ [esənɪ] *n* ਈਸ਼ (king) ਅਨਿ (army). king's army. –*sənama.* **2** mistress, a female owner.

ਏਸ ਭੂ [es bhu], **ਏਸ ਭੂਅ** [es bhuə] *n* ਭੂ (earth) ਈਸ਼ (owner); master of the earth; a king. "suta tẽ es bhuə."–*cərɪtr 259.*

ਏਸਾ [esa] *adj* ਐਸਾ like this. **2** plural and vocative of ਈਸ਼ (owner). "he! is."

ਏਸੁ [esu] See ਏਸ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esurəj] See ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜ.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur], **ਏਸੁਰਣੰ** [esurṇə̃] *Skt* ऐश्वर *adj* related to the Supreme Master; God's; king's. "rəṇ gəjjɪy ketək esurṇə̃."–*kəlki.* 'Many kings thundered in the battlefield.' **2** *n* rank and position of a king, kingship.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰ [esvər] See ਈਸਰ and ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜਾ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esvərəj] See ਏਸੁਰਯ.

ਏਸੁਰਜਾ [esvərja] *cpd* king's daughter. "mədr des esvərja bərɪ jəb."–*VN.*

ਏਸੁਰਯ [eşvərəy] *Skt* ऐश्वर्य *n* supremacy, sovereignty. **2** majesty, glory. **3** supernatural powers. **4** kingship. **5** rule, government.

ਏਹ [eh] *pron* this, it, these. **2** this world. "ãdhɛ nam vɪsarɪa na tɪsu eh nə oh."–*sri m 1.* **3** *Skt n* anger.

ਏਹ ਓਹ [eh oh] *pron* this and that. **2** *n* this world and the next world.

ਏਹਸਾਨ [ehsan] *A* احسان gratitude, gratefulness. **2** favour, help, philanthropy.

ਏਹਰ [ehər], **ਏਹੜ** [ehəṛ] *adj* of this. **2** *adv* on this side, in this direction, hither.

ਏਹੜ ਤੇਹੜ [ehəṛ tehəṛ] mine and yours. "ehəṛ tehəṛ chəḍɪ tũ guru ka səbədu pəchaṇu."–*var sor m 3.* **2** of this and of that.

ਏਹਾ [eha] *pron* this very, this only, only these. "eha mətɪ vɪsekh."–sri m 4. "həumɛ eha jatɪ hɛ."–*var asa m 2.* **2** *adj* like this; resembling this.

ਏਹੀ [ehi] *pron* this very; only this or these. **2** *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੁ [ehu] See ਏਹ.

ਏਹੋ [eho] *pron* this very; undoubtedly this. "eho pəchotau."–*s fərid.* **2** only this.

ਏਕ [ek] *adj* one. "ek dɪvəs mən bhəi umãg." –*bəsãt ramanãd.* **2** unparalleled, unique. "mənɪ tənɪ japɪ ek bhəgvãt."–*sukhməni.* **3** *n* oneness, unity. **4** God, Vahguru, See ਏਕੁ.

ਏਕਉ [ekəu] *adj* one only; the only one. "ekəu sɪmrəu nanka."–*JSBB.*

ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ [ek əkkhri], **ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ** [ek əcchri] *Skt* एकाक्षरी a vərṇɪk stanza, which assumes many forms.

(1) The first form is Sri, each of its four lines comprises one guru character.

Example:

"hɛ-gɛ-lɛ-kɛ." (having taken along horses and elephants).

(2) The second form is məhi metre comprising four feet beginning with the same character, each foot being structured as IS, such as. "əjɛ-əlɛ-əbhɛ-əbɛ."–*japu.*

(3) The next is mrɪgẽdr metre comprising four jəgən feet (structured ISI) and each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"əgãj-əbhãg-ələkkh-əbhəkkh."–*japu.*

(4) The fourth is şəşi metre comprising four jəgən feet (structured ISS), each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"nə rãge-nə rupe-nə rekhe."

(5) In the last form, the entire metre is structured with only one character, example: "keki kok kãk ki kuk." ... 'cries of a peacock, a ruddy she-drake, and a vulture.'

ਏਕ ਅਧ [ek adh] *adj* one odd, rare, some, hardly any. "tera jən ek adh koi."–*keda kəbir.* **2** *pron* some one.

ਏਕਸ [ekəs] See ਇਕਸ. "ekəs ke gun gau ənãt." –*sukhməni.*

ਏਕ ਸਬਦ [ek səbəd] *adj* the one word, demonstrating the singularity of God. **2** Guru's instruction, that has no equal to it. "eksəbəd ɪk bhɪkhɪa magɛ."–*gəu m 1.*

ਏਕ ਸਬਦੀ [ek səbədi] See ਇਕਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕ ਸਮੈ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ [ek səmɛ sri atma] 'Akal Ustat' contains couplets (201 to 210) of which the first nine are in the form of questions to the intellect about the soul, but their answers are not included. Scholars of various sects have suggested certain answers which are given here together with the original couplets.

"ek səmɛ sri atma ucəryo mətɪ sɪu bɛn,
səbh prətap jəgdis kə kəho səgəl bɪdhɪ tɛn."

Once the soul asked the intellect, to relate completely all glories of God in full detail.

Mind's queries:

1 ko atma sərup hɛ, kahĩ srɪṣṭik bɪcar,
kɔn dhərm, ko kərm hɛ, kəho səgəl vɪstar.
2 kəhĩ jitəb, kəhĩ mərən hɛ, kəvən surg, kəhĩ nərk,
ko sughṛa ko muṛhta, kəhā tərk, əvɪtərk.
3 ko nĩda, jəs hɛ kəvən, kəvən pap, kəhĩ dhərm,
kəvən jog, ko bhog hɛ, kəvən kərm, əpkərm.
4 kəho su səm kasō kəhẽ, dəm ko kəhā kəhāt,
ko sura, data kəvən, kəho tāt ko māt.
5 kəhā rāk, raja kəvən, hərəkh sog hɛ kɔn,
ko rogi, ragi kəvən, kəho tətt muhɪ tɔn.
6 kəvən rɪṣṭ, ko puṣṭ hɛ, kəhĩ srɪṣṭik vɪcar,
kəvən srɪṣṭ, ko bhrɪṣṭ hɛ, kəho səgəl vɪstar.
7 kəhā kərm kukərm hɛ, kəhā bhərm ko nas,
kəhā cɪtən ki chesṭa, kəhā əcet prəkas.
8 kəhā nem, sājəm kəhā, kəhā gyan əgyan,
ko rogi, sogi kəvən, kahā bhərm ki han.
9 ko sura, sūdər kəvən, kəhā jog ko sar,
ko data, gyani kəvən, kəhĩ vɪcar əvɪcar.
–əkal.

This is intellect's reply.

1 sət cɪt anād əj əmər vyapək pərəm anup,
vɪṣvnath devadhɪpətɪ hɛ yəh aləm rup.
jɛse jəl te budbuda ɔr tərāg əkar,
tese purən brəhm te jano srɪṣṭɪ vɪcar.
tətvgyan hɪt yətən səd yəhɛ dhərm nɪj jan,
tətpər ho upkar me kərm pərəm ṣubh man.
2 sədacar əru yəṣ səhɪt jivən jivən ahɪ,
əpyəṣ ɔr vɪkar yut jɪyən mərən jəg mahɪ.
mən ki ṣāti svərəg hɛ nərək deh əbhɪman,
pərɛ nə vəṣ kĩh vɪṣəy ke tāko sughṛa jan.
vɪṣəyprayən muṛh hɛ tərk səcc pərtitɪ,
so əvɪtərk pəchaniɛ jo yāte vɪpritɪ.
3 bhəgənprətɪgya nĩd hɛ əru rəṇ piṭh dɪkhan,
sətyprətɪgya virta yəhɛ jəgət yəṣ jan.
dhərəmkɪrət ko tyagno pap məhā jɪy man,
khəṭṭ ghalɪkɛ devno pūn nə ya səm an.
vahguru me cɪtt ki ləgən kəhavɛ jog.
daṣ ĩdrɪən hoykɛ sukh bhogən hɛ bhog.
jəg ko sukhdayək krɪya gurumət me hɛ kərm.
vɪṣv dukhavən lobh vəṣɪ jano so əpkərm.
4 mən vəṣ kəṛno səm əhɛ dəm ĩdrɪn jɛkar,
dur kərən ənyay hɪt ləṛɛ su ṣur vɪcar.
data vɪdyadanɪ hɛ əru nɪṣkam udar,
sətynam əru vahguru mātr tətv nɪrdhar.
5 jāke trɪṣna ədhɪk hɛ soi rāk pəchan,
sātokhi utsah yut raja levo jan.
duvɪdha tyagən hərṣ hɛ cĩta jano ṣok,
rogi vɪṣyasəkt hɛ ragi cɪtt ərok.
6 səhɪt vɪvek su rɪṣṭ hɛ puṣṭ prakrəmvan,
mrɪgtrɪṣna əru svəpən vət srɪṣṭɪ dəṣa lɪhu jan.
manuṣ tən səphlo kɪyo jɪn ṣubh kərm kəmaɪ,
sui ṣreṣṭh, yāte uləṭ jəg me bhrəṣṭ kəhaɪ.
7 sədacar jəg kərm hɛ duracar upkərm,
gursɪkhya kər brəhm ko gyan, naṣ hɛ bhərm.
maya ke sāyog kər cetan ceṣṭa jan,
trɪgun əsāgət brəhm me tɪm əceṣṭa man.
8 ɪkrəs jəp vrət dharbo tāko kəhɪye nem,
tyag phəjuli sərvəda sājəm dayək khem.
gyan yətharəth vəstu ko bhakhət gyani gyan,
ləkhən ɔr ko ɔr hi yəhi rup agyan.
rogi səda əsājmi sogi cĩtavan,
jatɪ patɪ əru chut ko tyagən bhrəm ki han.
9 mənjeta sura əhɛ sūdər hɛ guṇvan,
jəb cɪt ki thɪrta bhəi sar yog yəh man.
data ɪk kərtar hɛ gyani nanək dev,
jo əgyani pəṣu nərən turət bənavɛ dev.
gurumət ənmət səty ko khojən əhɛ vɪcar,
bhedcal ki ādhgətɪ lehu əvɪcar.

ਏਕਸਾਰ [eksar] See ਇਕਸਾਰ.

ਏਕਸਿਧੁ [eksɪdhu] *n* the Creator, God who on determination is proved matchless. "eksɪdhu jɪni dhɪaɪa."*–ram m 1.*

ਏਕ ਸੁਆਨ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [ek suan kɛ ghərɪ gavṇa] *sen* to be sung in the same tune and beat of the hymn: "ek suan duɪ suani nalɪ." Thus it is sung; in this lies the training to do so. 2 See ਘਰ.

ੲੇਕਸੂਤ [eksut] *adj* of the same opinion, concurring. 2 strung on or the same thread.

ੲੇਕਸੈ [eksɛ] to the mind. "səbh lok səlahe eksɛ."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* 2 one thing.

ੲੇਕ ਚਖੁ [ek cəkṣu], **ੲੇਕ ਚੱਛੁ** [ekcəcchu] blind in one eye. "ek cəcchu ki bat sun rijh rəhe məharaj."–*cərɪtr 54.* 2 treating every one equally. 3 *n* Shukar, the teacher of demons. 4 Jayant, son of Indar. 5 a crow. See ਜਯੰਤ.

ੲੇਕਚਿੱਤ [ekcɪtt] *adj* with rapt mind, attentive. "ekcɪtt jɪh ɪk chɪn dhyayo."–*əkal.*

ੲੇਕਛਤ੍ਰ [ekchətr] a kingdom having a single crowned head of state. None else is entitled to hold a canopy over his head. See ਇਕਛਤਰਾਜ.

ੲੇਕਡਾਲ [ekḍal] *adj* a weapon without a separate handle or grip, but having the grip and the blade in one place.

ੲੇਕਤ [ekət] *Skt* एकत्र *adj* at one place, collected together. "niru dhərəṇɪ kərɪ rakhe ekət." –*sar ə m 5.* 2 ੲੇਕਤ੍ਰ. See ੲੇਕਤਾ.

ੲੇਕਤਰ [ekətər] *Skt adj* one of the two.

ੲੇਕਤਾ [ekta], **ੲੇਕਤੁ** [ekətu] *Skt n* unity, accord, oneness.

ṣamɪl ho pir me ṣərir mə bhed rakh
ə̃tər kəpəṭ jo ughare to ughərjaɪ,
ɛso ṭhaṭ ṭhanɛ jo bɪna hū yə̂tr mə̃tr kəre
sə̃p ko jəhɪr yõ utare to utərjaɪ,
'ṭhakur' kəhɪt yəh kəṭhɪn nə jano kəchu
ekta kɪye te kəho kəhā nə sudhərjaɪ?
car jəne car hu dɪṣa te car kone gəhɪ
meru ko hɪlaykɛ ukharẽ to ukhərjaɪ.

2 equality, parity. "ekətu race pərhərɪ doɪ." –*bəsə̃t ə m 1.*

ੲੇਕਤ੍ਰ [ekətr] See ੲੇਕਤ.

ੲੇਕਤ੍ਵ [ekətv] See ੲੇਕਤਾ.

ੲੇਕਥੈ [ekthɛ] *adj* (collected) at one place.

ੲੇਕਦਾ [ekda] *Skt adv* once only. 2 once; at one time.

ੲੇਕਦੇਸੀ [ekdesi] *Skt* ੲੇਕ ਦੇਸ਼ੀਯ. *adj* who keeps affiliation with only one place or one country at a time.

ੲੇਕਦੰਤ [ekdə̃t] *Skt n* Ganesh or Gajanan, who has only one tooth. See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ੲੇਕਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [ekdrɪsəṭɪ] *n* viewing all as equal. "ekdrɪsəṭɪ kərɪ səmsərɪ jaṇɛ jogi kəhiɛ soi."–*suhi m 1.*

ੲੇਕਦ੍ਰਿਕ [ekdrɪk] *adj* one-eyed; blind in one eye. 2 free from discrimination between the high and the low; possessing divine knowledge. 3 *n* Shiv. 4 a crow. 5 Venus.

ੲੇਕਨਾਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ [eknarivrət] monogamy; the norm to forego second marriage when the first wife is alive. "eka nari jəti huɪ."–*BG.* "trɪy ek vyah nəhɪ kin vyah."–*dətt.*

ੲੇਕਪਦ [ekpəd], **ੲੇਕਪਾਦ** [ekpad] *Skt n* paradise. 2 Mount Kailash. 3 Kerala, now called Malabar. 4 an inhabitant of Malabar. 5 an ascetic who meditates standing on one leg. 6 God whose one foot comprises the entire world. 7 one manifestation of Shiv out of eleven Rudars.

ੲੇਕਬ [ekəb] ੲੇਕ-ਅਬ. "prən ekəb kərhõ." –*krɪsən.*

ੲੇਕਭਟ [ekbhəṭ] *adj* a unique soldier who has no equal. "pətɪt udharəṇ ekbhəṭe."–*əkal.*

ੲੇਕਭਾਇ [ekbhaɪ] *n* the idea of oneness; absence of duality. 2 *adv* with a single idea. "ekbhaɪ dekhəu səbh nari."–*gəu kəbir.*

ੲੇਕਭਾਰ [ekbhar] *adj* an object or measure put for weighing in one pan of the balance. "patal puria ek bhar hovhɪ."–*prəbha m 1.* See ਭਾਰ.

ੲੇਕਮ [ekəm] *n* the first day of either fortnight of a lunar month. See *P* ਪਕਮ. "ekəm ekə̃kar nɪrala."–bɪla m 1 thɪti. 2 *adj* unparalleled; unique. "ekəm ekɛ apɪ upaɪa."–*majh ə m 3.* 3 first.

ੲੇਕਮਇ [ekməɪ], **ੲੇਕਮਇਆ** [ekməɪa], **ੲੇਕਮਈ** [ekməi], **ੲੇਕਮਯ** [ekməy] *adj* one form which on merging with others does not remain distinct. "sace suce ekməɪa."–*sɪdh gosəṭɪ.*

ੲੇਕ ਮਰੇ ਪੰਚੇ ਮਿਲਿ ਰੋਵਹਿ [ek mare pāce mɪlɪ rovhɪ] –*asa ə m 1*. 'On the death of a kin, the five (mother, father, brother, wife and son) lament.' **2** on the demise of the ego its five perversions mourn as they lose their power.

ੲੇਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੂਏ, ਦੋਇ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਚਾਰਿ, ਚਾਰਿ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਛਹ ਮੂਏ ਚਾਰਿ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੋਇ ਨਾਰ [ek marãte doɪ mue, doɪ marãtəh carɪ, carɪ marãtəh chəh mue, carɪ purəkh doɪ narɪ] –*s kəbir*. With the dying of the self, two (attachment and duality) also die; not only these two but also the four remaining ones die. Of these, four are masculine: joy, grief, birth and death and two feminine: desire and envy, which also come to end. **2** On the death of ignorance, two, insecurity and confusion, also die, and with the death of these two, four delusions (self knowledge in lifeless intellect, constant intellect in inconstant body, comfort in pain and pure intellect in impure body) also vanish and with the disappearance of these four, the six states of pleasure, pain, birth, death, envy and desire also disappear. Of these six, two are feminine and four are masculine.

ੲੇਕ ਰਦਨ [ek rədən] *n* Ganesh (with one tooth) See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ੲੇਕਲ [ekəl], **ੲੇਕਲਾ** [ekla] *adj* alone, without company of another. **2** peerless, matchless, second to none. **3** only one, one only. "ekəl maṭi kõjər ciṭi bhājən hẽ bəhu nana re."–*mali namdev*.

ੲੇਕ ਵਚਨ [ek vəcən] *n* singular number in grammar. **2** one word, one utterance.

ੲੇਕ ਵਾਕ [ek vak], **ੲੇਕਵਾਕਜਤਾ** [ekvakyta] *Skt* एकवाक्यता *n* concurrence, accord, agreement.

ੲੇਕੜ [ekəṛ] *adj* alone. **2** *n* an acre, a measure 4,840 square yards of area.

ੲੇਕਾ [eka] *n* the numeral 1 (one). **2** the Creator, God. **3** a worshipper of the only One. "eke kəu səcu eka jaṇe."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ*. **4** oneness, unity, union. **5** *part* only one; one only. "eka ɔṭ gəhuhā."–*asa m 5*. **6** *Skt* एका *n* a goddess; Durga.

ੲੇਕਾ ੲੇਕ [eka ek] *adv* suddenly; all at once. **2** *adj* different from one another.

ੲੇਕਾ ੲੇਕੀ [eka eki] *adj* who lives in seclusion. **2** living separately from all. **3** unbounded follower of monism. "rəh-hɪ lɪv lage eka eki səbədu bicar."–*guj ə m 1*. **4** *n* a decision, settlement. "eka eki kɪye bɪn həm mɪlhɪ nə javẽ." *GPS*.

ੲੇਕਾਸੀ [ekasi], **ੲੇਕਾਸੀਹ** [ekasih] *Skt* ੲੇਕਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ, eighty-one, 81.

ੲੇਕਾਹਾਰੀ [ekahari] *adj* who eats only one thing. **2** who eats only once a day.

ੲੇਕਾਕੀ [ekaki] See ਇਕਾਕੀ 2.

ੲੇਕਾਖ [ekakṣ] *Skt adj* one-eyed; blind of one eye. See ੲੇਕਚੱਛੂ.

ੲੇਕਾਖਰ [ekakṣər] See ੲੇਕਾਖਰ.

ੲੇਕਾਖਰੀ [ekakṣri] See ੲੇਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. **2** a Sankrit dictionary, giving meanings of one lettered nouns. It was compiled by a scholar Purushotam Dev. In Hindi Nand Das has also provided several meanings of each word in couplets, as for example.

Example:

"go ĩdri go vak jəl go əkaṣ dɪsɪ chãd,
go dhər go təru go kɪrən go palək gobĩd."

ੲੇਕਾਖਰ [ekakhər] one letter, one character. **2** the eternal one, God.

ੲੇਕਾਂਗ [ekãg] *n* the numeral one, 1 See ਇਕਾਂਗ. **2** *Skt* एकाङ्ग a limb. **3** part of anything.

ੲੇਕਾਗਰ [ekagar] *Skt* एकाग्र *adj* concentrating on one thing. **2** free from volitility, stable, calm. "savdhan ekagər cit."–*sukhmani*.

ੲੇਕਾਂਗੀ [ekãgi] *Skt* एकाङ्गिन् *adj* having one limb only. **2** favouring one side.

ੲੇਕਾਗ੍ਰ [ekagr] See ੲੇਕਾਗਰ.

ੲੇਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ekagrəta] *n* concentration, absence of playfulness. **2** mental poise.

ਏਕਾਛ [ekach] See ਏਕਾਬ.

ਏਕਾਛਰੀ [ekachri] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. **2** See ਏਕਾਖਰੀ.

ਏਕਾਂਤ [ekāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਏਕਾਂਤੀ [ekāti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ.

ਏਕਾਦਸ [ekadəs] *Skt* एकादश *adj* eleven. **2** numeral 11. **3** eleventh chapter of Bhagvat.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadəṣi] *Skt* एकादशी *n* eleventh of either fortnight of a lunar month. The Vaishnavs consider fasting on ekadashi virtuous and eating grain a sin; See ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ. In Sikhism this fast is defined as under;

"ekadəsi nɪkəṭɪ pekh-hu hərɪ ramu,
ɪndri bəsɪ kərɪ suṇhu hərɪnamu,
mənɪ sãtokh sərəb jiə dəɪa,
ɪn bɪdhɪ bərətu sãpurən bhəɪa."
–gəu thɪti m 5.

ਏਕਾਦੇਸੀ [ekadesi] See ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀ. **2** *adj* (one) having a singular aim. "ekadesi ek dɪkhavɛ."–*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਾਵਲਿ [ekavəlɪ], **ਏਕਾਵਲੀ** [ekavli] *n* a vərṇɪk metre. See ਪੰਕਜ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2. **2** figure of meaning, in which words are deleted, or adapted to avoid repetition.

Example:

"saci pritɪ həm tum sɪu jori,
tum sɪu jorɪ əvər sãgɪ tori."–*sor rəvɪdas.*
"ek mərãte doɪ mue, doɪ mərãtəh carɪ,
carɪ mərãtəh chəh mue, carɪ purəkh doɪ narɪ."
–s kəbir.

ਏਕਿ [ekɪ] one out of many. **2** several. "ekɪ cəle həm dekhəh suami."–*ram m 1.* **3** to some. "ekɪ nəcavhɪ ekɪ bhəvavhɪ."–*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਿਆ [ekɪa] *n* oneness, unity. **2** became one. "ṭhakur sevək rəlɪ ekɪa."–*var kan m 4.*

ਏਕੀ [eki] short form of ਏਕ ਹੀ (only one) "eki sahɪb bahra duja əvəru nə jaṇɛ."–*maru m 1.*

ਏਕੁ [eku] See ਏਕ. "eku ədharu namu dhənu mora."–*dev m 5.* **2** the Creator, Vahguru. "eku əradhɪ pərachət gəe."–*sukhməṇi.* **3** unity chance, interaction. "pãca te eku chuṭa."–*sar m 5 pəṛtal.*

ਏਕੇਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ekẽdrɪy] *Skt* एकेन्द्रिय *n* a being having a single sense, such as has a leech. **2** per Sankhya philosophy, a form of non attachment or asceticism in which senses disjoined from evils are joined to the mind itself. "ekẽdrɪy ər vəṣikar kəhɪ."–*GPS.*

ਏਕੈ ਸ਼ਬਦੀ [ekɛ ṣəbdi] See ਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦੀ.

ਏਕੋ [eko] *adj* only one, one only. "eko jəpɪ eko salahɪ."–*sukhməṇi.* "sətsãgətɪ kɛsi jaṇiɛ? jɪthɛ eko nam vəkhaṇiɛ."–*sri m 1 jogi ãdrɪ.*

ਏਕੋਇਕ [eko-ɪk], **ਏਕੋਏਕ** [eko-ek], **ਏਕੋਏਕੀ** [eko-eki] *adj* supreme, unique, only one, without duality. "səbh eko-ɪk vərətda."–*sri m 3.* "eko-ek vəsɛ məṇɪ suami."–*məla m 3.* "eko-eki nɛn nɪharəu."–*asa m 5.* **2** one joined to one, eleven. "eko-ek bəkhaniɛ."–*gəu thɪti m 5.* Here, there is a pun on the word; it can mean 'eleven' as also 'the unique Creator.'

ਏਕੋ ਹੰ ਬਹੁਸਯਾਂ [eko hã bəhusyã] This is a sentence from Upnishad; it means, 'I the only one may be many'; that is how the transcendent God is thought of. His Unity is in immanent multiplicity.[1]

ਏਕੋਤੱਰ [ekottər] *adj* one more, plus one, as in ekottar sɔ, meaning one hundred and one, 101.

ਏਕੋਧਰਮ [ekodhərəm] *n* common religion for all and everyone. "ekodhərəmu drɪṛɛ səcu koi, gurmətɪ pura jugɪ jugɪ soi."–*bəsãt ə m 1.* **2** the Sikh religion.

ਏਕੋਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ekonetra] *adj* one-eyed; impartial; viewing all equally. "səda nɪhar-hɪ ekonetre."–*sukhməni.*

ਏਕੰਕਾਰ [ekãkar] *n* the one indivisible reality; God sans duality. "ekãkar dhɪae ram."–*suhi chãt m 5.* "prəṇvo adi ekãkara."–*əkal.* **2** one Oankar. ੧ਓ. "saha gəṇhɪ nə kər-hɪ bicar,

[1] "तदैक्षत एकोहं बहुस्यां प्रजायेयेति." *(chãdogy ə: 6 khãḍ 2 mãtr 3).* He desired that He, the lone form, (should) be born in myriad forms.

sahe upərɪ ekãkar."–*ram m 1.* **3** *adj* single form, one shape. "bhrəm chuṭe te ekãkar." –*suhi m 5.* "phəl pake te ekãkara."–*suhi m 5.* "eka ekãkar lɪkh vekhalɪa."–*BG.* See ੳਅੰਕਾਰ.

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੀ [ekãkari] *adj* who worships the one God; monotheistic. **2** having only one form. "sut khĩche ekãkari."–*gəu ə m 4.*

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ [ekãkaru] See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ. "ekãkaru vəse mən bhave."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਏਕੰਗਾ [ekãga], **ਏਕੰਗੀ** [ekãgi] See ਏਕਾਂਗੀ.

ਏਖ [ekh] *Skt* ਏਸ *n* a search, hunt, exploration. **2** a desire, wish.

ਏਖਣਾ [ekhṇa] See ਈਖਣਾ.

ਏਜ਼ਦ [ezəd] *P* ایزد *n* the Creator.

ਏਜ਼ਾਜ਼ [ezaz] *A* اعزاز honour, homage, prestige.

ਏਟਾਯਾ [eṭaya], **ਏਟਾਵਾ** [eṭava] a city on the bank of Yamuna in the United Provinces, and a principal town of the district and a railway station. The ninth Guru visited it. Bhai Tara Singh named it eṭaya.

ਏਠ [eṭh] *Skt* एठ् *vr* to stop, torture, move.

ਏਂਠਨਾ [ẽṭhna] *v* to stretch. **2** to contort one's body.

ਏਡਕ [eḍək] *adj* so big, so large. **2** *Skt n* a male sheep; a ram.

ਏਡਕਾ [eḍka] *Skt n* a sheep.

ਏਡਾ [eḍa] *adj* so large.

ਏ.ਡੀ. [e-ḍi] Anno Domini; the Christian era.

ਏਡੀ [eḍi] *n* heel. **2** short for ਇਤਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ.

ਏ.ਡੀ.ਸੀ. [e-ḍi-si] *F* aide-de-camp. an assistant to an army commander. **2** a courtier, counsellor.

ਏਡੂਆ [eḍua], **ਏਂਡੂਆ** [ẽḍua] *n* a cushioned loop put under a load being carried on the head. "punər eḍua sis tãke ṭɪkae."–*gyan.* **2** *Skt* इएड्व gloves of reed fibre worn while handling heated articles to protect the hands.

ਏਢਕ [eḍhək] *n* a ram. See ਏਡਕ 2. "eḍhək rup su disən laga."–*NP.*

ਏਣ [eṇ] *Skt n* a buck; a black buck. "bɪna səstrə jhare bhəe eṇ jɛse."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt* अनेनस् *adj* free from blemish; faultness. "raja yudhɪṣtrə bhu bhərət eṇ."–*gyan.* 'King Yudhishtar the nourisher of the earth (the people).'

ਏਣਰਾਜ [eṇraj] *n* a black buck; a deer. **2** a lion. **3** the moon, master of the deer. "cəṛyo eṇrajõ dhəre baṇ paṇõ."–*aj.*

ਏਣੀ [eṇi] *Skt n* a doe.

ਏਣੀ ਪਤਿ [eṇi pətɪ] *n* a deer, a black buck.

ਏਤ [et] *pron* this. "et chəḍai moh te."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** *adj* this much. **3** *Skt* arrived.

ਏਤੱਝ [etəjjh] See ਏਤਿਹਜ.

ਏਤਤ [etət], **ਏਤਦ** [etəd] *Skt* एतद्. *pron* this. **2** *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਏਤਦਾਲ [etdal] *A* اعتدال *n* equality, justice.

ਏਤਬਾਰ [etbar] *P* اعتبار *n* trust, faith, reliability, belief.

ਏਤੜਾ [etṛa], **ਏਤੜੇ** [etṛe] *adj* this much, so many. "mɛ tənɪ əvgəṇ etṛe."–*var suhi m 1.* "etṛɪa vɪchu so jon səmdha."–*var guj 1 m 3.* See ਸਮਧਾ.

ਏਤਾ [eta] *adj* this much. "eta bhəvɪ thəki." –*maru ə m 1.*

ਏਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [etadrɪṣ] *Skt* एतादृश *adj* which looks so; visibly like this; similar to this.

ਏਤਾਵਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [etavənmatr] *Skt* एतावन्मात्र only this much; merely this much quantity.

ਏਤਿਹਜ [etɪhy], **ਏਤਿੱਝ** [etɪjjh] *Skt* ऐतिह्य be thus; traditionally a well known matter, the mere existence being its proof. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਏਤਿੜਾ [etɪṛa] See ਏਤੜਾ.

ਏਤੁ [etu] See ਏਤ. "etu mohɪ ḍuba sãsar."–*asa m 1.*

ਏਤੇ [ete] so many, as many as these. "ete guṇ etia cãgɪaia."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਏਤੈ [etɛ] *adj* so much. so many. "etɛ jəlɪ vərəsdɛ tɪkh mər-hɪ."–*var məla m 3.*

ਏਥਹ [ethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ.

ਏਥਹੁ [eth-hu] *adv* from this place, from here. "eth-hu chuṛkɪa ṭhəur nə paɪ."–*asa m 3.*

ਏਥੇ [ethe], **ਏਥੈ** [ethɛ] *adv* at this place, here.

2 in this world. "ethɛ othɛ nanka kərta rəkhɛ pətɪ."–*JSBB.*

ਏਦਾ [eda], **ਏਦਾਂ** [edã] *adv* in this way, in this manner.

ਏਦੂ [edu], **ਏਦੂੰ** [edũ] from this, compared with this. "edu upərɪ kərəm nəhĩ."–*ramkəli ə m 1.*

ਏਧਰ [edhər] *adv* this side, on this side, hither. 2 in this world.

ਏਨ [en] See ਇਨ and ਏਣ. "gyan əbhɪram ṣer, moh səm en ki."–*GPS.* 'Attachment is like a deer.'

ਏਨਾ [ena] *adj* so much, this much. 2 *pron* to these. "en ṭhəgənɪ ṭhəg se."–*var mala m 1.*

ਏਨੀ [eni] See ਏਣੀ. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *pron* these (men or people) "eni ṭhəgi jəgu ṭhəgɪa."–*var məla m 1.*

ਏਨੂੰ [enũ] See ਏਡੂਆ.

ਏਮ [em] See ਇਮ. "bulyo em bakə̃."–*gyan.*

ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ [emnabad] a town in tehsil and district Gujranwala, 8 miles south east of it, was formerly called Saidpur. Sher Shah Suri razed it and named the new settlement in its place as Shergarh. Later, one of Akbar's officers, Muhammad Amin, renamed it Emnadbad. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for sometime in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter of Saidpur. See ਭਾਗੂ ਮਲਿਕ.

Many scholars believe that when in Sammat 1578, Guru Nanak Dev, delivered the dwellers of Saidpur from Babur's servitude and brought them peace (əman), the place came to be called Emnabad ایمن آباد. This town is three miles east of Emnabad railway station, and has the following gurdwaras:

(a) Bhai Lalo's well: It was within his house, and Guru Nanak Dev used its water for drinking and bathing.

(b) Chakki Sahib, (hand-operated mill). During the massacre by the Mughals. Guru Nanak Dev was also held captive like others and was given a mill to grind corn. The Guru prevailed upon the king to release all the prisoners. This shrine has 14 ghumaons of land. A fair is held here on the first of Baisakh.

(c) Rori Sahib gurdwara is half a mile south west of the town. Here Guru Nanak Dev used to sit for meditation. This gurdwara has an annual grant of Rs. 1000 since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and also has nine squares (225 acres) of land. It has a beautiful building and so are those for residence. Annual fairs are held on Baisakhi and on full moon day of Kattak.

ਏਰਣਾ [erṇa], **ਏਰਨਾ** [erna] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* a forest-dweller; a barbarian.

ਏਰਨਾ ਗੋਹਾ [erna goha] *n* a cow's dung droppings in the forest.

ਏਰਾਕ [erak] See ਇਰਾਕ.

ਏਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਇਰਾਕੀ.

ਏਰਾਵਤ [eravət] See ਐਰਾਵਤ.

ਏਰਾਵਤੀ [eravəti] See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਏਰੰਡ [erə̃ḍ] *Skt* एरण्ड *n* a castor plant and its fruit. Oil of its seeds is used for burning, lubrication, and as a laxative or purgative etc. Its effect is moist hot. It heals acute stomach pain, pain in the joints and phlegm. Tying its leaves on swellings and boils is beneficial. Its Latin name is Ricinus Communis. 2 Per Sakand Puran, a place of pilgrimage.

ਏਲਚੀ [elci] *T* ایلچی *n* an ambassador, an envoy. 2 a diplomatic representative of a country.

ਏਲਵਿਲ [elvɪl] *n* born to Ilvila, Kuber. See ਇਲਵਿਲਾ.

ਏਲਾ [ela] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ. 2 a matrɪk metre of three lines, each line having 24 matras with the first pauses after the 11th matra and the next after the 13th subsequent matra, the last two matras being guru.[1]

[1] If this metre has four lines and the last two matras do not observe this rule, a rola metre comes into being.

Example:

"nəhɪ lɛhẽ hərɪnam, dan kahũ nəhĩ dɛhẽ."
–kəlki.

(b) The second form of ela has four lines, each being structured as IIS, ISI, III, III, ISS, with pauses after the fifth and the subsequent tenth matra of each line.

Example:

"jəg me nəhi, sukh tənɪk kər vɪcaro"...

3 *Skt vr* to frolic, to play.

ਏਲਾਨ [elan] *A* اعلان *n* an order, command. **2** a written order. **3** notice, advertisement.

ਏਵ [ev] *adv* thus, in this manner. "ev bhɪ akhɪ nə japəi."–*var asa.* **2** *Skt part* surely, definitely. **3** also, too. **4** definitely, indeed.

ਏਵਜ [evəj] See ਇਵਜ.

ਏਵਡ [evəḍ], **ਏਵਡੁ** [evəḍu] so much, so great, so large. "evəḍ uca hovɛ koɪ."–*jəpu.*

ਏਵਮਸਤੁ [evəmsətu], **ਏਵਮਸ੍ਤੁ** [evəmstu] *Skt part* ਏਵੰ-ਅਸ੍ਤੁ may it be thus; let it be like this.

ਏਵੜ [evəṛ] so great or large. "nəkh evəṛ hɛ jãko."–*bə̃no.*

ਏਵੇ [eve], **ਏਵੇਂ** [evẽ], **ਏਵੈ** [evɛ], **ਏਵੈਂ** [evɛ̃], **ਏਵੰ** [evɔ̃] *part* definitely thus or in this way. **2** useless, fruitless. "cɔ̃ga mɔ̃da kɪchu sujhɛ nahi ɪhu tənu evɛ khovɛ."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇia.* **3** *Skt* एवं thus, in this way. **4** in this way. "nanək evɛ janiɛ."–*var asa.*



ਸ [səssa] fourth character of Punjabi script; it is dental in pronunciation.[1] 2 *v* short form of ਅਸਿਤ. "kɪ əgājəs kɪ əbhājəs."–*gyan*. 3 *Skt* श *n* Shiv, Mahadev. 4 a weapon. 5 mind. 6 sleep. 7 welfare. 8 *Skt* स God. 9 a snake. 10 a bird. 11 wind, air. 12 a flash, light. 13 the moon. 14 knowledge. 15 worry. 16 a road. 17 an abbreviation of səgən according to prosody. 18 *prefix* with, as in "rogi brəhma bɪsən sərudra."–*bhɛr ə m 1*. "gurmukhɪ nɪb-hɛ səpərɪvarɪ."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ*. 19 *pron* he, she. "supəc tulɪ sə manɪ."–*keda rəvɪdas*. 'Take him as a low-born.' 20 *P* ش his, to him. It is used at the end of a word as in kəlməṣ (his pen).

ਸਉ [səu] *Skt* ਸਤ *n* one hundred. "bəhutu prətapu gāu səu pae."–*sarā kəbir*. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਨ to sleep. "səu nɪsul jən ṭāg dhərɪ."–*var bɪla m 4*. "nɪt sukh səudɪa."–*suhi chāt m 4*. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼ਪਥ an oath; a vow, pledge. "sɛc kəhɔ̃ əgh ogh dəli səu."–*dətt*. 4 *part* company, association. "pakhāḍ dhərəm pritɪ nəhi hərɪ səu."–*maru solhe m 1*. 5 to, for. "mo səu kou nə kəhe səmjhaɪ."–*gəu rəvɪdas*. 6 from, through. See ਸਉ ਪਾਈ. 7 *P* شو *n* husband, master, lord. "kəhu nanək səu nah."–*var asa*. "kuləh səmuh udharən səu."–*səvɛye m 5 ke*.

ਸਉਂਹ [səũh] See ਸੌਂਹ.

ਸਉਹੇ [səuhe], ਸਉਹੇਂ [səuhē] *adv* face to face, in the presence of. "səuhe utəru deɪ."–*oǎkar*.

ਸਉਕਣ [səukəṇ], ਸਉਕਨਿ [səukənɪ] *Skt* सपत्नी *n* second wife of the same husband; co-wife. "səukənɪ ghər ki kāt tɪagi."–*asa m 5*.

ਸਉਖ [səukh] See ਸੌਖ.

ਸਉਗਾਤ [səugat] See ਸੁਗਾਤ.

ਸਉਂਡਿ [səũḍɪ] *Skt* शुण्डिन् *n* an elephant with a trunk. 2 See ਸੁੰਡਾ and ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡਿਅਰਿ [səũḍɪ ərɪ], ਸਉਂਡਿਆਰਿ [səũḍɪ arɪ] *n* an enemy of the elephant (ਸੁੰਡੀ); the lion. –*sənama*.

ਸਉਂਡਿਨੀ [səũḍɪni] *n* an army having elephants in it.–*sənama*.

ਸਉਡੀ [səuḍi] *Skt* सोढृ *adj* who tolerates. "məha səstrə səuḍi."–*ramav*. 2 See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡੀ [səũḍi] See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡਜਾਂਤਕ [səũḍyātək] *n* killer of the elephant, the lion.–*sənama*.

ਸਉਂਡਜਾਂਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [səũḍyātək dhunɪni] *n* a lion, the killer of the elephant; a gun, that roars like him.–*sənama*.

ਸਉਣ [səuṇ] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਨ *n* sleeping, having a nap. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਕੁਨ an omen, good or ill, depending upon the reward; a sign etc. "soi sasətu səuṇ soɪ."–*sri m 5*. See ਅਪਸਗੁਨ and ਸਗੁਨ.

ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ [səuṇsasət], ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səuṇsastrə] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕੁਨ ਸ਼ਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ *n* a scripture that makes known the good or evil omens. "chənɪchərvar səuṇ sasət bicaru."–*bɪla var 7*. "prəbhu həmarɛ sastrə səuṇ."–*bhɛr m 5*.

ਸਉਣਾ [səuṇa] *v* to sleep. "baba, hor səuṇa khusi khuaru."–*sri m 1*.

ਸਉਤ [səut] See ਸਉਕਣ and ਸਉਤੁ.

ਸਉਤਨਿ [səutənɪ] co-wife. See ਸਉਕਨਿ.

ਸਉਤੁ [səutu] *Skt* ਸਪੁਤ੍ਰ who has a son, or progeny.

[1] It is pronounced as a palatal, when it is ਸ਼ (श) in form; ਸ਼ (ष) is retroflex.

"səphəlu jənəmu hərɪjən ka upjɪa jɪnɪ kino səutu bɪdhata."–*dev m 5.* **2** See ਸਉਤਨਿ.

ਸਉਦਰਜ [səudərəj] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty. "dɪpɛ jotɪ səudərəj dhare ənupā."–*narav.* **2** *Skt* सौदर्य. real brotherhood; born to the same parents.

ਸਉਦਾ [səuda] *T* سودا *n* a transaction, business, bargain, sale and purchase. "səc səuda vapar."–*sri m 1.* "bādhən səuda əṇvicari."–*asa ə m 1.* **2** a worth-purchasing object, merchandise. "nanək həṭ pəṭəṇ vɪcɪ kaɪa hərɪ lede gurmukhɪ səuda jiu."–*majh m 4.* **3** *A* سودا an element black in colour; the wind, air. **4** *P* سودا a mental disorder, caused by craziness or excess of insanity. See ਉਦਮਾਦ. **5** See ਸਉਂਦਾ.

ਸਉਂਦਾ [səũda] sleeping, asleep. "səũde vahu vahu ucər-hɪ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸਉਦਾਈ [səudai] *adj* having excess of craziness; unbalanced, deranged, insane. See ਸਉਦਾ 4.

ਸਉਦਾਗਰ [səudagər] *P* سوداگر *adj* a businessman, merchant, trader.

ਸਉਦਾਗਰੀ [səudagri] *P* سوداگری *n* merchandise, trade. "suṇɪ sasət səudagri."–*sor m 1.*

ਸਉਪਣਾ [səupṇa], **ਸਉਪਨਾ** [səupna] *Skt* समर्पण *P* سپردن *n* the act of entrusting. "tənu mənu səupi agɛ dhəri."–*suhi ə m 3.* "kūji guru səupai."–*gəu m 5.* 'The Creator (God) has entrusted the key of the treasure to the Guru.'[1]

ਸਉਪਾਈ [səupai] entrusted. See ਸਉਪਣਾ.

ਸਉਪਿ [səupɪ] *adv* having entrusted, having delivered. "tənu mənu dhənu səbhu səupɪ gur kəu."–*ənə̄du.*

ਸਉਰ [səur] See ਸਉਰਣਾ. **2** *Skt* स्वैर *n* one's own will; on one's own. **3** acting in accordance with one's own liking or desire. "ɔr pɪkhē gəjgamənɪ səurẽ."–*krɪsən.* **4** *adj* who does his own sweet will.

ਸਉਰਣਾ [səurṇa] *v* to be right, to improve, groom. **2** to be fragrant; to be redolent. "jaki vasu bənaspətɪ səurɛ."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਸਉਰੁ [səuru] *adj* with ਉਰੁ (silk garment). **2** *adj* short form of ਸੌਂ-ਅਰੁ with, and. "bɛr pəryo həmro hərɪ səuru kəlōk cəḍhyo."–*krɪsən.* 'had enmity with God and thus got disgraced.'

ਸਉਰੈ [səurɛ] See ਸਉਰਣਾ.

ਸਉਲਾ [səula] cheap. **2** easy, accessible. **3** *Skt* सबल mighty. **4** सो ल्लास with rapture; with joy. "jɪsu sətɪguru purəkh prəbhu səula."–*var kan m 4.* **5** swarthy, dark-complexioned, wheatish.

ਸਉੜ [səuṛ], **ਸਉੜਾ** [səuṛa], **ਸਉੜਿ** [səuṛɪ], **ਸਉੜੀ** [səuṛi] *adj* narrow. "nəcc nə jaṇəi akhɛ bhuɪ səuṛi."–*BG.* **2** *n* cloth used to cover the body during sleep. "ughɛ səuṛ pəlāgh."–*var məla m 1.* 'The sleepy has a liking bed.' "je jūə səuṛi sājri raja nə bhətar."–*BG.* 'If during sleep a person is infested with lice, then, he, though a lord of numerous insects, does not become a king.'

ਸਊਅਨ [souən] to gentlemen; of noblemen. See ਸਊਆ.

ਸਊਆ [səua] See ਸਾਊ. "raja ko nyota kəhyo səuən sahɪt bulaɪ."–*cərɪtr 58.*

ਸਊਹਾਗ [souhag], **ਸਊਭਾਗ** [səubhag] *Skt* सौभाग्य *n* good luck. **2** marital bliss with husband being alive. "souhag bhag bəhu bɪdhɪ ləsōt."–*dətt.*

ਸਊਰ [səur] *n* a rider, horseman. "sāg səur ɪkadəṣ kəre."–*GPS.* "ɪtɛ səur pəṭhavət bhəe."–*VN.* **2** *A* شعور understanding, intelligence, knowledge.

ਸਊਰਭ [sourəbh] See ਸੌਰਭ.

ਸਓਤਾ [səota], **ਸਓਤੀ** [səoti] *adj* having children, blessed with progeny. **2** समर्घ cheap. See ਅਰਘ. "gɪa de vəṇɪj səota."–*BG.* "ɪh khep səoti."–*BG.*

ਸਅਦ [sə-əd] *A* سعد *adj* noble. **2** righteous, lucky. See ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ.

ਸਇ [səɪ] *n* one hundred. **2** See ਸ਼ਤ.

ਸਇਆਨ [səɪan] *n* knowledge of high quality,

[1] Its recitation as "kūji guru səu pai." is not correct.

sagacity. **2** *adj* knowledgeable, wise, dexterous. "ghrɪt karən dədhɪ məthe səɪan."–*bhɛr rəvɪdas.*

ਸਇਆਨਪ [səɪanəp] *n* wisdom. **2** cleverness. sagacity. **3** shrewdness. **4** parsimony, miserliness.

ਸਇਆਨਾ [səɪana] See ਸਇਆਨ 2.

ਸਇੰਦ [səɪ̃d] a chariot. See ਸਜੰਦਨ. "gəj bajɪ səvar səɪ̃d cəle."–*səloh.*

ਸਈ [səi] *adj* century. **2** natural vegetation. **3** *n* master, lord. **4** a female friend. "cərca jəb ja un səiən ki."–*krɪsən.* **5** *A* سعی an effort, attempt.

ਸਈਅਦ [səiəd] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਈਆਹ [səiah] *A* سیاح a traveller, journeyman.

ਸਈਆਦ [səiad] *A* صیاد a hunter, chaser. "rãna hoiã bodhiã purəkh hoe səiad."–*var sor m 1.* 'Women have become fragile while men have turned carnivorous, an incompatible union.' **2** a tyrant.

ਸਈਸ [səis] *A* سائس *n* a supervisor, paymaster. **2** a police officer, incharge of the city. **3** a stable boy.

ਸਈਧਵ [səidhəv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸਈਯਦ [səiyəd] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਈਯਾ [səiya], **ਸਈਯਾਂ** [səiyã] *n* a master, husband. "rəcch kəro uṭh səiya."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਈਯਾਦ [səiyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਸ [səs] *Skt* शस् *vr* to praise, torment, desire, sleep, speak, cut. **2** short form of ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਪਤਿ ਸਸ. **3** *Skt* शश a hare, rabbit. "səs hot əsu duhu dɪsɪ lərkae."–*GPS.* **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਸਜ crop. "səbh hi susək hogəi bəḍ səs."–*GPS.* **5** *Skt* ਸ਼ਸ਼ਿ the moon. "səs purṇəma ko."–*GPS.* **6** *Skt* grass. **7** सस् *adj* lazy. "məm jɪhva səs kətha bəhu."–*GV 6.* **8.** *P* شش six. **9** See ਸਸ੍ਰ.

ਸਸਕ [səsək] *Skt* शशक *n* a hare, rabbit. **2** See ਪੁਰਸ ਜਾਤਿ. **3** See ਸਸਕਣਾ.

ਸਸਕਣਾ [səsəkṇa], **ਸਸਕਨਾ** [səsəkna] *v* to breathe with difficulty. "tere bhəy bhit bhari bhup səskət hɛ̃."–*kəvɪ 52.*

ਸਸਕਾਰ [səskar] *n* cremation; burning of the dead body.

ਸਸਕੁਲਿ [səskulɪ], **ਸਸਕੁਲੀ** [səskuli] *Skt* शष्कुली *n* an ornament worn by women in lower portion of the ear through a large perforation. **2** a jalebi – a kind of sweet-meat. **3** an amriti – a sweet-meat prepared from the batter of washed black pulse. "modək səskulɪ pərpa puri."–*NP.* **4** a fried samosa.

ਸ਼ਸ਼ਗਾਨੀ [ṣəṣgani] an old gold coin. See ਸ਼ਸ਼ਦਾਂਗ. **2** a silver coin in vogue during the reign of Ferozshah, that was equivalent to two-annas.

ਸਸਘਰ [səsghər] See ਸਸਿਘਰ.

ਸਸਘਰਿ [səsghərɪ] See ਸਸਿਘਰਿ.

ਸਸਤ [səsət] *adj* cheap. See ਸਸਤਾ. **2** *Skt* शस्त. admired, worthy of appreciation, praiseworthy. "səsət vəkhər tũ ghɪ̃nhɪ nahi."–*asa m 5.* 'not engaged in a good business.' **3** happy, delighted. **4** cut, segmented. **5** *P* شست sixty. **6** a ring that emperor Akbar would offer to the followers of Din-e-ilahi. See Vincent Smith's 'Akbar' page 217.

ਸਸਤਰ [səstər] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਸਤਾ [səsta] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਹਘਾ.

ਸਸਤਾਉਣਾ [səstauṇa], **ਸਸਤਾਨਾ** [səstana] *Skt* श्वसन. to have temporary relief or rest for a while; to laze or relax. "tã ghəṛi ɪk səstaɪke."–*JSBB.*

ਸਸਤਿ [səsətɪ], **ਸਸਤੀ** [səsti] feminine of ਸਸਤਾ. **2** *Skt* शस्ति praise, appreciation. **3** See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਸਤੋ [səstoə] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਹਘੋ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [səstr] *Skt* शस्त्र *n* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting. Sanskrit scholars have classified weapons into the following four categories:

(a) ਮੁਕ੍ਤ: those released from the hand as chakar i.e. a circular missile.

(b) ਅਮੁਕ੍ਤ: those not released from the hand as a sword, dagger etc.

(c) ਮੁਕ੍ਤਾਮੁਕ੍ਤ: which may or may not be

released from the hand as a spear, mace, etc.

(d) ਯੰਤ੍ਰ ਮੁਕ੍ਤ: which are released from some mechanical device, as an arrow, a bullet etc.

Those released from the hand are also called 'əstrə' (missiles) See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

There is a mention of numerous weapons in Dasam Granth, Guru Pratap Suray and Gurvilas. To name a few:

cə̃drhas ekɛ kər dhari,
dutɪy dhop gəhɪ trɪtɪy kəṭari,
cətur hath səhɪthi ujɪari,
gophən gurəj kərət cəmkari,-
pəṭṭəhsə̃bhari gəda ubhari trɪsul sudhari churkari,
jə̃bua əru banə̃sukəs kəmanə̃cərəm prəmanə̃ dhərbhari,
pə̃drəe gəlolə̃ paṣ əmolə̃ pərəṣu əḍolə̃ həthnalə̃,
bɪchua pəhɪrayə̃ pəṭa bhrəmayə̃ jɪmɪ yəm dhayə̃ vɪkralə̃.–*ramav.*
əsɪ krɪpan khə̃ḍo khəṛəg tupək təbər əru tir,
sɛph sɪrohi sɛhthi yəhɛ həmare pir...
tuhi kəṭari daṛhjəm tũ bɪchuo əru ban...
tuhi gurəj tum hi gəda tumhi tir tuphə̃g...
–*sənama.*

vəḍe baṇ cɔre su tege ju myani,
dudhare puladi ənekə̃ məhani,
sɪrohi hələbbi jənəbbi dəi hɛ̃,
kəracol khə̃ḍe ju kətti ləi hɛ̃.
səbhɛ loh ki sə̃g neje bɪsale,
bɪchue vəḍe bə̃k jə̃bue kərale,
chure khokhni sɛph lə̃bi bələ̃de,
ghəne sel bhale prəkase əmə̃de.
məlɛhin saphə̃ bəne ə̃g cə̃ge,
təmace kəladar sətrun bhə̃ge.
tuphə̃gɛ̃ jə̃jɛlə̃ jə̃bure dhəmake,
dəe cəkr vəkrə̃ cəmə̃kɛ̃ cəlake.
vəḍe mol ke dur te aɪ ḍhale,
kəṭhorə̃ kudə̃ḍə̃ vəḍe oj vale.
bhəre baṇ bhathe ənekə̃ prəkare,
dhəre baṇ pene ləge bĩdh pare.–*GPS.*

It is regrettable that people do not know the names and meanings of most of the weapons. Most of them are not even recognised by them. For the benefit of the readers we have deemed it fit to give pictures of such weapons.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ ਈਸ [səstrə is], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰ ਈਸੁ** [səstrə isʊ] *n* king of weapons, the sword.–*sənama.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ ਈਸ੍ਰਣੀ [səstr isrəṇi] *n* an army of swordmen. –*sənama.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਸ਼ੇਰ [səstrṣer] *n* lion amongst weapons, the sword.–*sənama.*

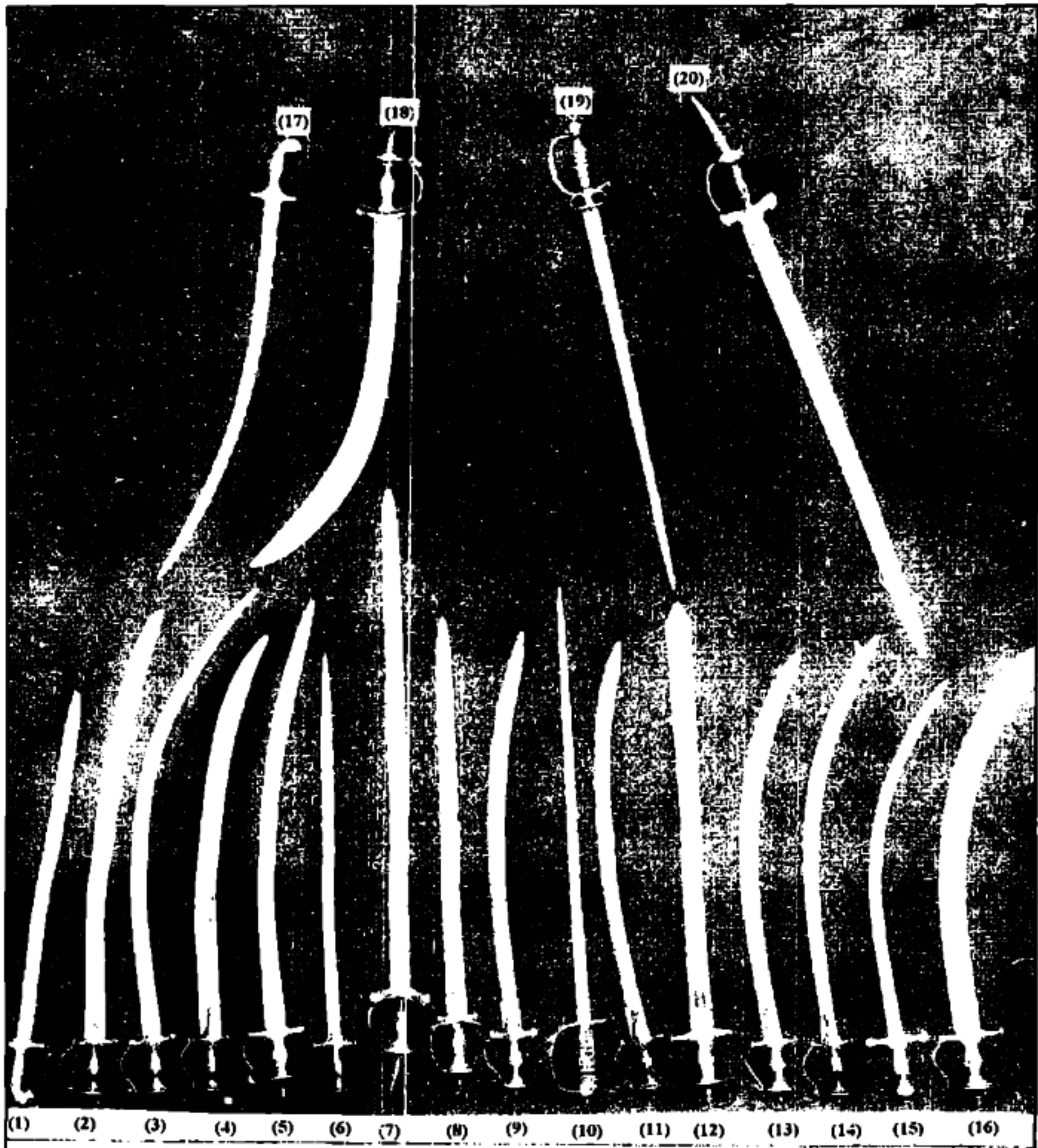
ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ [səstrəgɪa] *adj* ਸ਼ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰਗ੍ਯ one well-versed in the use of arms. **2** शास्त्रज्ञ well-versed in scriptures. "dhərət dhɪan gɪan səstrəgɪa." –*kəlɪ m 5.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [səstrəṇi] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [səstrədhari] armed; equipped with arms. **2** a baptised Singh, a Khalsa, a sword-bearer.

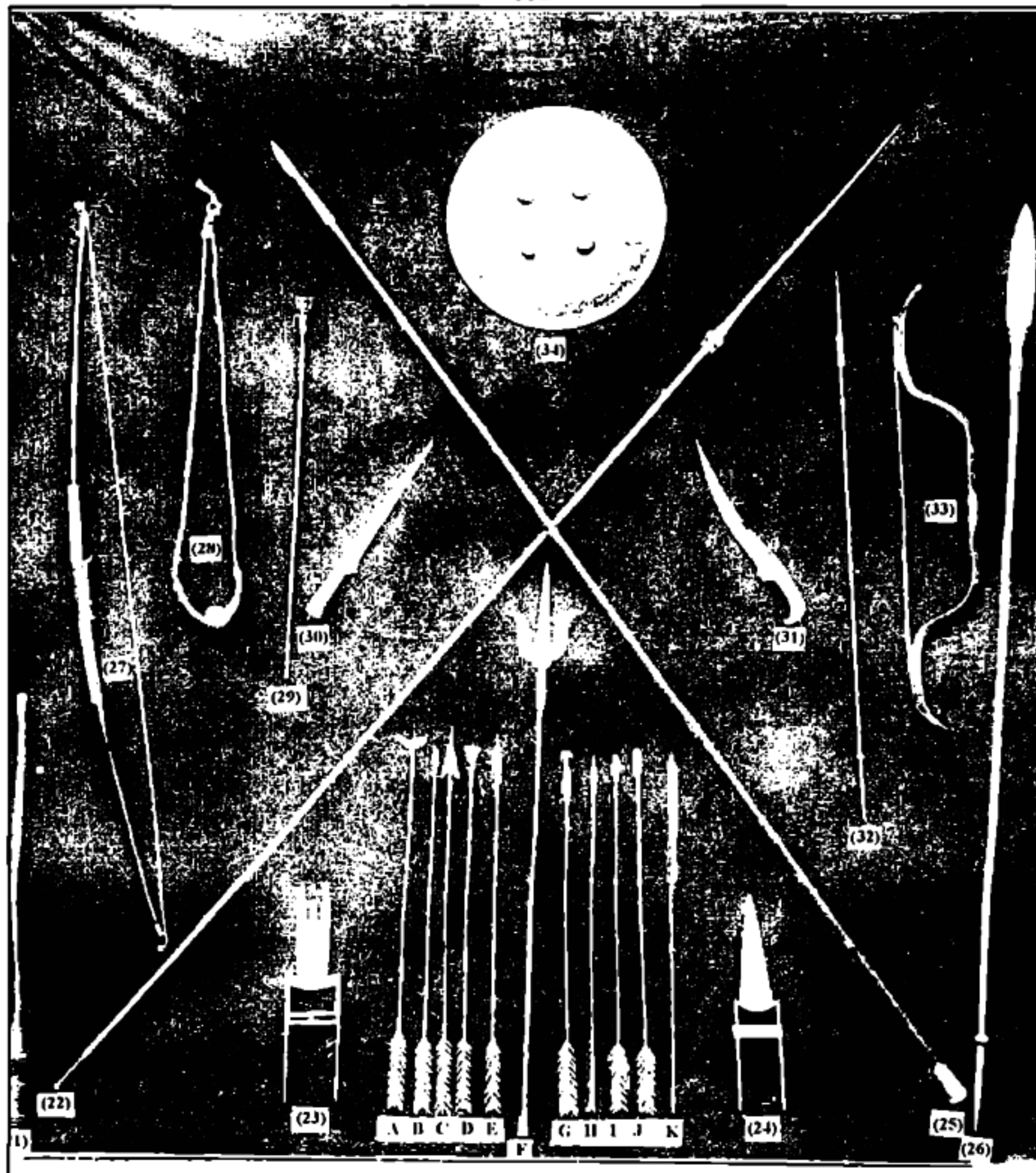
ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ [səstrənammala purạṇ] a literary composition in Dasam Granth containing mention of weapons such as ਖੜਗ, ਕਟਾਰ, ਬਰਛੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰ, ਵਾਣ (ਤੀਰ), ਪਾਸ਼ (ਫਾਹੀ) and ਬੰਦੂਕ in the form of riddles. For a lay scholar, they are very difficult to understand. Dexterity is required to decode the distorted terms employed by ignorant scribes.

Indifferent writers have played havoc with hundreds of words and done injustice to their meanings through distortion. They have substituted ਸਾਵੀ for ਸ੍ਰਾਵੀ, ਛਿਤਜ for ਛਤਜ, ਛਾਦਕ for ਛੇਦਕ, ਸਿਪੋਹਰ for ਸਿਪਿਹਿਰ, ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ for ਸ਼ਸਨ ਕੁੰਭੇਸ਼, ਅਸੁਰ for ਅਸ੍ਰ, ਬਿਸਨਾਧਪ for ਵ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਨਿ ਅਧਿਪ, ਸੱਤਰ for ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਅਰਬਲਾਰ for ਆਰਵਲਾ ਅਰਿ, ਧਨਨੀ for ਧ੍ਰਨਨਿ, ਸਰਜਸ for ਸੁਰਜਜ, ਸੁਧਨ for ਸੁਧੁਨਿ, ਸਕ੍ਰਦਨ for ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ, ਹਰਿ for ਹਰ, ਹਰ for ਹਰਿ, ਯਾਗਸੇਨ for ਯਾਗਜਸੇਨੀ, ਬੰਸੀ for ਬਾਸੀ, ਬਿਬਿਧ for ਵਿਬੁਧ, ਬਹਸਿ for ਬਿਹਸ, ਸਪਤ for ਸਹਸ, ਤਰੰਗਨਿ for ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ etc. This way they

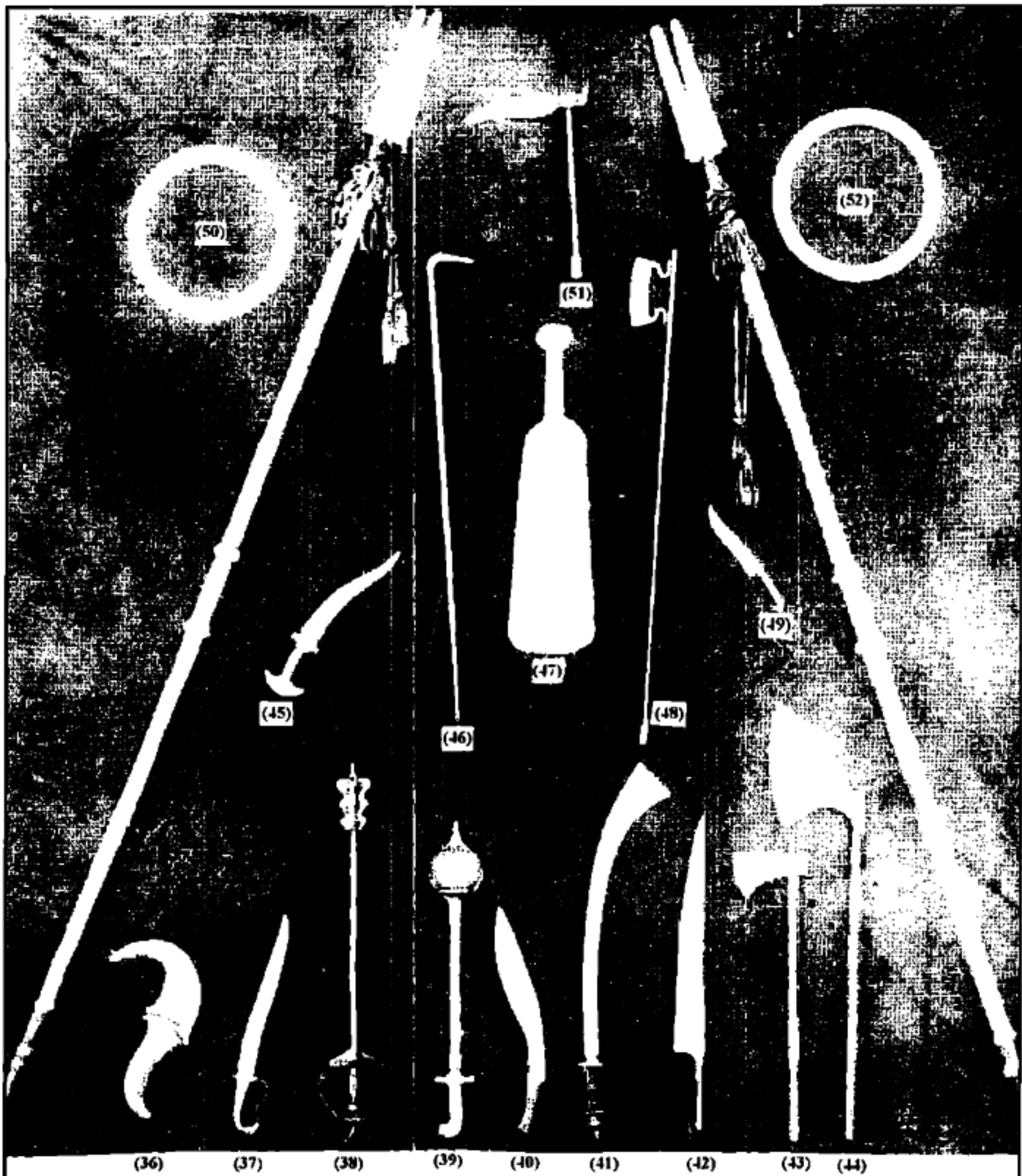


NAME OF WEAPONS AND THEIR PICTURES IN SERIAL ORDER

una 1. əsɪ 2, ərədh cãdr A, This is used to draw the bow's string. səfa jãg [pərṣʊ] 43, ṣəmṣer 3, sarõg - 33, ṣɪkargah 4, ṣɪrohi 5, sɪkhca 6, sul 32, sef 7, ṣri sahɪb, See, əsɪ kəṭar 24, kətti 8, kərəd 49, kərabin 54, karəti 9, kirəc 10, kurukbaṇ 20, kukri 40, krɪpan 11, khəpra C, khãjər 31 →



→ khəda 12, gətka 21, gəda 47, gujrat choti 14 - gujrat vaḍḍi 13, gupti 46, gurəj 39, gopiʌ [gofəṭ] 28, golia 15. cəkr navā 52, cəkr purana 50, capṛa je 8, so called if it is more than one finger a measuring unit in breadth and less than six fingers in length. chavhi [chəhi] 48, chura 42, jəmdaṛh 23, zoləfkar 17, jə̃jel 60, jə̃burək 57, jābhua 51 →



→ ṭholutir D - It is, used to smash the bone of the enemy's forehead. ḍhal [sɪpər] 34, kətarca E, təbər 44, temə̃ca 61, tir cugṇa 29 - A warrior on horse-back while on horse-back, he could pick up arrows lying scattered in the battle-field. tukka Q, teg [teɑa] 16 and 18, coṛedər bə̃duk 53, trɪṣul F, dhənukh 27, dhemka 56, dhop 19, nanər nəkhã [bagnəkhã] 36, nadəkkh 35, narad H, neza 25, →



→ paṭṭɪs 20, patharkəla 23, paṣʊ, See səfa jãg, peṣkəbəd 30, bədamca 1, bərcha 26, bərchi 22, bãg 41. baghnəkhã, See nahərnakhã, cɪḷʊə 37, bʊgda 45, bə̃d lɪal neza. je 35 - So named if it has embroidered frill and border. breech loader 58, məsale [ṭopi] dar, bə̃duk 59, minmokhtir J. rifle 55, revolver 62, lɛs K, vəjr 38.

have done a great injustice to the original meaning of the words.

Keeping in view the interest of the readers, very obtuse terms are explained in this dictionary in the alphabetical order, yet it seems proper that a key to Sastarnammala be provided so as to remove opaqueness and explain the rules, according to which names of the weapons are conceived.

(a) ਖੜਗ is mentioned as ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ (ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਸ਼). The reader should note that when such terms as ਈਸ਼, ਏਸ਼, ਪਤਿ etc. are added to synonyms for ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ such as ਵਿਸ਼੍ਵ, ਜਗਤ, ਸੰਸਾਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆ etc., then such coinages stand for ਖੜਗ. Another name for ਖੜਗ is ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ, thus all synonyms of ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ such as ਭੂਮਿ, ਵਸੁਧਾ, ਵਸੁੰਧਰਾ, ਥਿਰਾ etc. when followed by ਪਾਲਕ are treated as ਖੜਗ. Similarly for ਤਲਵਾਰ, the term ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ ਅਰਿ is mentioned, so synonyms of ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ, like ਗਰਦਨ, ਨਾਰ, ਕੰਠ etc. when suffixed by ਅਰਿ, ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਵੈਰੀ etc should be taken to mean ਖੜਗ. The same holds true with regard to such names of ਖੜਗ as ਜਗਮਾਤ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ, ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ, ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ, ਖਲਮਾਰਕ, ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ, ਭਵਹਾ, ਖਗਅਰਿ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ etc.

In the absence of a proper explication some readers get misled. ਜਗਤਮਾਤ means ਮਾਇਆ and ਭਵਾਨੀ; ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ means a gun; ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ stands for Shiv; ਖਗਅਰਿ for a hawk; ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ means a lion etc. But it should be noted that traditional association is the basis for understanding of such synonyms of ਖੜਗ. Similarly ਭਟਹਾ for ਬਰਛੀ, ਜਮੁਨਾਈਸ਼ for ਵਰੁਣ, ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਿਪ for ਮ੍ਰਿਗ, ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ for ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ, ਨਦੀਜ for ਘਾਹ, ਜਲਜ for ਬਿਰਛ etc. should be understood accordingly.

(b) ਕਟਾਰ is mentioned as ਜਮਧਰ, ਜਮਦਾੜ, ਉਦਰ ਅਰਿ etc. The reader should know that the word ਦਾੜ੍ਹ when suffixed to ਜਮ (ਯਮ) and ਅਰਿ or ਸਤ੍ਰੁ when suffixed to ਪੇਟ means ਕਟਾਰ.

(c) ਬਰਛੀ is named ਸੈਹਥੀ, ਸ਼ਕਤਿ, ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ, ਸੈਨਾਰਿਪੁ, ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ, ਯਸਟੀਅਰਧੰਗ, ਭਟਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭੀਰਿਪੁ, ਲਛਮਣ ਅਰਿ, ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਅਰਿ etc. It should be clear to the reader that if ਸੁਭਟ ਅਰਿ is substituted with ਯੋਧਾ ਰਿਪੁ or ਕੁੰਭੀ ਅਰਿ with ਕੁੰਜਰ ਰਿਪੁ it is nothing more than a jugglery of words, for the meaning remains essentially the same.

For a proper grasp of names used in Sastarnammala, some knowledge of history is essential. In its absence, one cannot follow how Lachhman became unconscious and Ghatotkach got killed when assaulted with a ਬਰਛੀ (spear) due to which ਸੈਹਥੀ was called ਲਛਮਣ ਰਿਪੁ and ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਰਿਪੁ respectively.

(d) To coin terms for ਚਕ੍ਰ, the word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ or ਆਯੁਧ is suffixed to all the names of Vishnu and Krishan, who destroyed their enemies by using this weapon: ਵਿਸਨੁ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਯੁਧ, ਮੁਰਮਰਦਨ, ਮਧੁਹਾ, ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ ਰਿਪੁ etc. If the reader is fully conversant with all the names attributed to Krishan and Vishnu, then understanding the name for ਚਕ੍ਰ will pose no problem.

(e) Apart from the names for arrow mentioned in dictionaries, numerous other names such as ਧਨੁਖਗ੍ਰਜ, ਚਰਮਛੇਦਕ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਹਾ etc. have been coined. Obtuse words have been coined for an arrow assuming it to be sky-wandering as ਰਜਨੀਸੁਰ ਧਰਧਰ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ, meaning an arrow wandering in the sky that holds the moon. The names of the moon are really complex. In this regard, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ, ਵਾਸਵ ਅਰਿ[1]ਧਰ ਤਨਯ denote the moon, who is the son of the sea that abounds in fish and his enemy is Indar; Mainak mountain, whose bearer is the sea, whose son is the moon etc.

The word ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to all the names of Kam (ਕਾਮ) gives words for an arrow as – ਪੁਹਪਧਨੁਖਾਯੁਧ, ਮੀਨਕੇਤ੍ਵਾਯੁਧ, ਸ਼ਿਵਅਰਿ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

The term ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ is also added to the various names of ਅਰਜੁਨ to provide coinage for arrows, such as ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ, ਗੁੜਾਕੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਧਨੰਜਯ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

[1] वासवेऽरिर्यस्य

Karan, Krishan and Ravan were killed with arrows hence ਕਰਣਾਂਤਕ, ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤਅਰਿ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਂਤਕ, ਹਲਧਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ also stand for arrows.

Krishan was the charioteer of Arjun, hence to denote arrows ਭੀਖਮ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਅਰਿ ਸੁਤ ਅਰਿ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਤਾਤ ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਯੁਧਿਸਟਿਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੂਤਰਿ etc. are the several names coined for the purpose.

In view of the context in Sastarnammala, at many places words have to be introduced (ਪਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧ੍ਯਾਹਾਰ)[1], for clarifying the meanings as-"prɪthəm judhɪstər bhakh, bādhu səbəd pun bhakhie. jan hrɪdɛ me rakh, səkəl nam e ban ke."–*168*. Yudhishtir's brother is Arjun, but it does not connote much, therefore the term 'ਸੂਤਰਿ' should be introduced from outside, meaning arrow is the enemy of Arjun's ਸੂਤ. Likewise while indicating the names of guns the text gives this detail: "prɪthi səbəd ko adɪ ucaro, tā pache ja pəd dɛ ḍaro. nam tuphə̃g jan hɪy lijɛ, cəhɪyɛ jəhā̃ təhā̃ pəd dijɛ."–*721*. At this place, the addition of ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਨਿ to ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜ will provide the word for gun, as it is wood available on the earth that equips it with the butt.

At times for the sake of clarity, parts of a sentence have to be properly connected as in "tɪmər ucər ha bhəgəṇɪ bəkhano."–*1006*. As such it should be "tɪmərha ucər bhəgəṇɪ bəkhano", i.e. the word sister should precede the term eliminator of darkness[2] etc.

(f) for ਪਾਸ਼ (noose), ਵਰੁਣਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਯਮ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ are conceived as ਗੰਗਾਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ that is Varun the god of Ganga and Krishan's beloved Yamuna; his weapon, the noose. ਅੰਤਕਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਰਵਿਸੁਤਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਂਤਕ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, etc. are employed to denote the noose.

ਪਾਸ਼ is also used for the army's enemy but the terms for the army are coined in a spectacular manner through the addition of suffixes ਣੀ-ਨੀ as ਬੀਰਣੀ, ਭਟਨੀ, ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣੀ, etc. The addition of ਅਰਿ or ਅਰਿਣੀ at the end of these words gives various names for ਪਾਸ਼.

Noose is also called ਠਗਆਯੁਧ. The reader should know that the addition of ਸਸਤ੍ਰ to ਬਾਟਪਾਰ, ਧਨਹਾਰਕ, ਪਥਘਾਤਕ, ਮਗਹਾ, ਮਾਯਾਹਰ, ਵਿਖਦਾਯਕ, etc. leads to the formation of names for ਪਾਸ਼ (the noose).

(g) Last of all are mentioned the names for ਤੁਫੰਗ (the gun). There are numerous names assigned to it, again coined in an unusual manner, as ਜਲਜਕੁੰਦਿਨੀ, ਧਰਾਰਾਟ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਣੀ that is having a wooden butt. Another name for the gun is 'the enemy of army' and with the addition of suffixes ਣੀ-ਨੀ- numerous names come to be formed for the army as – ਬਾਰਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਰਥਨਿ, ਹਯਨੀ, ਘੋਰਨਿ, ਪਦਾਤਨਿ, ਬਰਮਣੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰਣੀ, ਖੜਗਣੀ, ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨੀ, ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ, ਸਮਯਨੀ, ਸੋਭਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ, ਭਾਨੀ, ਮੇਧਣੀ, ਧਿਖਣੀ, ਨ੍ਰਿਪਣੀ, ਭੂਪਣੀ, ਧਨੁਨੀ, ਕੋਵੰਡਨੀ, etc. when ਰਿਪੁ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ etc. are added at the end of the aforesaid terms, they mean the gun.

Another name for the gun is the enemy of the lion. In this context, following are the names been ascribed to the lion –

"adɪ tərā̃gənɪ səbəd ucaro jankɛ,
jacər kəhɪ naɪk pəd bəhuro ṭhankɛ,
sətru ṣəbəd ko tāke ə̃t ucariɛ,
ho! səkəl tupək ke nam sumɪtr vɪcariɛ."
–*811*.

'Grass grew because of the tarangani (the stream), the deer was its grazer whose hero was the lion and whose enemy was the gun'.

Names of the streams are also not common. At some places, the stream demolishes the banks; at other places, it is the ripper of the mountains; still at other places it gets associated with the mythological names i.e. ਦ੍ਵਾਰਾਵਤਿਨਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ for Jamuna, ਭੀਸਮ ਮਾਤਾ for Ganga, ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ for Chandarbhaga etc.

[1]for clarity's sake, a word introduced from outside.

[2]sister of the moon-Chandarbhaga stream.

As the grass grows on the earth, so very intricate names are assigned to it like "nɪsnaɪkənənɪ suncər pətɪ arɪ." 'the bearer of Chandarbhaga-the earth, its produce is the grass and the grazer of the grass is the deer, whose lord is the lion and its enemy is the gun.

Assuming the earth to be the property of Kashyap the Prajapati, the names ascribed to the gun are the most difficult as "ucc srəvaɪs es esṇi ɪsṇi ərṇi." It means 'The lord of Srava (horse) is Indar and his lord is Kashyap, his property is the earth, and its master is the army whose enemy is the gun.'

At places word ਤੁਫੰਗ is coined by employing the term ਨ੍ਰਿਪ four times as –

adɪ ṣəbəd matə̃g bhəṇijɛ,
car bar nrɪp pəd ko dijɛ,
ərṇi tãke ə̃t bəkhano,
səbh sri nam tupək ke jano.–*1251*.

'Lord of matə̃g (Airavat, the elephant)–Indar, his master Kashyap, his property, the earth, its protector, the royal army and its destroyer, the gun.

If readers study Sastarnammala keeping the aforesaid rules in mind, they will find it easy to grasp the meanings.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨੀ [səstrəni] *n* an armed force.–*sənama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ [səstrəpətɪ], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰਰਾਜ** [səstrəraj], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰਰਾਟ** [səstrəraṭ] *n* a lord of weapons the sword, sri sahib.–*sənama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਵਰਤੀ [səstrəvərti] *adj* adept in the use of weapons; skilled in the way to use them. "dou səstrəvərti."–*gyan*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਾਗਾਰ [səstragar] *Skt* armoury.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ [səstrɪ] with a weapon. "səstrɪ tikhənɪ kaṭɪ ḍarɪo mənɪ nə kino ros."–*maru ə m 5*. 'With a sharp weapon, man cut the tree but it did not protest'.[1]

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [səstri] *Skt* शस्त्रिन् *adj* armed. **2** *Skt* शस्तृ who cuts, or kills.

ਸ਼ਸ਼ਦਾਂਗ [ṣəṣdãg] *P* ششدانگ *n* a gold-coin of four and a half masas in weight.

ਸਸਧਰ [səsdhər] *Skt* शशधर *n* bearer of the rabbit, the moon.–*sənama*.

ਸਸਨ [səsən] *Skt* शसन *n* the act of cutting; murder. See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ. **2** *Skt* श्वसन breathing. "tɪh jan rɪkhi nəhɪ sas səsyo."–*dətt*.

ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ [səsən ke bhes] See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ.

ਸਸਪਾਲ [səspal] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ. **2** See ਸਸਧਰ. **3** a breeder of rabbits. See ਸਸ 3.

ਸਸਪੰਜ [səspə̃j] See ਸ਼ਸ਼ੋਪੰਜ.

ਸਸਬਦਨਾ [səsbədna] See ਸ਼ਸਿਵਦਨਾ.

ਸਸਬਾਨ [səsban] See ਸਸਿਬਾਨ.

ਸਸਬੇਲ [səsbel] See ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ. "səsbel bɪjɪya əru cəkr-gəda."–*səmudrməthən*.

ਸ਼ਸ਼ਮ [ṣəṣəm] *P* ششم *adj* sixth. *Skt* ਸਸ਼੍ਰ. See *E* Sixth.

ਸਸਰਾਮ [səsram] a sub-divisional town in Shahbad district of Bengal. It is situated at a distance of thirty kos from Kashi which is 406 miles away from Calcutta. The ninth Guru stayed in this town at the house of Chacha Phago. The gurdwara is known as 'Vadi Sangat'. There is a garden known as Guru ka Bag here which the Guru visited.

There is a boulder here on which an edict of Ashoka is engraved.

To the west of this town is located the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. Some persons have named this place as Sasranv and Sahasram.

In the Imperial Gazetteer of India it is mentioned that its ancient name was Sahasarram because a demon with a thousand arms used to play with as many toys. In our opinion its name is Sahasraram i.e. a place having numerous rest houses. See ਆਰਾਮ.

ਸਸਰਾਂਵ [səsrãv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ.

ਸਸੜੀ [səsṛi] See ਸਸੁ and ਸਸੁਰਿ.

ਸਸਾ [səsa] character ਸ of Punjabi script. "səsa

[1]Gurbani believes that the trees are animate.

sɪanəp chaḍu ɪana."–*bavən.* **2** the pronunciation of ਸ. ਸਕਾਰ. **3** *Skt* शश and शशक *n* a rabbit. See ਸਹਾ. **4** See ਛੀਲੁ.

ਸਸਾਂਕ [səsāk] *Skt* शशाङ्क *n* the moon, which has within it the figure of a rabbit. Poets assume that the dark spots in it are of the shape of a rabbit. **2** camphor. **3** There was a Shaiv king of this name in central Bengal who killed a brother of king Harsha. He burnt the Baudh Tree at Gaya and tortured the devotees of Buddhism.

ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਂਕ ਸ਼ੇਖਰ [ṣəṣāk ṣekhər], **ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਂਕ ਚੂੜ** [ṣəṣāk cuṛ], **ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਂਕ ਮੌਲਿ** [ṣəṣāk mɔlɪ] *Skt n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

ਸਸਾਨਨ [səsanən] *adj* who has a moon-like face; beautiful face. *Skt* ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਨਨ with a moon-like face.

ਸਸਿ [səsɪ] *Skt* शशिन् *n* one who has a rabbit; the moon having the figure of a rabbit. See ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਂਕ. "əsɪta[1] nɪsɪ me səsɪ so bɪgse." –*səmudrməthən.* **2** according to Yog, the moon is situated in the left vessel and forehead and from there trickles the elixir. "səsɪ kino sur gɪrasa."–*ram kəbir.* **3** a quantitative expression denoting one, for the moon is assumed to stand for one. "sāmət ban su cād, khāḍ səsi savən vɪkhe."–*nɪhal sĩgh.* 'Sammat 1915.'[2] **4** This word has also been used for Monday. "jəmdutɪya səsɪ dɪn təb huto."–*GPS.* **5** *Skt* शस्य farming. "səda sukal səsɪn ko sali."–*NP.*

ਸਸਿਉਪਸਖਿਨੀ [səsɪupəskhɪni]–*sənama.* Chandarbhaga river i.e. Chenab.

ਸਸਿ ਉਪਰਾਜਨਿ [səsi uprajənɪ] *n* what enhances the elegance of the moon. i.e. the night. –*sənama.*

ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ [səsɪ ənujənənɪ] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister, Chandarbhaga, that is, the earth.–*sənama.*

ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [səsɪ ənujənənɪ ja cər nath sətru] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth. The deer is the grazer of grass grown there. His lord is the lion and the gun is his enemy.–*sənama.*

ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਿ [səsɪ ənujənɪ] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth.–*sənama.*

ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਾ [səsɪənuja] *n* the moon's younger sister, Chandarbhaga river.–*sənama.*

ਸਸਿ ਸੇਖਰ [səsɪ sekhər] *Skt* शशि शेखर *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

ਸ਼ਸ਼ਿ ਸ਼ੇਖਰੀ [ṣəṣɪ ṣekhri] *n* the bearer of the moon at her head, Durga.

ਸਸਿਕੀਕ [səsɪkik] *Skt* शशाङ्क one; the unique moon. "jɪu vɪcɪ uḍva səsɪkik."–*prəbha m 4.* 'as there is only one moon in the firmament.' See ਉਡੁਵਾ.

ਸਸਿ ਘਰ [səsɪ ghər] *n* the abode of the moon, the night. ਸ਼ਸ਼ਿਘਰ. **2** ignorance.

ਸਸਿ ਘਰਿ [səsɪ ghərɪ] in the moon's abode. "səsɪ ghərɪ sur vəsɛ mɪṭɛ ə̃dhɪara."–*sɪdh-gosəṭɪ.* The sun stands for spiritual knowledge. The moon has no light of its own, it shines only when the light of the sun falls upon it. "səsɪ ghərɪ sur səmaɪa."–*prəbha m 1.* **2** in the left vessel. According to yog, nerve ɪṛa is the moon's abode.

ਸਸਿਬਾਨ [səsɪban] *n* a crescent arrow. See ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਸਸਿਬਾਮ [səsɪbam] *Dg* wife of the moon, the night.

ਸਸਿਭਗਨਿ [səsɪbhəgənɪ] *n* the sister of the moon, Chandarbhaga. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਗਾ.

ਸਸਿਭਾਲ [səsɪbhal], **ਸਸਿ ਭੂਖਨ** [səsɪ bhukhən], **ਸਸਿ ਮੌਲਿ** [səsɪ mɔlɪ] *Skt* शशिभाल, शशिभूषण, शशिमौलि *n* the bearer of the moon on the forehead, Shiv.

ਸਸਿਯਾ [səsɪya] *n* Sassi, who was in love with Punnu. "jit ləi səsɪ ki kəla yāte səsɪya nam."

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[1] dark.

[2] five arrows of Kam, one moon, nine regions, one moon. This code is counted from right to left.

–cərɪtr 108. See ਸੱਸੀ and ਪੁੰਨੂ. **2** having the markings of a rabbit, the moon. **3** the bearer of the moon – Shiv. **4** a cultivator, farmer. **5** the earth that throws up vegetation.

ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ [səsɪvədna] शशिवदना a gəṇɪk metre also known as əkra, əṇka, ənhəd, ənubhəv, cə̃ḍrəsa and mədhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line organised as III, ISS.

Example:

jəbkər lekha. bədhət vɪsekha.
nəhɪ ghəṭjai. bhəl pəṭɪai.–*NP.*

ਸਸੀ [səsi] See ਸਸਿ. **2** a metre, see fourth difference of ਅਨਕਾ and ਏਕਾਖਰੀ and ਚਾਚਰੀ 2.

ਸਸੀਅ [səsiə], **ਸਸੀਅਰ** [səsiər] *Skt* शशधर *n* the moon. "ə̃mrɪt səsiə dhenu ləchmi kəlpətəru."–*dhəna trɪlocən.* "rəvɪ səsiər benadha."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਸੀਅਰ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਸੂਰੁ ਸਮਾਵੈ [səsiər kɛ gharɪ suru səmavɛ]–*bɪla thɪti m 1.* in the abode of the moon, the night (ignorance), ਸੂਰ is the sun (spiritual knowledge).

ਸਸੀਅਰੁ [səsiəru] See ਸਸੀਅਰ. "səsiəru gəgənɪ jotɪ tɪhu loi."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.* 'peaceful soul that is poised in the brain.'

ਸਸੁ [səsu] *Skt* श्वश्रु *n* mother-in-law. "sasu vɪraɪṇɪ."–*var ram 2 m 5.* See ਵਿਰਾਇਣਿ.

ਸਸੁਰ [səsur], **ਸਸੁਰਾ** [səsura] *Skt* श्वशुर which spreads fast, or is worthy of respect; father-in-law.

ਸਸੁਰਾਰ [səsurar], **ਸਸੁਰਾਲ** [səsural], **ਸਸੁਰਾਲਾ** [səsurala] *n* house of one's father-in-law. "səsurɛ peiɛ tɪsu kãt ki."–*majh m 5 dɪnrɛn.* 'in this world and the next.'

ਸਸੁਰਿ [səsurɪ], **ਸਸੁੜਿ** [səsuṛɪ], **ਸਸੁੜੀ** [səsuṛi], **ਸਸੂ** [səsu] See ਸਸੁ. "na bhɛṇa bhərjaia nə se səsuṛiah."–*maru ə m 1.* "səsu te pɪrɪ kini vakhɪ."–*asa m 5.* 'separated from ignorance.'

ਸਸੂਖਾ [səsukha] honour. See ਸੁਸੂਖਾ. "kəṭɛgo kəlukhən səsukha cəhõ kod mɛ."–*GPS.*

ਸਸ਼ੋਪੰਜ [ṣəṣopə̃j] *P* شش و پنج six and five; that is, worry, reckoning, dilemma.

ਸਸੰ ਸੇਖਰੀ [səsə̃ sekhri] See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ. "səsə̃sekhri cə̃drbhala bhəvani."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਸਸੰਕ [səsə̃k] *Skt* सशङ्क *adj* doubtful. **2** afraid, frightened. **3** *Skt* शशाङ्क *n* one having the markings of a rabbit, the moon.

ਸਸੰਬਰ [səsə̃bər] *Skt* सस्यसंवर *n* a tree with leaves which look like the ears of a horse. It is also known as əṣvkərəṇ *L* Vatica Robusta. "səmi səsə̃bər savər sar."–*GPS.* jə̃ḍi, əṣvkərəṇ and dark coloured sal trees.

ਸੱਸ [səss] See ਸਸੁ.

ਸੱਸਾ [səssa] *n* character ਸ. **2** pronunciation of ਸੱਸਾ.

ਸੱਸੀ [səssi] *adj* partly white and partly black. "səssie daṛie cɪṭṭie pəgge."–*GPS.* **2** *n* Punnu's beloved. In carɪtras there is a story about her that once seeing the fairy Rambha, Kapil Muni ejaculated and from his semen Rambha gave birth to Sassi. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 108. See ਸਸਿਜਾ 1 and ਪੁੰਨੂ.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səstrə] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [səstrədhari] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ [səstrənammala] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ.

ਸਸਯ[1] [səsy] *Skt n* cultivation. **2** *n* produce from agriculture. **3** a weapon. **4** a virtue.

ਸਸਯਪਾਲ [səsypal], **ਸਸਯਪਾਲਕ** [səsypalək] *Skt n* a farm-keeper. **2** a cultivator.

ਸਹ [səh] refuge, shelter. "nanək səh pəkri sə̃tən ki."–*sor m 5.* **2** *P* شه *n* husband. "səh ki sar suhagənɪ jane."–*suhi rəvɪdas.* **3** *P* شه short form of ਸ਼ਾਹ; a king. **4** check (a move) in chess. **5** a bridegroom. **6** *adj* a leader, headman. **7** full, brimming. "nau jɪvehe hali səh dəriau vɪc."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **8** *Skt* सह *part* along; in the company of. **9** *adj* dominant. **10** competent. **11** *Skt* सह् *vr* to tolerate, be delighted, be inspired, oppress, be determined.

ਸਹਸ [səhəs] one hundred. "sə̃mət sətrəhɪ səhəs pəcavən."–*raməv.* 'Bikrami 1755.'[2] "sə̃mət

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[1]ਸ਼ਸਯ (ṣəsy) is also correct.

[2]Pandit Tara Singh holds that the original version is "sə̃mət sətrəh sɛ su pəcavən." but it is wrong on his part to hold so. See the next example.

sətrh səhəs bhəṇɪjje. ərədh səhəs phʊn tin kəhɪjje."–*cərɪtr 405.* **2** *Skt* सहस्र one thousand. **3** innumerable. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ "səhəs sɪaṇpa ləkh hohɪ."–*jəpu.* "səhəs təv nɛn nən nɛn hohɪ tohɪ kəʊ."–sohɪla. **4** *Skt* सहस् sturdy, strong. **5** a victor, conqueror, winner. **6** *n* a victory, conquest. **7** strength. **8** *Skt* सहर्ष *adj* with pleasure, joyful, happy. **9** *P* شہ his emperor.

ਸਹਸ ਅਠਾਰਹ [səhəs əṭharəh] In "Basayar", there is a reference that God's total creation has eighteen thousand species. It includes animate beings as well as inanimate substances. "səhəs əṭharəh kəhənɪ kateba."–*jəpu.* 'The Hindu scriptures hold that the search has exhausted us and the mention of eighteen thousand species in the Quran, points towards creation being endless.'

ਸਹਸ ਕਰ [səhəs kər] *n* one having a thousand hands. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ. **2** one with countless rays; the sun.

ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ [səhəskɪrət] *Skt* सहस्कृत *adj* confirmed. **2** provoked. **3** *Skt* संस्कृत refined. **4** a language regulated according to grammar and refined as compared to a spoken language. **5** *n* Sanskrit; the divine utterance. **6** See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ and ਸਹਸਾ ਕਿਰਤਾ.

ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [səhəskrɪti][1] *n* a language grown from Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. It is also known as 'Gatha'. It is in this language that "səlok səhəskrɪti." were written. See ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ [səhəs nəyən] *Skt* सहस्र नयन *n* one with innumerable eyes – the Creator. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸਾ. **2** Indar on whose body a thousand vaginal spots turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸ ਨਾਰ ਸਰਿਤਾ [səhəs nar sərɪta] *n* a river having a hundred tributaries, Satluj river. –*sənama.* This term has been used for Satluj by Bhai Sukha Singh in Guru Vilas.

ਸਹਸ ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [səhəs netr], ਸਹਸ ਨੈਨ [səhəs nɛn] See ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ.

ਸਹਸ ਫਣੀ [səhəs phəṇi], **ਸਹਸ ਫਨੀ** [səhəs phəni] *n* Sheshnag, a snake with a thousand hoods. **2** *adj* having a thousand hoods. "səhəs phəni jəpɪo sekhnagɛ."–*kan ə m 4.*

ਸਹਸ ਬਾਹੁ [səhəs bahu] *Skt* ਸਹਸ੍ਰ ਬਾਹੁ *n* one having a thousand arms--Arjun. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ. "səhəsbahu mədhu kiṭ məhɪkhasa."–*gəu ə m 1.* 'Arjun, Madhu, Ketabh and Mehkha demon.'

ਸਹਸ ਭਗ ਗਾਮੀ [səhəs bhəg gami] *n* Indar, who had one thousand vaginal spots. **2** the horner Indar – having one thousand vaginas.

ਸਹਸਮੁਖ [səhəsmukh] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand mouths. **2** the Creator having one thousand mouths.

ਸਹਸਮੂਰਤਿ [səhəsmurətɪ] *n* one having innumerable forms – the Creator; a colossal form.

ਸਹਸਰਾਛ [səhəsrach] *Skt* सहस्राक्ष *n* one having a thousand eyes; Indar. **2** one having numerous eyes; Akal. See ਸਹਸ. **3** Vishnu. "səhsrach jãke subh sohɛ."–*VN.* **4** Sheshnag.

ਸਹਸਰਾਮ [səhəsram], **ਸਹਸਰਾਂਵ** [sahəsrãv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ. "gəmne sətɪguru gəe əgari. səhəsrãv ke pəhuc məjhari."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ਹ ਸਵਾਰ [ṣəh səvar] *P* شہ سوار an expert rider; a horse-man with a whip.

ਸਹਸਾ [səhsa] *Skt* संशय *n* doubt, suspicion. "vɪṇu səhjɛ səhsa nə jae."–*ənādu.* "səhsɛ jiu məliṇu hɛ."–*ənādu.* "nahi səhsa sog."–*sri m 1.* **2** thousands, meaning countless. "səhəs netr murətɪ hɛ səhsa."–*maru solhe m 5.* **3** *Skt adv* hastily, hurriedly. "səhsa kino kam."–*GPS.* **4** forcefully. **5** without thinking.

ਸਹਸਾਇਆ [səhsaɪa] *adj* having doubts. See ਸਹਸਾ 1. "nahi səhsaɪa."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** hasty. See ਸਹਸਾ 3.

ਸਹਸਾਈ [səhsai] *n* haste, hurry. "ʊt ki hoti ədhɪk səhsai."–*GPS.* See ਸਹਸਾ 3. **2** *Skt* सहशायिन् *adj* a bed-fellow.

ਸਹਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səhsastrə] *n* a wearer of a thousand

[1] सहस्रधा कृतिर्यस्या सा सहस्रकृतिः

weapons. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ. "jɪhɪ chin ləyo səhəsastrə bəli."–*samudrməthən.*

ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ [səhsakɪrta] *n* See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ. "koi pəṛta səhsakɪrta koi paṛɛ purana."–*ram m 1.* If we take səhsakɪrta to mean Sanskrit, then it is not the language of the Purans. This word denotes a language different from that. Here it means that some people (Baudhs and Jains) read their scriptures in Magdhi Prakrit while others study the Purans in Sanskrit.

ਸਹਸਾਗੁਣਾ [səhsaguṇa] *adj* one thousand times. "de de mɔ̃g-hɪ səhɪsa guṇa."–*var asa.*

ਸਹਸਾਨਨ [səhsanən] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand faces. "kā̃p uṭhyo sun yɔ̃ səhsanən."–*krɪsən.* **2** one with countless faces – the Creator.

ਸਹਸਾਭੁਜ [səhsabhuj] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ. "sri jədubir te jo səhsabhuj bhajgəyo nəhɪ juddh məcayo."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠ [səhsegə̃ṭh], **ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠਿ** [səhəsegə̃ṭhɪ] *n* suspicion, fear-complex.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰ [səhsrə] one thousand. **2** (in Nighunt) countless. See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਦਾਨ [səhsrədan] *adj* who is a generous donor. **2** *n* the Creator. **3** See ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਫਣੀ [səhsrəphəṇi], **ਸਹਸ੍ਰਫਨੀ** [səhsrəphəni] *n* a snake with one thousand hoods; Sheshnag. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ [səhsrəbahu] an illustrious king of Haihay dynasty, who according to the Sanskrit poets had a thousand arms. Being the son of Chandarvansi king Kritviray he is called Kartviray and is also known as Arjun. He was the king of Mahishmati[1] town and a disciple of Dattatrey. He conquered the whole world and ruled over it for 85,000 years.

In Brahmvaivart Puran there goes a story that once alongwith his army Sahasarbahu went to rishi Jamdagni's ashram. The rishi with the help of Kapila – a kam dhenu cow, entertained the king so well that he was taken aback. While taking leave, the king demanded Kapila from the rishi which he declined. At this the king tried to take away the cow forcibly, but the army born of the cow routed the king's soldiery. To avenge his defeat, Sahasarbahu once again made a surprise attack at Jamdagni's ashram with full force and killed the rishi. At that time Jamdagni's son Parsuram was not at home; when he returned to the ashram, Renuka, his mother, gave out seven desperate wails. There upon Parsuram resolved to evict Kashatrias from the earth and fought 21 times to achieve his purpose. Then he fought against Sahasarbahu and killed him. See ਹੈਹਯ and ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ. **2** Vanasur (Bhaumasur) who had a thousand arms. See ਵਾਣ 5.

[1]According to an article of Cunningham, Mandla (C.P.) town is Mahishmati.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ ਅਰਿ [səhsrəbahu arɪ] Parshuram. **2** Krishan.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਮੁਖਰਾਵਣ [səhsrəmukhravəṇ] See ਮਹਰਾਵਣ.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਾਂਸ਼ੁ [səhsrā̃ṣu] one having a thousand rays, the sun.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਸ਼ [səhsrakṣ] *n* one having a thousand eyes, God. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸ੍ਰ. **2** Indar. According to the legend, one thousand vaginal spots appeared on the body of Indar due to Gautam rishi's curse, which later on turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸ੍ਰੀ ਭੁਜਾਨ [səhsri bhujan] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ. **2** a goddess with countless arms. "jəpɛ ratr dyosə̃ səhsri bhujanə̃."–*əj.*

ਸਹਕ [səhək] *n* drawing a deep breath. **2** *adj* dry. "trɪṇɔ̃ to merɔ̃ səhkɔ̃ tə həriɔ̃."–*səhəs m 5.* 'from a blade of grass into a mountain, from dry into green.'

ਸਹਕਣਾ [səhəkṇa] *v* to draw a deep audible breath; to breathe heavily; to sigh. **2** to long for, to yearn. "sā̃t ka dokhi səda səhkaiɛ."

–*sukhməni.*

ਸਹਕਾਰ [səhkar] *Skt n* cooperation. **2** collaboration. **3** a mango with fragrance spreading far and wide. **4** a helper, assistant.

ਸਹਕਾਰੀ [səhkari] *Skt* सहकारिन् *adj* helpful, cooperative. "phɪrət phɪrət səhkari log."–*GPS.*

ਸਹਗਲ [səhgəl] *n* a sub-caste of the Khatris. "prɪthi məll səhgəl bhəla."–*BG.*

ਸਹਗਾਮਿਨੀ [səhgamɪni] *adj* accompanying female. **2** one who accompanies her dead husband to the next world; a sati. "ə̃tkal jaɪ prɪy sə̃g səhgamɪni hvɛ."–*BGK.*

ਸਹਗਾਮੀ [səhgami] *adj* accompanying male. **2** *n* companion.

ਸਹਘਾ [səhgha], **ਸਹਘੋ** [səhgho] *Skt* समर्घ *S* ਸਹਾਂਗੋ *adj* cheap. "vɪṇu gahək guṇ veciɛ təu guṇ səhgho jaɪ."–*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਸਹਚਰ [səhcər] *adj* accompanying male. **2** *n* a friend, companion. **3** an attendant, servant.

ਸਹਚਰੀ [səhcəri] *adj* accompanying female. **2** *n* a female friend.

ਸਹਚਾਰ [səhcar] *n* the act of keeping company. **2** association, friendship.

ਸਹਚਾਰੀ [səhcari] *n* a friend, associate, companion. **2** सहचारिन् *adj* an accompanying person.

ਸਹਜ [səhəj] or **ਸਹਜੁ** [səhəju] *Skt* सहज *adj* innate. **2** *n* a (twin) brother. **3** temperament, nature, habit, wont. "ə̃mrɪtu lɛ lɛ nim sĩcai. kəhɪt kəbir ua ko səhəju nə jai."–*asa.* **4** a thought, discrimination. "səhje gavɪa thaɪ pəvɛ."–*sri ə m 3.* **5** knowledge. "kərmi səhəj nə upjɛ vɪṇu səhjɛ səhsa nə jaɪ."–*ənə̃du.* "guru bɪn səhəj nə upjɛ bhai, puch-hu gɪania jaɪ."–*sor ə m 3.* **6** ecstasy, bliss. "cəuthɛ pəd məhɪ səhəj hɛ gurmukhɪ pəlɛ paɪ."–*sri ə m 3.* **7** cultured, devoted to one's husband. **8** the Supreme Being, the Creator. "səhəj salahi səda səda."–*sri ə m 3.* **9** honour, regard. **10** *adv* effortlessly. "sətɪguru tə paɪa səhəj seti."–*ənə̃du.* **11** natural "jo kɪchu hoɪ su səhje hoɪ."–*var bɪla m 3.* "səhje jagɛ səhje sovɛ."–*var sor m 3.* **12** easily. "mukətɪ duara mokla səhje avəu jau."–*s kəbir.* **13** *S n* pounded bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹਜਆਨੰਦ [səhəjanə̃d] *n* innate bliss, spiritual ecstasy. **2** natural joy.

ਸਹਜਸਮਾਧਿ [səhəjsəmadhɪ] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of hath yog, effortless contemplation. 'The yogis perform relentless contemplation, while the Sikhs indulge in effortless contemplation. They are perpetually engaged in the recitation of Gurbani and thus their life does not go waste' (Bhagtavli) "səhəj səmadhɪ səda lɪv hərɪ sɪu."–*sar ə m 1.*

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰ [səhəjsərovər] reservoir of knowledge. **2** ocean of knowledge. **3** the Guru, the spiritual mentor. **4** a congregation.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰਿ [səhəjsərovərɪ] in sahajsarovar. "tuə səhəj sərovərɪ bas."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhəjsukh] *n* innate bliss. **2** *adj* spontaneous ecstasy.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [səhəj sũn ka ghaṭ] *n* dasamdvar (the tenth opening), the ultimate stage of spiritual enlightenment. "gə̃g jəmun ke ə̃tre səhəj sũn ke ghaṭ."–*s kəbir.* Here Ganga stands for ɪṛa and Jamuna for pĩgla. **2** the path of sahaj dhuni. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਉ [səhəj subhau], **ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਇ** [səhəj subhaɪ] *adj* inherent, natural. "jɪu pavək ka səhəj subhau."–*sukhməni.* **2** *adv* naturally inculcated. "mih vuṭha səhəj subhaɪ."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* **3** natural, effortless. "səhəj subhaɪ mɪle gopala."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhəjsukh] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ. "səhəj sukh anə̃d ghənere."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਹਜ ਸੈਨ [səhəj sɛn] *n* state of contemplation. "səhəj sɛn əru sukhmən nari udh kəməl bɪgsəɪa."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਹਜ ਕਥਾ [səhəj kətha] *n* narration of knowledge. **2** praise of the Lord.

ਸਹਜਕੇਲ [səhəjkel] *n* natural ecstasy; everlasting bliss.

ਸਹਜਗੁਫਾ [səhəjgupha] *n* mental tranquility. **2** mind at peace. "səhəjgupha məhɪ asəṇu badhɪa."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਹਜਜੋਗ [səhəj-jog] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of Hath yog, it is a unique and simple form of yog. It is a form of yog that is attained through contemplation, enhanced by the recitation of 'Nam'. In Gurbani it is also termed as bhəgətɪjog, təttjog, brəhmjog etc. and səhəjjog is defined as under :

"guru ka səbədu mənɛ məhɪ mūdra, khĩtha khɪma həḍhavəu. jo kɪchu kərɛ bhəla kərɪ manəu, səhəj jog nɪdhɪ pavəu. baba ! jugta jiu jugəh jug jogi pərəm tə̃t məhɪ jogə̃. əmrɪtu namu nɪrə̃jənu paɪa gɪan kaɪa rəs bhogə̃. sɪvnəgri məhɪ asəṇɪ bɛsəu kələp tɪagi badə̃. sĩŋi səbədu səda dhunɪ sohɛ əhɪ nɪsɪ purɛ nadə̃. pətu vicaru gɪanumətɪ ḍə̃ḍa vərətman bɪbhutə̃. hərɪ kirətɪ rəhrasɪ həmari gurmukhɪ pə̃thu ətitə̃. səgli jotɪ həmari sə̃mɪa nana vərən ənekə̃. kəhu nanək suṇɪ bhərthərɪ jogi! parbrəhəm lɪv ekə̃."–*asa m 1.*

"gurɪ mənu marɪo kərɪ sə̃jogu,
əhɪnɪsɪ rave bhəgətɪjogu,
gur sə̃tsəbha dukhu mɪṭerogu,
jən nanək hərɪvəru səhəj-jogu."
–*bəsə̃t m 1.*

"jogu nə bhəgvi kəpṛi, jogu nə mele vesɪ. nanək ghərɪ bɛṭhɪa jogu paiɛ sətɪgur kɛ updesɪ."–*sova m 3.*

ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ [səhəjdhari] *adj* having innate knowledge. **2** easy-going, comfort, loving. **3** *n* one of the sects among the Sikhs, whose members do not get baptised, but profess Sikhism[1] without adopting the formal symbols.

[1]There are lots of sahajdharis in Punjab and Sind. Sahajdharis especially those of Sind are very affectionate and devoted. Singhs, who look down upon them, are ignorant of the tenets of Sikhism.

ਸਹਜਧੁਨਿ [səhəjdhunɪ] *n* contrary to the listening of ənahət nad at the tenth opening (dəsəm dvar) through practice of hath-yog, perpetual recitation of Nam; Nam's perpetual recitation. "sətɪguru seve tə̃ səhəjdhunɪ upjɛ."–*sor m 3.*

ਸਹਜਧਯਾਨ [səhəjdhyan] *n* contrary to meditation as practised in hath yog, unrelenting faith in Gurshabad. **2** self-realisation through meditation.

ਸਹਜਪੰਥ [səhəjpə̃th] a sect among the Vaishnavs introduced by the Svaroop Damodar, its members sit facing young beautiful women, meditate upon and sing the praise of the chief eroticist Krishan.

ਸਹਜਭਾਉ [səhəjbhau], **ਸਹਜਭਾਇ** [səhəjbhaɪ] *n* peaceful nature. **2** spiritual love. "səhəjbhaɪ mɪliɛ sukh hovɛ."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **3** *adv* naturally, spontaneously.

ਸਹਜਮਤਾ [səhəjməta] *n* self-contemplation. **2** self-doctrine. **3** *adv* spontaneous, natural. "səhəjməte bəṇɪai he."–*maru solhe m 3.*

ਸਹਜਯੋਗ [səhəjyog] See ਸਹਜ ਜੋਗ.

ਸਹਜਰੀਆ [səhjəria] *adj* relating to the inner poise, spiritual. **2** spontaneous. "təu sukh səhjəria."–*bɪha m 5.*

ਸਹਜਾ [səhja] See ਸੇਜਾ. **2** See ਸਹਜ. **3** (a female) born alongwith.

ਸਹਜਾਇਆ [səhjaɪa] *adj* (a male) born alongwith. **2** one who has attained spiritual knowledge. **3** ਸਹਜ-ਆਇਆ spontaneous. "məha ənə̃d əcĩt səhəjaɪa."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਹਜਾਤ [səhjat] born alongwith, syngenetic.

ਸਹਜਾਦਾ [səhjada] See ਸਾਹਜਾਦਾ.

ਸਹਜਾਰਿ [səhjarɪ], **ਸਹਜਾਰੀ** [səhjari] *adj* about spiritual knowledge. "nɪrari əpari səhjari." –*asa m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਸਹਜ-ਅਰਿ an innate enemy; natural opponent. **3** *n* step brother or first cousin who fosters ill-will due to greed for wealth and property.

ਸਹਜਿ [səhəjɪ] *adv* knowingly. **2** naturally, spontaneously. **3** naturally. **4** meditating over the Supreme Being. "lagɛ səhəjɪ dhɪanu." *–jəpu.* **4** with discretion. "səhəjɪ sigar kamənɪ kərɪ avɛ."*–suhi ə m 1.* **5** gradually, steadily. "səhəjɪ pəkɛ so miṭha."*–tukha barəhmaha.* **6** with forbearance. "səhəjɪ səhəjɪ guṇ rəmɛ kəbira."*–gəu kəbir.* "babiha tū səhəjɪ bol."*–səva m 3.*

ਸਹਜੀ [səhji] *n* a sahajdhari. Sikh. "trɛ prəkar məm sɪkkh hɛ̃ səhji cərni khə̃ḍ."*–rətənmal.* 'sahajdhari, charanpahuli and khanda amritdhari.' See ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਜੁ [səhəju] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਜੇ [səhje] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "səhje asəṇu əsthɪru bhəɪa."*–gəu ə m 5.* **2** steadily, patiently.

ਸਹਣ [səhəṇ], ਸਹਣ ਸੀਲ [səhəṇ sil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ. "səhəṇsil sə̃tə̃."*–səhəs m 5.*

ਸਹਣਾ [səhṇa] *v* to tolerate; to forbear. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸ਼ਹਤੀਰ [ṣəhtir] *P* شہتیر a beam, log, sleeper.

ਸਹਤੂਤ [səhtut] See ਸ਼ਤੂਤ.

ਸਹੱਤ [səhətt], ਸਹੱਤਾ [səhətta] *Skt* सहत्व *n* company, association. **2** forbearance. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਦ [səhəd] *Skt* ਸਹ (company) ਦ (provider). **2** *A* شہد *n* honey. *Skt* ਸਾਰਘ nectar collected from flowers by honey-bees. It is humid in effect; it purifies blood and provides relief from diseases like cough etc.

ਸਹਦੇਵ [səhdev] *n* the youngest of Pandavs. He was born to Madri from her cohabitation with Ashvani Kumars. See ਪਾਂਡਵ. **2** son of Jarasandh, the king of Magadh.

ਸਹਧਰਮੀ [səhdhərmi] सहधर्मिन् a co-religionist.

ਸਹਨ [səhən] *Skt adj* sturdy, strong. **2** tolerant. **3** *n* act of tolerating. "kəs kəsvəṭi səhɛ su tau."*–oə̃kar.* **4** accepting, imbibing. "gur ki agɪa mən məhɪ səhɛ."*–sukhməni.* **5** *A* صحن a courtyard, compound. **6** a big and deep plate of metal.

ਸ਼ਹਨਸ਼ਾਹ [ṣəhənṣah] *P* شہنشاہ *adj* king of kings, emperor who exercises suzerainty over rulers of several countries and kingdoms. See ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਹਨਸੀਲ [səhənsil] *Skt* सहनशील *adj* tolerant, whose nature is marked with forbearance. **2** forgiving "səhənsil pəvən əru paṇi."*–maru m 5.*

ਸਹਨਕ [səhnək] *P* صحنک *n* a dish, plate, small plate of metal, saucer. "səhnək səbh sə̃sara."*–bhɛr namdev.*

ਸਹਨਾ [səhna] See ਸਹਣਾ and ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਨਾਈ [səhnai] *P* شہنائی *n* a clarionet, flute, horn, trumpet. "kəhā su bheri səhnai."*–asa ə m 1.*

ਸਹਪੁਰ [səhpur] *P* شہپور a musical instrument resembling a bugle. "ḍəph bin rəbab səhpur bəje." and "khə̃jri səhpur."*–səloh.*

ਸਹਬਾਜ [səhbaj] *P* شہباز *n* a hawk, a young male falcon. "jyō səhbaj məno cəkva sōg ekdha kahū su mar gɪrayo."*–krɪsən.* "pə̃kheru ṣəhbaj pekh ḍhukk nə hə̃ghən mɪlɛ nə ḍhoi."*–BG.* See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਹਬਾਲਾ [səhbala] *P* شہبالا *n* the best man of the bridegroom, almost of his stature and age.

ਸਹਮ [səhəm] *P* سہم *n* fear, awe. "sɪrɪ sɪrɪ sukh səhə̃ma dehɪ su tū bhəla."*–tukha barəhmaha.* **2** *A* سخم darkness, soot. **3** a slur. "khəṭe dām səhə̃mi."*–səva m 1.* 'wealth got through unjust means.' **4** *A* سہم a portion. **5** an arrow.

ਸਹਮਤ [səhmət] *Skt adj* holding similar views; in agreement.

ਸਹਰ [səhər] *P* شہر *n* a town; shore. **2** *A* month. **3** *A* سحر early morning, dawn.

ਸ਼ਹਰਗ [ṣəhrəg] *P* شہرگ *n* aorta. **2** wind pipe, trachea. See ਸ਼ਾਹਰਗ.

ਸ਼ਹਰਪਨਾਹ [ṣəhərpənah] *n* a fort for defending the city; city's boundary wall; rampart.

ਸਹਰਾ [səhra] *A* صحرا *n* a jungle. wilderness. desert especially one as of Arabia, Africa and

Malva.

ਸਹਰਾਨਾ [səhrana] See ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ. 2 *Pkt v* to caress; fondle. "te pədpãkəj kesəv ke əb udhəv lɛ kər me səhrae."–*krɪsən.* 3 to tickle. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਸ੍ਰਸਣ *n* use.

ਸਹਰੀ [səhri] See ਸਰਘੀ. 2 inhabitant of a city, citizen. See ਹਮਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਰੁ [səhəru] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਲ [səhəl] *A* سہل *adj* easy, simple. "jɪybo jəg ko səhəl hɛ yəhɛ kəthɪn dvɛ kam. prat sãbhərbo raj ko rat sãbhərbo ram."–*carɪtr 81.* 2 level and soft soil. 3 Abu Mohammad, an exalted saint and son of Abdulla Tashtari who died in 823 Hijri.

ਸਹਲਾ [səhla], ਸਹਲੀ [səhli] *adj* easily available. 2 fruitful, useful. "səhli khep nanək lɛ aɪa." –*asa m 5.* 3 easy, convenient. See ਸਹਲ.

ਸਹਲੰਗ [səhlə̃g], ਸਹਲੰਙੁ [səhlə̃ŋu] *Skt* ਸਹਲਗ੍ਨ *adj* attached, joined. "pəuṇ paṇi besə̃tər səbh səhlə̃ga."–*gəu m 3.* "mən dujabhau səhlə̃ŋu."–*suhi m 4.*

ਸ਼ਹਵਤ [ṣəhvət] *A* شہوت *n* a wish, disposition, desire. 2 sexual urge, carnal desire.

ਸ਼ਹਵਤੀ [ṣəhvəti] *adj* carnal, sexual.

ਸਹਵਾਸ [səhvas] *n* cohabitation.

ਸਹਵਾਸੀ [səhvasi] *Skt* सहवासिन् *adj* who cohabits. 2 a neighbour.

ਸਹਾ [səha] *Skt* ਸਸ਼ਕ, a rabbit, hare. Moses the prophet regards rabbit as one of the impure animals. So the Jews regard it a sin to consume rabbit-meat. Parsis and Armenians also avoid eating its meat. Hazrat Mohammad did not condemn the rabbit. Since he regarded Moses as a prophet, most of the Muslims follow the Jews in this regard. Makhdum Jahanian of Uch, the mentor of the sweepers, was of the same view. Per his direction, the rabbit meat is forbidden to them. "səha no khai cuhṛa maɪa muhtaj."–*BG*

There are some other stories popular with the sweepers. Lal Beg, the incarnation of Valmiki, in their view, was nourished upon the milk of a she-rabbit, hence eating of rabbit-meat is forbidden to them. Another story that goes is that once a sweeper killed a calf and concealed it under a basket, when the owner of the calf searched the place, it turned into a rabbit under the influence of Lal Beg. Since then eating of rabbit was forbidden. 2 *Skt* सहा. aloe harbadevsis perfoliata. 3 winter season. 4 henna (mehə̃di).

ਸਹਾਉ [səhau] *n* nature, temperament. "həmro səhau səda səd bhulən."–*bɪla m 5.* 2 tolerance, forbearance. 3 *adj* ਸਹ-ਆਯੁ of the same age.

ਸਹਾਇ [səhaɪ] *Skt* ਸਹਾਯ *adj* who helps. "sri əkal ji səhai."

ਸਹਾਇਕ [səhaɪk] *adj* helpful.

ਸਹਾਇਤਾ [səhaɪta] *n* help, support.

ਸਹਾਈ [səhai] *Skt* सहायिन् *adj* who helps, assistant.

ਸਹਾਸ [səhas] *adj* laughing. 2 (one) who sits along.

ਸਹਾਸਨ [səhasən] ਸਹ–ਆਸਨ. *n* the act of sitting along.

ਸਹਾਤ [səhat] *adj* helper, assistant. "prəbhu jio hoɪ səhat."–*keda m 5.* 2 tolerates, bears.

ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ [ṣəhadət] *A* شہادت *n* a testimony, deposition. 2 martyrdom, laying down life in a religious war.

ਸਹਾਧਯਾਯੀ [səhadhyayi] सहाध्यायिन् *adj* a class-mate.

ਸ਼ਹਾਨਾ [ṣəhana] *P* شہانہ *adj* royal, imperial, regal.

ਸਹਾਨੁਭੂਤਿ [səhanubhutɪ] *Skt n* ਸਹ-ਅਨੁਭੂਤਿ sympathy; a sense sharing another's misery.

ਸਹਾਬ [səhab] *P* شہاب *adj* short form of ਸ਼ਹ-ਆਬ. a primary colour. 2 red, scarlet. "rəṇõ dekhiɛ rə̃g rupə̃ səhabə̃."–*VN.* 3 *A* a bright star. 4 a streak of fire produced by the falling of a celestial body in the sky due to friction with the air. 5 See ਸਿਹਾਬ.

ਸਹਾਬਾ [səhaba] *A* صاحب *adj* who does his duty in a discreet way; who avoids committing an error. "sətɪguru səcca patsah bepərvah əthah səhaba."–*BG.* 2 righteous.

ਸ਼ਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨਮੁਹੰਮਦਗੋਰੀ [ṣəhabuddin muhə̃mədgori] شہاب الدین محمد غوری Gor is a place situated in the north of Ghazni. Due to his origin from this place, he came to be known as Gori. He was the same Shahabudin who planted the Muslim rule in India. He conquered Multan in 1175 AD to be followed by Uchch. Having captured Lahore in 1186 AD, he occupied Punjab. In the year 1191 he proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated by Raja Prithiraj Chauhan in the battlefield at Travari near Karnal. Next year he defeated Prithiraj in the same battlefield and became the ruler of India. During his return journey from Punjab on 14th of March 1206 (Sammat 1264), he was murdered by a Gakkhar (r) enemy in a camp on the bank of Jehlum.

ਸਹਾਮ [səham] *Skt sen* ਹਮ. 'We tolerate'. See ਸਹਨ. 2 'I tolerate.' 3 *A* سہام plural of ਸਹਮ. 4 short form for ਸਹਮੁਲਗ਼ੈਬ, meaning a celestial arrow; invisible destiny, fate. "sɪrɪ sɪrɪ lekh səhamə̃."–*sor ə m 1.*

ਸਹਾਯ [səhay], **ਸਹਾਯਕ** [səhayək], **ਸਹਾਯਤਾ** [səhayta], **ਸਹਾਯੀ** [səhayi] See ਸਹਾਇ, ਸਹਾਇਕ, ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਹਾਈ.

ਸਹਾਰ [səhar] ਸਹ-ਆਧਾਰ. shelter, refuge, protection. "sə̃tsəhar guru ramdas."–*savɛye m 4 ke.* "sə̃tsəharət syam ke paɪ."–*krɪsən.* 2 *Skt* सम्-हृ an annihilation; a massacre. 3 engrossed. 4 relationship. "ulṭi le səkətɪ səharə̃."–*ram kəbir.* 'after negating the charm of illusion.'

ਸਹਾਰਣਾ [səharṇa] *v* to tolerate, forbear. 2 to stretch, pull. 3 to stop, withhold.

ਸਹਾਰਾ [səhara] See ਸਹਾਰ. *n* a basis, foundation. 2 a residence, dwelling place. 3 attraction.

ਸਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ [səhari məll], **ਸਹਾਰੀ ਰਾਮ** [səhari ram] the first elder cousin of Guru Ramdas, who lived at Lahore. Upon the marriage of his son, the Guru sent Arjan Dev to Lahore with the order to stay there and engage himself in religious preaching and not to come back until called back. Accordingly, the Guru's son stayed on at a place named Divankhana for several months at a stretch and performed his duty. Having got eager for the holy darshan, he sent several letters carrying such verses as "mera mənu locɛ gurdərsən tai" to the Guru.

ਸਹਾਰੂ [səharu] a chĩba devotee of Guru Amar Dev known for his benevolence "gə̃gu əpər səharu bharu."–*GPS.*

ਸਹਾਰੋਹੀ [səharohi] ਸਹ-ਆਰੋਹਿਨੑ *adj* a co-rider; one who sits beside the passenger in a carriage.

ਸਹਿ [səhɪ] See ਸਹ and ਸ਼ਾਹ. "səhɪ ṭɪka dɪtosu jivdɛ."–*var ram 3.* 'Guru Nanak Dev performed the coronation of Guru Angad during his own life time.' 2 husband, lord. "mətu jaṇ səhɪ gəlĩ paɪa."–*sri m 1.* 3 having endured. See ਸਹਨ. "sənmukh səhɪ ban he mrɪg ərpe mən tən pran he."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਹਿਆ [səhɪa] *n* a rabbit. 2 *adj* endured.

ਸਹਿਸ [səhɪs] See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤ [səhɪskɪrət] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿੰਸਰਾ [səhĩsra] See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਾ [səhɪsa] See ਸਹਸਾ.

ਸਹਿਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ [səhɪsakɪrta] See ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸ੍ਨੁ [səhɪṣnu] *Skt* सहिष्णु *adj* forbearing.

ਸਹਿਕਣਾ [səhɪkṇa] See ਸਹਕਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਕਾਰ [səhɪkar], **ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ** [səhɪkari] See ਸਹਕਾਰ and ਸਹਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਗਲ [səhɪgəl] See ਸਹਗਲ.

ਸਹਿਚਰ [səhɪcər], **ਸਹਿਚਰੀ** [səhɪcəri] See ਸਹਚਰ and ਸਹਚਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਚੇਤ [səhɪcet] *adj* ਸਹ-ਚੇਤ. aware, alert. "vɛ to səhɪcet det kamna bhəgət nɪj."–*NP.*

ਸਹਿਜ [səhɪj] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਿਜ ਅਨੰਦੁ [sahɪj ənə̃du] See ਸਹਜ ਆਨੰਦ. "paɪa səhɪj ənə̃du."–*sri m 3.*

ਸਹਿਜੁ [səhɪju] See ਸਹਜੁ.

ਸਹਿਣ [səhɪṇ], **ਸਹਿਣਾ** [səhɪṇa] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਿਤ [səhɪt] *Skt part* with, alongwith. "putr səhɪt guru dərsən kin."–*GPS.* **2** *adv* with love, with affection. "bhojən madhur səhɪt kərvae."–*GPS.* **3** *adj* wishing, friendly. "pəvɪt mata pɪta kuṭə̃b səhɪt sɪu."–*ənə̃du.* **4** See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿਤਾ [səhɪta] *Skt* सहितृ *adj* tolerant, forbearing. **2** tolerates. See ਭਰੁ.

ਸਹਿਦ [səhɪd] See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿੰਦ [səhɪ̃d], **ਸਹਿੰਦਾ** [səhɪ̃da] *adj* tolerant, forbearing.

ਸਹਿਦੇਵ [səhɪdev] See ਸਹਦੇਵ.

ਸਹਿਨ [səhɪn], **ਸਹਿਨਸੀਲ** [səhɪnsil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ.

ਸਹਿਬਾਜਪੁਰਾ [səhɪbajpura] See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਸਹਿਮ [səhɪm] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਹਿਰ [səhɪr] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਿਰੀ [səhɪri] See ਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਲ [səhɪl], **ਸਹਿਲਾ** [səhɪla] easy. See ਸਹਲ and ਸਹਲਾ. **2** fruitful, beneficial. "səhɪla mərṇa hoɪ."–*var bɪha m 3.* "səhɪla aɪa soɪ."–*var ram 1 m 3.*

ਸ਼ਹਿਵਤ [ṣəhɪvət] See ਸ਼ਹਵਤ.

ਸਹੀ [səhi] *Pkt* a female friend. *Skt* a girl-friend. "səhiā vɪcɪ phɪrɛ suheli.'–*sri chə̃t 4.* "soi səhi sā̃deh nɪvare."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **2** a female rabbit. **3** *P* سهی *adj* straight. **4** *A* صحیح *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. "hɛ təu səhi ləkhɛ jəu koi."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **5** correct, real. "suṇiɛ sɪkh səhi."–*var ram 1 m 1.* "jɪni cələṇu səhi jaṇɪa."–*vəḍ m 3 əlahṇi.* "bhəjən ram ko səhi."–*sor m 9.* **6** *n* a judgement, decision. "mɪlɪ sadhəh kino səhi."–*sar m 5.* **7** a signature. "ṣri guru te nəhɪ səhi pəvai."–*GPS.* **8** an account book, a ledger. **9** See ਸਹਨ. "mɛ teri kəṭhor baṇi bəhut səhi hɛ."–*JSBB.*

ਸਹੀਆਹ [səhiah] to female-friends (seekers of knowledge) "guru mele səhiah."–*maru ə kaphi m 1.*

ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [səhi səlamətɪ] *sen* healthy, without any injury, without any regret and loss. "ghərɪ səhi səlamətɪ ae."–*sor m 5.*

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [ṣəhid] *A* شہید *adj* who gives evidence. **2** *n* a witness. **3** a martyr who lays down life in a religious war. **4** *adj* a member of the Shahid-misl. See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ [ṣəhɪdgə̃j] *n* a place of martyrdom; a place where a memorial or a temple is raised to commemorate the remains of a martyr. The Sikhs have numerous such places, of which the following are worth-mentioning:

1 a memorial to honour countless Singhs for their great valour; it is situated to the south of the holy tank of Amritsar.

2 Baba Gurbaksh Singh's memorial. It is situated near Akalbunga.

3 a memorial for Baba Dip Singh; it is situated near Ram Sar.

4 a memorial for Baba Basant Singh and Baba Hira Singh close to the platform of Guru ka bagh.

6 a memorial for Bhai Tota Singh, a commander of Guru Hargobind, and thirteen other Sikhs. It is situated in the street of Khalsa Khatris near Jamadar di haveli.

7 There are two memorials at Anandpur, Taragarh and Fatehgarh.

8 in Sirhind a memorial for the younger Sahibzadas and another near the tomb of Shah Buali, in the memory of numerous valiant Singhs.

9 a memorial on the bank of the holy tank at Mukatsar for Bhai Mahan Singh and 39

other Singhs who accompanied him.

10 in Lahore, a memorial for Bhai Taru Singh and Bhai Mani Singh, etc.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [səhɪdã di mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, founded by the martyr Dip Singh, a landlord of village Pohuwind (district Amritsar). He was appointed head of Damdama Sahib (place related to the Guru) by the Panth. While heading the crusade to defend Darbar Sahib Amritsar, he laid down his life in Sammat 1817. A number of well-known martyrs, such as Bhai Karam Singh, Gurbaksh Singh, Sudha Singh, etc. belonged to this misl. To this misl belonged the Shahzadpuria sardars, to whom the Panth handed over the service and maintenance of Damdama Sahib. Sardar Dharam Singh and his brother Karam Singh conquered Shahazadpur and established their rule there in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). Sardars of Darauli and Tangoria (District Ambala) also belonged to this misl. Natha Singh the martyr, who rendered service to Babe di ber at Sialkot and was granted a manor (jagir) also belonged to this misl.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ [ṣəhidi] *n* martyrdom, witness. **2** the act of attaining martyrdom. **3** the act of sacrificing one's life for the sake of religion.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ [ṣəhidi deg] *adj* sweet pudding offered at the martyr's memorial. **2** In the Nihang Singh lingo, it is an offering of sweetened bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹੀੜੀ [səhiṛi] *Skt* ਸਹੁਰਿ *n* the sun. **2** ɔkk (calotropis procera, calotropis giganta) **3** *adj* dominant. **4** supreme. "guru səbəd səhiṛi." –*BG*. **5** *n* truth.

ਸਹੁ [səhu] See ਸਹ. **2** husband. See ਸਹ 2. "səhu kəhɛ so kijɛ."–*tɪlãg m 1*. **3** See ਸਹਨ. "səhu ve jia, əpṇa kia."–*var asa*.

ਸਹੁੰ [səhũ] *n* an oath, a pledge, promise, resolve.

ਸਹੁ ਸੋਹਾਗਣ [səhu sohagəṇ] a hypocritical hermit, who impersonating as a woman at night, claimed that God as husband would sleep with him at night. "duj cãdni rat ko səhu ave mujh pas."–*NP*. The teachings of Nanak Dev impelled him to discard this hypocrisy and turn into a true saint.

ਸਹੁਰਾ [səhura] See ਸਸੁਰਾ. "səhura vadi."–*var ram 2 m 5*. ignorance.

ਸਹੁਟਾ [səhuṭa] *adj* tired, exhausted. **2** bearable.

ਸਹੂਰ [səhur] ਸ਼ਊਰ. discretion. See ਸਊਰ. "bole prəbhu purən səhur sãg jãg kəro."–*GPS*.

ਸਹੂਲਤ [səhulət] *A* سہولت *n* ease, facility.

ਸਹੇ [səhe] plural of ਸਹਾ. See ਸਹਾ. **2** See ਸਹਨ. **3** See ਸਹੀ. "mətɪ gurumətɪ hərɪ hərɪ səhe." –*prəbha m 4*.* 'corrected, rectified.'

ਸ਼ਹੇ ਸ਼ਬ [ṣəhe ṣəb] *P* شہ شب *n* lord of the night, the moon.

ਸਹੇਸਿਆ [səhesɪa] *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "sev səhesɪa."–*BG*. **2** became ਸਹ-ਈਸ਼-ਹੋਇਆ, merged with God.

ਸਹੇਟ [səheṭ] See ਸਹੇਟਸ. **2** *Pkt n* ਸੰਕੇਟ a rendezvous, a tryst. "pyare ko ɛsi səheṭ batai."–*cərɪtr 88*.

ਸਹੇਟਾ [səheṭa] See ਸਹੇਟਸ. *n* a resting place. **2** *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "gyan dhyan kər bhəgətɪ səheṭa."–*BG*. **3** *part* with, alongwith.

ਸਹੇਤ [səhet] *adj* with affection. **2** *part* with, including. "mele jogi jãgəm jəṭa səhet."–*bhɛr kəbir*.

ਸਹੇਤੁ [səhetu], **ਸਹੇਤੁਕ** [səhetuk] *Skt adj* with reason; which has some cause.

ਸਹੇਰਨ [səherən], **ਸਹੇਰਨਾ** [səherna] See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇਰਾ [səhera] a friend "bhai bãdhu kuṭãb səhera."–*suhi rəvɪdas*. **2** to accept as wife/husband. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇਰੀ [səheri], **ਸਹੇਲੜੀ** [səhelṛi], **ਸਹੇਲਾ** [səhela], **ਸਹੇਲੀ** [səheli] *Skt* ਸ-ਹੇਲਾ *adj* play-mate. **2** defiant. "səkhi səheli nənəd gəheli."–*asa kəbir*. **3** erotic desire born of adornment. *Skt*

ਸਹੇਲ scattered, dispersed. 4 *n* a friend, associate. "sun-hu səheri mɪlən bat kəhəu."–*bɪla m 5.* "səgəl səheli əpne rəsɪ mati."–*gəu m 5.* Here səheli means the senses. "meri səkhi səhelṛiho! prəbhu kɛ cərəṇɪ ləgəh."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [səheṛna] See ਸਹ and ਈਰਣ. *v* to acquire; to adopt. **2** to defy. **3** to accept as husband. **4** to accept as wife. See ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇੜੀ [səheṛi] past tense of ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. **2** *n* village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. It is situated 11 miles to the north-east of Sirhind. About one furlong to the west of the village is the gurdwara of Zoravar Singh and Fateh Singh. To this village belonged Gangu Brahman, the ungrateful man, who with dubious intention brought here Mata Gujri and the two Sahibzadas. He leaked information to the ruling official at Morinda and got them arrested. Only Manji Sahib exists here, there being no building of a gurdwara as yet. Historians have named this village as Kheri which Banda Bahadur razed to the ground. The village that grew up here later is known as Saheri. See ਖੇੜੀ and ਗੰਗੂ.

ਸਹੈ [səhɛ] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹੈਯਾ [səhɛya] *adj* tolerant. **2** a helper, supporter, assistant.

ਸਹੋ [səho] See ਸਹਨ. **2** *n* husband, lord. "so səho ətɪ nɪrməl data."–*suhi chə̃t m 3.*

ਸਹੋਕ੍ਤਿ [səhoktɪ] ਸਹ-ਉਕ੍ਤਿ co-narration, səhokti rhetoric aims at the description of numerous functions, their origin and end, alongwith the primary one.

Example:

kam kumlane kor pərət nə jane moh
 məd the porane jane pərət nə so təhi,
lin bhəe lobh məhā məmta məlin bhəi
 chin bhəi irkha rəhi nə jəg mo kəhi,
ṣekhər vɪṣekh səty silta sə̃tokh ṣuddhɪ
 dirəgh dəyaluta səmet nɪj got hi,
gyan ko prəkash ɔ vɛrag ko vɪbhəv hot
 gurudev nanək ko dərṣən hot hi.
 –*guru pə̃caṣɪka.*

Alongwith the Guru's glimpse the aforesaid objects are said to have appeared and disappeared. "ṭuṭ gəyo ɪk bar bɪdeh məhipətɪ soc sərasən ṣə̃bhu ko."–*dev kəvɪ.*

ਸਹੋਟਜ [səhoṭəj] *Skt n* a hut made of leaves. **2** a hermitage.

ਸਹੋਟਾ [səhoṭa] *n* a hare's young one. **2** a rabbit, hare. "nətu prapət mɛdan səhoṭa."–*GPS.* **3** *adj* sheltered, protected.

ਸਹੋਦ [səhod], **ਸਹੋਦਰ** [səhodər] *Skt* ਸਹ-ਉਦਰ *adj* uterine. **2** *n* real brother. "god mɛ acet het sə̃pɛ nə səhod ko."–*BGK.* 'An unaware infant son does not care for prestige and his brother's love'.

ਸਹੋਦਰਾ [səhodra], **ਸਹੋਦਰੀ** [səhodri] uterine; a real sister. See ਸਹੋਦਰ. "gurdev bə̃dhəp səhodra." –*bavən.*

ਸਹੰਸ [səhə̃s], **ਸਹੰਸਰ** [səhə̃sər] thousand and countless. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ. "səhə̃s nam lɛ lɛ kərəu səlam."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ [səhə̃sər dan] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ ਦਾਨ. **2** *adj* countless charities and rituals. "səhə̃sər dan de ĩdr roaɪa."–*var ram 1 m 1.* 'Due to countless yags and charities, Indar rose to a high pedestal but wept when they led to his fall.'

ਸਹੰਸਰਾ [səhə̃sra] thousands. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ. **2** *n* village to the north of Amritsar at a distance of 15 miles, where gurdwara "Ror Sahib" is situated in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. Since the time of the Guru a plas (ficus infectoria) tree stands there. See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹੰਸ੍ਰ [səhə̃sr] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ.

ਸਹੰਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ [səhə̃srbahu] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਸ੍ਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səhə̃srasətr] *n* the bearer of a thousand weapons; having one thousand arms. "həṇyo

jahɪ jɔnɛ səhə̃srasətr bhupə̃."–parəs. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਦ [səhə̃d] tolerant. 2 *P* سہند *n* a well-known mountain of Iran.

ਸਹੰਦਾ [səhə̃da] See ਸਹਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਹੰਮ [səhə̃m] fright, awe. See ਸਹਮ. "kɪti ləha səhə̃m."–*var suhi m 1.* 2 See ਸਹਨ. "tɪn bəḍ dukh səhə̃ma."–*bɪla m 4.*

ਸਹੰਮਾ [səhə̃ma], ਸਹੰਮੀ [səhə̃mi] See ਸਹਮ and ਸਹੰਮ.

ਸਹ੍ਯ [səhy] *Skt* सह्य *adj* tolerable, bearable. 2 healthy, robust. 3 dear. 4 *n* a part of the western ghat, that extends upto northern Neelgiri of Malay mountain. It is a famous mountain of the south. In order to protect himself from the foes, Shiva ji used to live in this mountainous range.

ਸਕ [sək] *Skt* शक् *vr* to be able to, capable of, be strong. ਸ਼ਕ੍ਤ and ਸ਼ਕ੍ਤਿ etc. are derived from the same root. 2 *Skt* शक *n* a race inhabiting the north. In earlier ages, these people resided on the bank of Sair river in Turkistan. In 160 BC they left Turkistan and proceeded to the south and then laying waste the Greek kingdoms of the frontier areas, they entered India. They settled in Taxila, Mathura and Saurashtar (Kathiavar). In about 395 AD Raja Chandar Gupt Vikramadity of the Maurya dynasty, defeated them and annexed western India to his kingdom. Thereby he came to be known as Sakari – the enemy of the Saks.

The upper half of their heads being shorn, suggests that Raja Sagar had defeated them.[1] See ਸਗਰ 2. The name Seestan (Sak land) seems related to the same race.[2] In Mahabharat the origin of the Saks is shown to be from the sweat of Vashishth's cow. 3 *A* شک doubt "sək kərəu jɪ dusər hoɪ."–*tɪlə̃g kəbir.*

ਸ਼ਕ ਸੰਮਤ [ṣək sə̃mət], ਸ਼ਕ ਸੰਵਤ [ṣək sə̃vət] See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਟ [səkəṭ] शकट *n* a cart, wagon. 2 body, physique. 3 See ਸ਼ਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟਹਾ [səkəṭ-ha] the slayer of demon Sakat; Krishan. See ਸ਼ਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲ [səkəṭ nal], ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲਿਕਾ [səkəṭ nalɪka] *n* a cannon/gun mounted on a cart. 2 a gun – carriage.

ਸਕਟਨੀ [səkəṭni] *n* army entrusted with the task of maintaining supply line of carts.–*sənama.*

ਸਕਟਬ੍ਯੂਹ [səkəṭbyuh] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕਟ-ਵ੍ਯੂਹ. formation of troups of the shape of a cart; army thus organised during warfare. "səkṭabyuh rəca sũrpətɪ təb."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਸਕਟਾ [səkṭa] See ਸਕਟ.

ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ [səkṭasur] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕਟ-ਅਸੁਰ demon having the form of a cart. He was sent by Kans to kill Krishan but was himself killed in return. "prɪthəm putna həni bəhur səkṭasur khə̃ḍyo."–*krɪsən.* See its story narrated in the 50th chapter of 10th part of Bhagwat.

ਸਕਟਾਬ੍ਯੂਹ [səkṭabyuh] See ਸਕਟ ਬ੍ਯੂਹ.

ਸਕਣਾ [səkṇa] See ਸਕ. 2 *v* to have the capacity; to be capable of, have the strength to perform some job. "monɪ jən gəhɪ nə səkahɪ gəta." –*guj m 5.* "sətɪgur ka phurmaɪa mə̃nɪ nə səki."–*səva m 4.*

ਸਕਤ [səkət] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਤ *adj* attached, related. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਕ੍ਤ strong, powerful. "hərɪ səkət sərən səmrəth nanək."–*keda m 5.*

ਸਕਤਣੀ [səkətṇi] *adj* wearing a spear. "nəmo səkəṭṇi sulṇi."–*cə̃ḍi.*

ਸਕਤ ਬਿਸੇਖ [səkət bɪsekh] See ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ.

ਸਕਤਵਾਰ [səkətvar] *adj* powerful, mighty. "səkətvar jəmdut."–*məla m 1.*

ਸਕਤਾ [səkta] *adj* powerful, competent, mighty. "səkta sihu mare pɛ vəgɛ."–*asa m 1.* 2 *A* سکتہ

[1]See Mahabharat.

[2]In Chinese, the Saks were named Si. That is why, si – stā, seem apt at places.

n the state of being motionless. the state of being immobile. **3** a disease *Skt* संन्यास apoplexy. It occurs after the age of forty and is caused by head-injury, renal diseases, too much addiction to alcohol, opium, smoking of tobacco and charas, intoxicants and over-indulgence in sex.

In apoplexy, the body gets numb; the heart does beat but the brain stops functioning. The pulse becomes feeble and the body gets cold. At times, the patient loses control over the functioning of his stool and bladder or they stop functioning.

To begin the treatment, the patient with head raised should be made to lie down comfortably. His shirt should be un-buttoned, Sandalwood and camphor rubbed in vinegar and a piece of cloth soaked with it should be applied to the forehead. If there is excessive blood, some of it may be let out through phlebotomy done by some competent person. Calves and biceps should be tightly tied with handkerchiefs. Enema should be performed and soles of hands and feet massaged.

Administration of majun fɪlasfa, xəmira, gaojuban, yograj, guggəl, and distillate of ərk kasni is useful for the patient. Anything that cleans impurity from the intestines, i.e. extract of oats, soup of boiled mũgi lentils and soup of white meats and soft food should be given to him. **4** a flaw in a couplet. See ਕਾਵ੍ਯਦੋਸ and ਯਤਿ.

ਸਕਤਿ [səkətɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕ੍ਤਿ *n* strength, capacity. "manu məhətu nə səkətɪ hi kai."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** effect, impact. "səkətɪ ādher jevṛi bhrəm cuka."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** illusion. "jəhɪ dekha təhɪ rəvɪrəhe sɪv səkti ka mel."–*sri m 5.* **4** woman. "səkətɪ səneh kərɪ sũnətɪ kərie." –*asa kəbir.* "təu anɪ səkətɪ gəlɪ bãdhɪa."–*sri beṇi.* **5** nature. **6** a spear. "pəhɪrɪ sil sənahu səkətɪ bɪdarɪ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* Here the word "səkətɪ" is a pun for illusion and spear. **7** context of a word or sentence conveying the meaning. **8** Competence of gods and their consorts is also known as sakti. They are countless in number but the most prominent are – ĩdraṇi, vɛṣṇəvi, ṣãta, brəhmaṇi, rɔdri, kɔmari, narsĩghi, varahi, maheṣvri, camũḍa, cãḍɪka, kartɪki, prədhana, kirtɪ, kãtɪ, tuṣṭɪ, puṣṭɪ, dhrɪtɪ, ṣãtɪ, krɪya, dəya, medha, lolakṣi, dirəghjɪhva, gomukhi, kũḍodri, vɪrja etc. **9** *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਰਿ. relation, due to. "jɛse səkətɪ suru bəhu jəlta gur səsɪ dekhe ləhɪ jaɪ səbh təpna."–*gɔ̃ḍ m 4.* 'heat due to the sun.'

ਸਕਤਿ ਪਾਣਿ [ṣəkətɪ paṇɪ] *adj* (one) that holds a spear in his hand. **2** *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv. Kharanan.

ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ [səkətɪ bɪsekh] *n* special strength. **2** ਸ਼ਕ੍ਤਿ-ਅਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ annihilation of power. "prɪthəm səkət pəd ucərɪkɛ pun kəhu səkətɪ bɪses." –*sənama.* 'spear that ends the strength of the mighty ones.'

ਸਕਤੀ [səkti] See ਸਕਤਿ.

ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ [səkti səbəl] *adj* (one) who strengthens the illusion. "ape sakti səbəl kəhaɪa."–*maru solhe m 5.* **2** rendered dappled by nature. See ਸਬਲ 3.

ਸਕਤੀ ਘਰਿ [səkti ghərɪ] in illusion's abode. i.e. in ignorance. "səkti ghərɪ jəgət suta nacɛ ṭapɛ."–*guj ə m 3.*

ਸਕਤੂ [səktu] *n* Mehta, a resident of Agra, was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. In the army of Guru Hargobind he was a top warrior. He showed great valour in the battle fought at Hargobindpur. See ਨਥੀ ਬਖਸ਼. "pərəs ram səktu duɪ ae. tərkəs dhənukh sərir səjae."–*GPS.*

ਸਕੱਤਰ [səkəttər], **ਸਕਤ੍ਰ** [səkətr] *E* secretary. **2** a minister.

ਸਕਥ [səkəth] See ਸਕਯਥ.

ਸਕਨ [səkən] *A* سکن *n* residence. **2** rest. **3** peace.

4 kindness.

ਸਕ਼ਫ਼ [səkəf] *A* سقف *n* a roof.

ਸਕਯਥ [səkyəth], **ਸਕਯਥਉ** [səkyəthəu], **ਸਕਯਥੁ** [səkyəthu] *Skt* शक्यार्थ an appropriate meaning. 2 *S* सक्यार्थो effective, meaningful, purposeful. "jənəmu səkyəthu bhəlɔ jəgɪ."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.* "cərəṇ təpər səkyəth."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* "tɪn səkyəthəu jənəmu jəgɪ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਕਰ [səkər] *P* شکر *Skt* शर्करा *E* sugar *F* sucre. 2 in Punjabi raw sugar is known as ṣəkkər. "səkər khə̃ḍ nɪvat guṛ."–*s fərid.*

ਸਕਰਕੰਦ [səkərkə̃d], **ਸਕਰਕੰਦੀ** [səkərkə̃di] sweet tuber, sweet potato, to be eaten after boiling it. *L* Convolvulus Catatas.

ਸ਼ਕਰ ਖ਼ਾ [ṣəkər xa] *P* شکرخا *adj* (one) addicted to sugar.

ਸ਼ਕਰ ਗੰਗ [ṣəkər gə̃g] *n* a large broad well that Guru Arjan Dev got dug at Kartarpur (District Jalandhar). See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਪੁਰ.

ਸ਼ਕਰ ਗੰਜ [ṣəkər gə̃j] *adj* an adjective for Baba Farid. It is believed that sugarcane and sugar rained in heaps due to Farid's spiritual power.

ਸ਼ਕਰਪਾਰਾ [ṣəkərpara] *n* a lump of sugar. 2 a well-known sweetmeat, prepared through frying rectangular pieces of kneaded fine flour and then coated with thick sugar-syrup; sweet khurmas. *Skt* शङ्खपाल.

ਸਕਲ [səkəl] *Skt adj* gifted, adept in the knowledge of arts. 2 whole, entire, total. "səkəl sen ɪk ṭhā bhəi."–*GPS.* 3 *Skt* शकल *n* a piece, fragment. "nəkh səsɪ səkəl se upṃa nə ləṭi si."–*NP.* 4 a peel; skin of a fruit. 5 one pan of a balance; See *E* scales. 6 *A* شکل a visage, form. 7 countenance, appearance.

ਸਕਾ [səka] See ਸਕਣਾ. "aɪ nə səka tujh kənɪ pɪare."–*vəḍ m 1.* 2 *Skt* स्वकीय *adj* one's own, born of the same parents. "puti bhati-i javai səki."–*var bɪla m 4.*

ਸਕਾਈ [səkai] *n* attachment, intimacy. 2 a relationship, an affiliation, a connection.

ਸਕਾਸ [səkas] *Skt* सकाश *adv* near, close by, at hand. 2 *n* a relative, connection.

ਸਕਾਬਦ [səkabəd] *Skt* शकाब्द Shak Sammat. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਾਮ [səkam] *adv* passionately, desirously. 2 *n* a person with a longing. 3 a lustful person. 4 a lover.

ਸਕਾਮੀ [səkami] *adj* desirous, passionate.

ਸਕਾਰ [səkar] *n* ਸ character; its pronunciation. 2 See ਸਾਕਾਰ. 3 See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ. 4 *Pkt* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਥ [səkarəth], **ਸਕਾਰਥਾ** [səkartha] See ਸਕਯਥ. *adj* effective, efficacious, meaningful. "gurumukhɪ jənəmu səkartha."–*var sar m 4.*

ਸਕਾਰਾ [səkara] *Pkt n* early morning, dawn.

ਸ਼ਕਾਰਿ [ṣəkarɪ], **ਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ** [ṣəkari] *Skt n* enemy of Sak descendants, Vikramdity. See ਸਕ 2. 2 See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਕਾਲ [səkal] *adj* timely. 2 subject to time, opposite of eternal. "ɔr səkal səbhɛ vəsɪ kal ke."–*VN.*

ਸਕਾਵਤ [səkavət] See ਸਕਣਾ. 2 *A* شقاوت *n* misfortune. 3 *adj* unfortunate.

ਸਕਿਨਰ [səkɪnər] Col. James Skinner. (1778-1841 AD). He was the son of a Scottish officer. His mother was a Rajput lady. He served the Marhatta army under De Boigne and Perron. Thereafter, he showed great valour under Lord Lake. He was a scholar of Persian. A battalion of cavalry, Skinner's horse, was named after him.[1] Landed property worth rupees twenty thousand, alongwith the title of C.B. was awarded to him. He died in 1841 AD. Historians of Punjab have also given him the epithet of Sikandar Sahib.

ਸਕੀਮ [səkim] *A* سقیم *adj* invalid, patient. 2 addicted. 3 *E* a scheme, proposal. 4 *n* an arrangement, administration.

ਸਕੀਮੀ [səkimi] *n* disease. 2 poverty, penury.

[1] It was also named as Yellow Boys.

See ਸਕੀਮ.

ਸਕੀਰਣ [səkirəṇ] See ਸੰਕੀਰਣ. "dhəra səkirṇɛ bhəi sərоṇ mas gəttle."–*PP.* 'The earth got covered.'

ਸਕੀਲ [səkil] *A* صقیل *adj* polished. **2** flooded. "bɪchua sɛph səkil."–*səloh.* **3** ثقیل heavy. **4** hard to digest. **5** شکیل handsome, robust, elegant.

ਸਕੁਚ [səkuc] *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ brevity. **2** to contract. **3** to hesitate.

ਸਕੁਚਿ [səkucɪ] hesitatingly, reluctantly. "car pədarəth səkucɪ pəṭhae."–*BG.*

ਸਕੁੰਤ [səkũt] *Skt* शकुन्त *n* a bird. **2** son of Vishvamitar.

ਸਕੁੰਤਲ [səkũtəl], **ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ** [səkũtla] *Skt* शकुन्तला *n* a damsel grown in the company of birds. She was the daughter of rishi Vishvamitar and Menka, the fairy who, after giving birth, abandoned her in the jungle. Birds brought her up. Taking pity on her rishi Kanav took her to his hermitage. Once it so happened that king Dushyant got infatuated with her in the jungle. They married with mutual consent and a son was born to them who was named Bharat. Along with Bharat dynasty, the country owes its name to him. Kalidas, the poet, penned a poetic narrative known as 'Shakuntla' with great elegance.

In Dasam Granth, Shakuntla is shown as the wife of king Prithu. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ. "təhĩ narɪ səkũtəl rup dhəre. səsɪ suraj ki jənu krãtɪ həre."–*prɪthu.*

ਸਕੁਨ [səkun] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕੁਨ *n* a bird. **2** ਸਗਨ signs depicting auspicious and inauspicious moments. See ਅਪਸਗੁਨ. The substantive derives its name from the fact that in ancient times people used to infer good or bad results from the language and movement of birds. With the substitution of 'ਗ' for 'ਕ', the word ਸਗਨ has come into being.

ਸਕੁਨਿ [səkunɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕੁਨਿ *n* a bird. **2** an exceptional snake. **3** a demon, who was the son of Harnakhas and father of Vrik. "səkunɪ pulomən ətɪ bəl jãka."–*NP.* **4** son of Subal and brother of Gandhari, maternal uncle of the Kauravs. He was very adept in gambling. It was he who defeated Yudhishtar in this game.

ਸ਼ਕੁਨੀ [ṣəkuni] See ਸਕੁਨਿ.

ਸਕੁਲ [səkul] *adj* dynastic. See ਸੰਕੁਲ.

ਸਕੁਲੀ [səkuli] short form of ਸਸਕੁਲੀ (jəlebi). "səkuli pup tɪhavəl puri."–*NP.* See ਸਸਕੁਲੀ. **2** *Skt* a fish of the Sakuli species.

ਸਕੂਨਤ [səkunət] *A* سکونت *n* state of residence, act of residing, residence. See ਸਕਨ.

ਸਕੇਸ਼ [səkeṣ] *Skt adj* with hair.

ਸਕੇਤ [səket] *Skt adj* absorbed in meditation. **2** *Pkt* narrow. **3** See ਸੁਕੇਤੁ. **4** See ਸੰਕੇਤ. "yəhɛ səket təhã bəd ai."–*cərɪtr 103.*

ਸਕੇਲਨ [səkelən] *Skt* ਸੰਕਲਨ. *n* compilation. "dhurɪ səkelkɛ puria bãdhi deh."–*s kəbir.* "idhənu ədhɪk səkeliɛ bhəi pavəku rãcək paɪ."–*sor ə m 1.*

ਸਕੇਲਾ [səkela] *Skt* ਸੰਕੁਲਾ *n* unbreakable iron. **2** sword made of sakela is superior to the one made of steel, as it is flexible and thus does not break. It has more sheen than steel has. A sword of pure sakela has leaven as that of pure steel has of a jewel. "bãdh səkela phɪrɛ ɪkela."–*prov.*

ਸਕੋਈ [səkoi] can, capable of. See ਸਕਣਾ. "gur ki vəḍɪai nɪt cəṛɛ səvai əpəṛɪ ko nə səkoi."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* 'that no body can attain.'

ਸਕੰਦ [səkə̃d] *Skt* स्कन्द् *vr* to jump, leap; to invade. *n* **2** Kartikey, son of Shiv who goes about leaping and attacking the enemies. He is a commander of gods. In the Purans, six faces have been attributed to him. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ. **3** See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਕੰਧ [səkə̃dh] *Skt* स्कन्ध *n* a shoulder. **2** a branch,

chapter. **3** part of a book. When a book is compared with a tree, its chapters or parts are called səkə̃dhs. **4** son of Vanasur.

ਸੰਕ [səkk] See ਸਕ and ਸ਼ਕਜ. **2** *n* a bark.

ਸੰਕਰ [səkkər] See ਸਕਰ. **2** a willow, sacchrum munja. See ਸੰਕਰ ਕਾਨ. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ੰਕਰ a bull, ox. **4** a string worn around the waist; a girdle.

ਸੰਕਰ ਕਾਨ [səkkər kan] *n* an arrow attached to a reed. "səkkər kan nərac bhən."–*sənama.*

ਸੰਕਾ [səkka] *A* سقا *n* a water carrier. *Skt* सेक्तृ a sprinkler; he who sprinkles water.

ਸ਼ੰਕੀ [ṣəkki] *adj* of suspicious nature, sceptic.

ਸ਼ਕਜ [ṣəky] *Skt* शक्य *adj* possible, probable. **2** strong, sturdy, mighty. **3** the real significance of a word that conveys its meaning in a different context.

ਸਕਜਥ [səkyəth] See ਸਕਯਥ.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [səkr] *Skt* शक्र *adj* strong, sturdy, mighty. **2** *n* Indar. **3** See. ਸਕ੍ਰਵਰਣ.

ਸਕ੍ਰਸੁਤ [səkrəsut] son of Indar, Arjun. **2** Jayant.

ਸਕ੍ਰਤਾਤ [səkrətat] *n* Kashyap, who was the father of Indar. **2** Jayant who was the son of Indar. **3** Arjun – who was born of Indar's union with Kunti.

ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਭਵਨ [ṣəkrəbhəvən] Indar's abode, heaven.

ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ [səkrərdən] *n* demons who tortured Indar. **2** In Sastarnammala ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ figures in place of ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ due to the negligence of the scribe as: "səkrərdən, ər rɪpu pəd adɪ bəkhankɛ."–*sənama.* Here it should have been "sə̃krə̃dən ər rɪpu pad adɪ bəkhankɛ." sə̃krə̃dən is another name for Indar, as he forces his enemies to weep.

ਸਕ੍ਰਵਰਣ [səkrəvərəṇ] Indar is described as being fair complexioned. Hence this word stands for fair complexion. "səkrəvərəṇ ətɪ tãhɪ vɪrajɛ."–*cərɪtr 145.*

ਸਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਜ [səkracarəj], **ਸਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਯ** [səkracarəy] the tutor of Indar – Vrihaspati.

ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ṣəkraṇi], **ਸਕ੍ਰਾਨੀ** [səkrani] Indar's queen. Shachi, Indarani.

ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਾਨੁਜ [ṣəkranuj] Indar's younger brother – Vaman, the god.

ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [səkrɪt] *Skt* सकृत् *part* once. **2** always. **3** along with. **4** *n* a crow. **5** excreta of animals; dung, etc.

ਸਕ੍ਰੀ [səkri] *Skt n* a cloud. **2** a mountain. **3** an elephant. **4** lightning.

ਸਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ [səkrə̃dən] See ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ and ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ.

ਸਖ [səkh] *Skt* सखि *n* a person with identical or similar nature; a companion. "mɪtr nə putr kələtr sajən səkh."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **2** See ਸਖ੍ਯ.

ਸ਼ਖਸ [ṣəkhəs] *A* شخص *n* a person. **2** body, physique.

ਸ਼ਖਸੀ [ṣəkhsi] *A* شخصی *adj* personal.

ਸਖਣਾ [səkhṇa], **ਸਖਣੀ** [səkhṇi] *adj* empty, hollow. "vɪc-hu səkhṇi aha."–*suhi m 1.* **2** *Skt* शङ्खनख a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.

ਸਖ਼ਤ [səxət] *P* سخت *adj* hard, stiff. **2** mean.

ਸਖ਼ਤੀ [səxti] *P* سختی hardness; opposite of softness; stiffness.

ਸਖਨਾ [səkhna], **ਸਖਨੀ** [səkhni] See ਸਖਣਾ. "rite bhəre, bhəre səkhnavɛ."–*bɪha m 9.* 'empties.'

ਸਖਲਨ [səkhlən] *Skt* स्खलन. (स्खल् *vr* to fall, collect, tremble) *n* fall, decadence. **2** shivering, trembling. **3** ejaculation. The body shudders at the time of ejaculation, hence this term.

ਸਖਾ [səkha] *Skt* one who thinks alike; a friend. "sə̃g səkha səbh təjɪ gəe."–*s m 9.*

ਸਖਾਇ [səkhaɪ], **ਸਖਾਇਆ** [səkhaɪa] *adj* claiming friendship. "tũ guru bə̃dhəpu mera səkha səkhaɪ."–*gəu m 4.* "kələtr mata tere hohɪ nə ə̃tɪ səkhaɪa."–*sri m 1.*

ਸਖਾਈ [səkhai] *adj* having friendship, supporting. "jo namu sunavɛ so mera mitu səkhai."–*asa m 4.* "hərɪ mera saku ə̃tɪ hoi səkhai."–*guj m 3.* **2** *n* friendship, affiliation.

ਸਖਾਤਾ [səkhata] *n* friendship. **2** *adj* friendly.

"dukh bhãjən sãgɪ səkhata."–*maru solhe m 1.*

ਸਖਾਵਤ [səxavət] *A* سخاوت *n* generosity, magnanimity.

ਸਖੀ [səkhi] *Skt* a female friend; girl friend. **2** *A* سخی *adj* generous.

ਸਖੀ ਸਰਵਰ [səkhi sərvər] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. a town of tehsil and district Dera Ghazi Khan. To the south of this village is a gurdwara 'Tharha Sahib'. It is in the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. This place is about 40 miles away from Ghazighat railway station.

ਸਖੀਮੀ [səkhimi] See ਸਕੀਮੀ.

ਸਖੁਨ [səxun] *P* سخن a discourse, a conversation. **2** poetry. This word may be pronounced as suxən also.

ਸਖੇਣੀ [səkhɛṇi] *adj* having friendship; dear, darling. "ram jəp-hu meri səkhi səkhɛni." –*asa ə m 1.*

ਸੱਖਣਾ [səkkhṇa] See ਸਖਣਾ.

ਸੱਖਰ [səkkhər] *n* a town situated near Shikarpur on the bank of river Indus. Here is Sadhbela[1] an important place bearing the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸੱਖਾ [səkkha] See ਸਖ੍ਯ.

ਸੱਖੋਂ [səkkhõ] See ਸਖ੍ਯ. **2** See ਸੱਖਣਾ. "kəhũ səstrə səkkhõ."–*VN.* 'devoid of weapons.'

ਸਖ੍ਯ [səkhy] *Skt n* friend, friendship, association.

ਸਗ [səg] *Skt adj* ਸ (along) ਗ (going), a companion. **2** *P* سگ *n* a dog. "səg nanək diban məstana."–*var məla m 1.* **3** also used for ਸੰਗ as in "paṇi dekhɪ səgahi."–*var məjh m 1.* 'On seeing water, they hesitate to touch it.'

ਸਗਣ [səgəṇ] *adj* with ਗਣ. See ਗਣ. **2** a vərṇɪk foot organised as IIS. See ਗਣ 7. **3** See ਸਗੁਣ.

ਸਗਣੁ [səgəṇu] See ਸਕੁਨ. **2** a letter written on the auspicious occasion of fixing the day for wedding. "səgəṇu lɪkhɪa dhur-hu aɪa."–*ram m 5 bãno.* meaning 'the moment of death.'

[1]the correct word is "sadhuvela".

ਸਗਨ [səgən] See ਸਕੁਨ. **2** See ਸਗਣ. **3** *n* a fine quality, virtue. "səbhɛ səgnã guṇ hi dhər hõ." –*krɪsən.*

ਸਗਮਾ [səgma] rather, moreover. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗਰ [səgər] *Skt* ਸਮਗ੍ਰ *adj* whole, entire, all. "an upav səgər kie."–*məla m 5 pəṛtal.* **2** *n* son of king Bahu or Asit who was a Surajvanshi king of Ayodhya. A detailed narration about him is available in books like Mahabharat. Haihayan had driven out Sagar's father (Bahu) from the capital. Along with his wives, Bahu went to live in jungle. At that time Sagar's mother was pregnant. Out of jealousy, a co-wife poisoned her, as a result of which the foetus stopped growing. So Sagar remained in the womb of his mother for seven years and during this period Bahu died. The pregnant queen tried to burn herself along with her husband but rishi Aurav dissuaded her from doing so and told her that she would give birth to an illustrious king. When the child was born the rishi named him Sagar (ਸ (with) ਗਰ (poison)) because the poison administered by the co-wife also got out of the womb.

Having come of age, he got to know the story of his father. He vowed to eliminate Haihayan and other demons from the face of the earth and get back his father's entire kingdom. Having acquired a fire-weapon from rishi Aurav, he put to death all the Haihayans and seized the whole of his kingdom. He was going to put an end to Yavans, Kambojs, Parads, Pahlavs, but rishi Vasishth advised him to spare them on the condition that Yavans would shave off their entire head, while Saks would get half their head shaved from the upper side, Parads would wear long hair and Pahlavs would sport long beards.

Sagar contracted two marriages, one with

Sumati the daughter of Kashyap and the other with Keshini, daughter of king Vidarbh, but they did not bear him any son. At this juncture, he sought the help of rishi Aurav. He declared that one of his wives would bear one son, but the other would have 60,000 sons. Keshini begged to have one son, so she had one son named Asamanjas and Sumati had 60,000 sons. Asamanjas was a wicked person. Sagar disowned him. The remaining sixty thousand sons indulged so much in riot that the gods complained against them to rishi Kapil and Vishnu. Sagar performed the Ashvmedh ceremony. His sixty thousand sons were there to protect the horse. Even then the horse was driven into the underworld by Indar. Sagar asked his sons to find out the horse. They dug the earth till the underworld was in front of them. There they found the horse grazing and god Kapil was sitting nearby absorbed in meditation. Taking him as a thief, they tried to terrify Kapil. When he looked at Sagar's sons in rage, his body emitted fire and all of them were reduced to ashes.

When the horse did not come back for a long time, Sagar sent Ansuman, his grandson, to search it out. He saw heaps of bones of his paternal uncles lying close to Kapil. Grieved Ansuman requested Kapil somehow to send them to heaven. Kapil assured him that they would be salvaged when his (Ansuman's) grandson brought Ganga to earth.

Ansuman took the horse to Sagar and the ceremony was complete. That great pit which the sixty thousand sons of Sagar had dug was named as Sagar, that is now known as the sea.

Ansuman had a son named Dalip whose son was Bhagirath. Due to the noble deeds performed by Bhagirath, Ganga descended from the heaven and with its water, he got purified the ashes of Sagar's sons and they thus attained salvation.[1] Due to Sagar, Ganga came to be known as Sagra and from Bhagirath it derived another name i.e. Bhagirathi.

In Harivansh is recorded another amazing story. It is written that Sagar's wife gave birth to a gourd, which contained 60,000 seeds. Sagar kept each seed separately in a vessel filled with ghee and after a lapse of ten months all the seeds turned into sons and they began to run about. "ləhɪ səgər bir, cɪt hvɛ ədhir."–*prɪthu.*

ਸਗਰਵਾ [səgərva] *adj* entire, all, whole. **2** with dignity. See ਸਗਾਰਵਾ.

ਸਗਰਾ [səgra] *Skt* ਸਮਗ੍ਰ *adj* entire, all, whole. See ਸਗਰਿ.

ਸਗਰਾਇਆ [səgraɪa] *adj* entire, total. **2** poisoned. **3** *n* related to Sagar, the sea. "pavək səgraɪa."–*suhi pəṛtal m 5.* 'is a sea of fire.'

ਸਗਰੀ [səgri], **ਸਗਰੇ** [səgre] *adj* entire, all, whole. "səgri srɪsəṭɪ dɪkhay əcə̃bhəv."–*cɔpəi.* "səgre dhən sɪu lage."–*sor m 9.*

ਸਗਲ [səgəl] *adj* entire, all, total. "səgəl nam nɪdhan tɪn paɪa."–*maru solhe m 5.* 'They fully realised the Divine.' **2** *A* شغل work, labour. **3** *A* سفل wicked, vile.

ਸਗਲ ਸਮੂਹ [səgəl səmuh] all groups, entire classes. "səgəl səmuh lɛ udhre nanək."–*dev m 5.*

ਸਗਲ ਪਰਾਧ [səgəl pradh] ਸਕਲ-ਅਪਰਾਧ. "səgal pradh dehɪ loroni."–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਸਗਲ ਭਰੀ [sagəl bhəri] *adj* who protects; who fosters, sustainer. **2** perfect. "un nə kahu səgəl bhəri."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਗਲਾਣਾ [səglaṇa] *adj* entire, all, whole. "sə̃sar səglaṇa."–*sri m 5.* **2** belonging to all.

[1]Putting ashes of the dead bodies into Ganga has its origin in this narration.

ਸਗਵਾ [səgva], ਸਗਵੀ [səgvi] *part* rather, moreover. "səgva bhi ap ləkhahɪ."–*var bɪla m 4.* "chəpərɪ natɛ səgvi məl lae."–*var majh m 4.* 2 *Po* similar. identical.

ਸਗਾ [səga] See ਸਕਾ. 2 ਸ-ਗੋਤ੍ਰ, ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ of the same sub-caste. 3 a companion, always accompanying. "maya səgi nə mən səga, səga nə yəh sə̃sar. pərsuram ya jiv ko səga su sɪrjənhar."

ਸਗਾਈ [səgai] *n* a relationship; engagement, betrothal.

ਸਗਾਹੀ [səgahi] doubtful. See ਸਗ 3.

ਸ਼ਗਾਫ਼ [ṣəgaf] *P* شگاف *n* a crack, fissure, hole, orifice.

ਸਗਾਰਵਾ [səgarva] *adj* in a dignified manner, in a respectable way. "mənu tənu tamɪ səgarva ja dekha hərɪ nɛṇe."–*var kan m 4.* 'Only by seeing Hari, I attain dignity in full'.

ਸਗੀ [sagi] feminine of ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੀਰ [səgir] *A* صغیر *adj* small, less, tiny. 2 inferior, mean.

ਸਗੁਣ [səguṇ], ਸਗੁਨ [səgun] *adj* endowed with qualities like education and art. 2 with a string. 3 with a bow-string. 4 inhering instincts of purity, passion and wickedness. 5 See ਸ਼ਕੁਨ and ਸਗਨ. "səgun əpsəgun tɪs kəu ləg-hɪ jɪsu citɪ nə avɛ."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਗੁਨ ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [səgun əpsəgun] When these two words come together, they stand for good omen. See ਸਗੁਨ 5.

ਸ਼ਗੁਫ਼ਤਨ [ṣəguftən], ਸ਼ਗੁਫ਼ਤਾ [ṣəgufta] See ਸ਼ਿਗੁਫ਼ਤਹ and ਸ਼ਿਗੁਫ਼ਤਨ.

ਸਗੁਆ [səgua] *Pkt n* a rope, a trouser-string. 2 a cradle, crib. "səgua kɛ yako pəhɪcanhu."–*cərɪtr 228.*

ਸ਼ਗੂਨ [ṣəgun] *P* شگون plural of ਸ਼ਕੁਨ (ਸਗਨ).

ਸ਼ਗੂਫ਼ਾ [ṣəgufa] *P* شگوفہ *n* a bud. 2 a leaf-bud, shoot.

ਸਗੂੜ [səguṛ], ਸਗੂੜਉ [səguṛəu], ਸਗੂੜਾ [səguṛa], ਸਗੂੜੌ [səguṛɔ] *adj* latent, hidden, secret. 2 close, intense, thick. "lal səguṛɔ."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਸਗੋਂ [səgõ] *part* rather, instead. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗੋਈ [səgoi] *adj* alongwith concealing. 2 ਸੁ-ਗੋਈ concealed within itself. "bahər jāda rəkkh səgoi."–*BG.* 'Confine your desires within.'

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti], ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰ [səgotr] of the same sub-caste and dynasty.

ਸਗੋਨੀ [səgoni] *adj* having noble qualities; excellent, superb. "əsthɪr cit səmadhɪ səgoni."–*oə̃kar.*

ਸਗੌਤੀ [səgɔti] *Pkt n* meat, flesh. "rudhɪr məjjni byə̃jni hɛ səgɔti." 'is carnivorous.' 2 cooked vegetables; a relish added to food.

ਸਗੌਨਾ [səgɔna] See ਸੁਖਦਾ ਛੰਦ.

ਸੰਗਾਰੱਤਾ [səggarətta] very close and loving.

ਸਘਟ [səghəṭ] See ਸੰਘੱਟ.

ਸਘਨ [səghən] *adj* dense, concentrated. See ਘਨ. "əhə̃budhɪ bəhu səghən maɪa."–*guj m 5.* 2 accompanied by a musical instrument. "hɛ gɛ bahən səghən ghən."–*s kəbir.* See ਘਨ. 3 cloudy.

ਸਘਾਰਣ [səgharəṇ], ਸਘਾਰਨ [səgharən] *v* to massacre; to annihilate. "əsur səgharəṇ ram həmara."–*maru solhe m 1.* "ɪk ɪ̃dri pəkərɪ səghare."–*nəṭ ə m 4.* 2 to accumulate, collect. "əghae sukh səgharɛ."–*sar m 5*

ਸਘਾਰੇ [səgharɛ] See ਸਘਾਰਨ.

ਸਚ [səc] *Skt* सच् *vr* to wet; to serve; to understand fully; to be related in full. 2 *adj* who attends. 3 *n* truth. "səc bɪnu sakhi mulo nə baki."–*səva m 1.* 4 The supreme being as incarnation of truth. "səc ki baṇi nanək akhɛ."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.* 5 ecstasy. "tət-hɪ tətu mɪlɪa səc pava."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* 6 See ਸਚੁ and ਸੱਚ. 7 *Dg n* a sub-caste, dynasty.

ਸਚਉ [səcəu] See ਸੱਚਾ.

ਸਚ ਸਾਖੀ [səc sakhi] a true witness. 2 a true evidence. 3 a true story.

ਸਚ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [səc sohɪla] a true song; a composition in praise of the Creator.

ਸਚਖੰਡ [səckhə̃ḍ] the eternal world. 2 a state of emancipation, salvation. 3 a sphere of eternity.

ਸਚਖੰਡਿ [səckhə̃ḍɪ] in the world of eternity. "səckhə̃ḍɪ vəsɛ nɪrə̃karʊ."–*jəpʊ.*

ਸਚਘਰ [səcghər] the abode of the true guru. 2 a congregation, holy assembly. 3 state of salvation.

ਸਚਘਰਿ [səcghərɪ] in the congregation. "səcghərɪ bɛsɪ rəhe guṇ gae."–*majh m 5.*

ਸਚਘਰੁ [səcghərʊ] See ਸਚ ਘਰ. "səc ghərʊ lehʊ bətaɪ."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਸਚਦਾਨੰਦ [səcdanə̃d] See ਸੱਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ.

ਸਚਨ [səcən] *Skt* to help. 2 to be kind, merciful. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ to accumulate. "sadhʊ mətɪ nə̃mrəta səcən kəʊ."–*BGK.* 4 to lay bricks; to construct. "nəv khə̃ḍ səcɪo."–*əkal.*

ਸਚਪੀਰ [səcpir] the true spiritual perceptor; Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਚ ਭਾਉ [səc bhaʊ] true love, eternal faith.

ਸਚ ਮਹਿਲ [səc məhɪl] state of salvation. 2 a congregation.

ਸਚਮਨ [səcmən], **ਸਚਮਨਾ** [səcməna] *adj* having pure conscience. "mɛl nahi səcməne."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.*

ਸਚਮੁਚ [səcmʊc] *adv* in fact, indeed, really, actually.

ਸਚਰ [səcər] *adj* living and acting with full awareness. 2 communication. "bhaɪ mɪlɛ səcʊ sacɛ səcre."–*gəʊ ə m 1.*

ਸਚਵ [səcəv] See ਸਚਿਵ.

ਸਚੜਾ [səcṛa] *adj* true, sincere. "gosai sevi səcṛa."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*

ਸਚੜਾਉ [səcṛaʊ] *adj* true, sincere. 2 durable. "jɪʊ rə̃g məjiṭh səcṛaʊ."–*var suhi m 3.* 3 ascending.

ਸਚਾ [səca] *adj* true, veritable. "səca sətɪgurʊ saci jɪsʊ baṇi."–*sor ə m 3.* 2 perpetually, constant. "səca tera əmərʊ səca dibaṇʊ."–*var asa.* 3 *n* incarnation of truth; the Supreme Being, the Creator. "səca sevi səcʊ salahi."–*majh ə m 3.* 4 a mould, pattern. "ə̃dha səca ə̃dhi səṭ."–*gəʊ m 1.* 5 pure; pious. "səca cəʊka surətɪ ki kara."–*maru solhe m 3.* 6 *Skt* सचा *adv* near, closeby, at hand.

ਸਚਾਈ [səcai] *n* truth, veracity.

ਸਚਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [səca sətɪgʊr] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "səca sətɪgur səci baṇi."–*suhi chə̃t m 3.*

ਸਚਾ ਸਬਦ [səca səbəd] Guru's preaching, Guru's word.

ਸਚਾਵਾ [səcava], **ਸਚਾਵੀ** [səcavi] true, veritable. "ehʊ səcava saj."–*s fərid.*

ਸਚਿ [səcɪ] See ਸਚੀ. 2 following the path of truth. "səcɪ rəh-hʊ səda səhəjʊ sʊkh ʊpjɛ."–*ram ə m 3.* 3 to truth. "səcɪ mɛlʊ nə lage bhrəm bhəʊ bhagɛ."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.* 4 of truth. "səcɪ kalʊ kuṛ vərtɪa."–*var asa.* 5 through truth. "səcɪ səcʊ jaṇiɛ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸਚਿਆਰ [səcɪar] true, veritable, sincere. "səcɪar sɪkh bɛṭhe sətɪgur pasɪ."–*var gəʊ 1 m 4.*

ਸਚਿਆਰੀ [səcɪari] veritable ones (have). "səcɪari səcʊ sə̃cɪa."–*oə̃kar.*

ਸਚਿ ਸੰਜਮਿ [səcɪ sə̃jəmɪ] within truth and restraint. 2 due to truth and restraint. "səcɪ sə̃jəmɪ səda hɛ nɪrməl."–*suhi chə̃t m 3.*

ਸਚਿਵ [səcɪv] *Skt n* a close associate, companion. 2 a minister. 3 *adj* a helper, assistant, supporter.

ਸਚੀ [səci] true. "səci teri kudrətɪ səce patsah !"–*var asa.* 2 *Skt* शची *n* strength, might. 3 Indar's consort. "mano sɪ̃ghasən bɛṭhi səci hɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਚੀ ਟਕਸਾਲ [səci ṭəksal] a holy congregation or holy assembly. 2 See ਸਬਦੁ.

ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [səci daṛi] *adj* spotless beard meaning unblotted or unblemished life. 2 a person endowed with good conduct. "se daṛia səcia jɪ gurcərni ləgə̃nɪ."–*səva m 3.* 3 See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਸਚੀ ਨਾਥ [səci nath] *n* Shachi's husband, Indar.

ਸਚੀ ਪਤ [səci pət], **ਸਚੀ ਪਤਿ** [səci pətɪ] true honour, real veneration. "mõne namʊ səci pətɪ puja."–*bɪla ə m 1.* 2 Shachi's husband Indar. "brəhəm məhesur bɪsənʊ səci pətɪ ə̃t phəse yəmphasɪ pərẽge."–*əkal.*

ਸਚੀਪਤਿਸਣੀਇਸਣੀ [səcipətɪsəṇi-ɪsṇi] *n* army. –*sənama.* Shachi's husband Indar, his god Kashyap, his earth, the earth's king, his army.

ਸਚੀ ਪਾਲ [səci pal] true shelter, veritable refuge. 2 provider of Shachi; her husband, Indar.

ਸਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [səci baṇi] *adj* (writing) that reveals the truth. 2 truthful writing. 3 *n* Gurbani. "sətɪgʊr ke pɪarɪho ! gavhʊ səcibaṇi." –*ənə̃dʊ.*

ਸਚੀ ਬੇੜੀ [səci beṛi] *n* Gursikhi. 2 teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "nanək səci beṛi caṛɪ jiʊ." –*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*

ਸਚੀਰਾਸ [səciras], **ਸਚੀਰਾਸਿ** [səcirasɪ] *n* eternal wealth; virtue. 2 the Creator's Name. See **ਸਾਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ.**

ਸਚੁ [səcʊ] See **ਸਚ.** *n* truth. "səcʊ tapər jaṇiɛ ja rɪdɛ səca hoɪ."–*var asa.* 2 ecstasy. "səcʊ mɪlɛ səcʊ upjɛ."–*sri m 1.* "jɪh prəsadɪ səcʊ hoɪ." –*NP.* 3 the Creator as the incarnation of truth. "adɪ səcʊ jʊgadɪ səcʊ."–*japʊ.* 4 *adj* pure, cleansed. "mən mãjɛ səcʊ soi."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.* 5 See **ਸੱਚ.**

ਸਚੁਸਚਾ [səcusəca] *adj* absolutely true, entirely true. "səcusəca hərɪ rəkhvale."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* 2 devoted to truth and supremely truthful. "səcusəca sətɪgurʊ əmər hɛ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸਚੁਧਰਮਾ [səcudhərma] *n* a disciple of true religion, Gursikh. 2 *adj* one who has imbibed the true religion.

ਸਚੁ ਨਿਆਈ [səcu nɪai] *adj* the deliverer of true justice. "təkhətɪ bəhɛ səcunɪai."–*majh m 5.* 2 *n* the Creator; He, who delivers justice without any prejudice.

ਸਚੇਤ [səcet] *Skt* सचेतस् *adj* conscious, alert. 2 attentive.

ਸਚੋਸਚ [səcosəc], **ਸਚੋਸਚੁ** [səcosəcu] *adj* nothing but the truth, absolute truth. "səcosəc vəkhaṇɛ koɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* "othɛ səco hi səcʊ nɪbṛɛ."–*var asa.*

ਸੱਚ [səcc] truth, opposite of illusion. 2 rectitude. 3 सत (true) –च (and).

ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ [səccən səcc] See **ਸਚੋ ਸਚ.** 2 a Brahman resident of village Mandar (district Lahore, tehsil Sharakpur) who was a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He used to recite 'səccən səcc' all the time, so he himself came to be known as 'səccən səcc.' The Guru cured the insane queen of Raja of Haripur and married her to Sachan Sach. Throughout their life this couple preached Gurmat. Guru Amar Das bestowed upon him the status of a masand. Mistakenly Bhai Santokh Singh mentioned his village as Sekhopur. See **ਰਾਸਿ** 1 **ਅ:** 34. Descendents of Sachan Sach now live in Mandar.

ਸੱਚਾ [səcca] *adj* truthful, one who has abandoned falsehood. 2 what happens daily. 3 pure, genuine, unadulterated. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 See **ਸਚਾ.**

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [səcca patṣah] *n* the Creator, the Supreme Being. 2 the true guru. "teg saco deg saco surma sərən saco, saco patsah gurʊ gobɪ̃d kəhayo hɛ."... "ɔr patsahi səbh logən ki patsahi, patsahõ pər saci teri patsahi hɛ." –*52 poets.*

ਸੱਚਿਦਾ ਨੰਦ [səccɪda nə̃d] *Skt* सच्चिदानन्द *n* one who is the incarnation of truth. "səda səccɪdanə̃d sətrũ prəṇasi."–*japʊ.*

ਸੱਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [səcci daṛi] See **ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ.** 2 See **ਛੇਤੂ** 3.

ਸੱਚੀ ਮੰਜੀ [səcci mə̃ji] See **ਮਦੂ.**

ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ [səcce sahɪb ki phəte] Banda Bahadur had begun preaching 'sache Sahib ki phate' in place of 'vahguru ji ki phate', which many historians have mistakenly written as 'phəte dərṣən.' The edicts issued

from Baba Banda Bahadur's seat still employ the expression 'səcce sahɪb ki phəte.' Sacha sahib meant Guru Gobind Singh, whom he regarded as his task master and himself as his slave.

ਸਛਿਲਕ [səchilək] *adj* with a bark, with skin. See ਛਿਲਕ.

ਸਜ [səj] *n* decor, decoration, make up. **2** *Skt* सज्ज *adj* with a bow-string. **3** armed and ready for action.

ਸਜਗ [səjəg] *adj* alert, attentive, clever, ever-ready.

ਸਜਣ [səjəṇ], **ਸਜਣੁ** [səjəṇu] adorned. **2** *adj* ਸਤ੍-ਜਨ gentle, noble. **3** blue-blooded, of noble descent. **4** *n* friend. "səjəṇu sətɪguru purəkh hɛ."–*sri m 4.*

ਸਜਧਜ [səjədhəj] decoration of a flag; honour, glory.

ਸਜਨ [səjən] See ਸਜਣ and ਸੱਜਨ. "sə̃t səjən sukhɪ manhɪ rəlia."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.* **2** a physician. "nanək rog gəvaɪ mɪlɪ sətɪguru sadhu səjna."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* See *E* Surgeon.

ਸਜਨਈ [səjnəi], **ਸਜਨਾਈ** [səjnai] *n* goodness, kindness, welfare, friendliness. "dusət̩ dut səjnəi."–*asa m 5.* 'became friends.'

ਸਜਨੀ [səjni] *n* a female friend. **2** *adj* a virtuous (lady); respectable (woman).

ਸਜਨੁ [səjənu] See ਸੱਜਨ. "səjənu surɪda suhela səhɪje."–*sar m 5.*

ਸ਼ਜਰਾ [ʂəjra] *A* شجره a tree. **2** a genealogical-tree.

ਸਜਲ [səjəl] *adj* with water. **2** wet. "səjəl nɛn cərnən ləptae."–*GPS.*

ਸਜਾ [səja] *P* سزا *n* punishment. **2** revenge, warning. **3** *adj* deserving. **4** See ਸੱਜਾ.

ਸਜਾਉਟ [səjaut̩] See ਸਜਾਵਟ.

ਸਜਾਇ [səjaɪ] See ਸਜਾ a punishment, penalty. "deṇ su məl səjaɪ."–*var majh m 1.* **2** *adv* well equipped, embellished. "səstrə səjaɪ."–*GV 10.*

ਸਜਾਤਿ [səjatɪ] *adj* of the same caste. **2** of that caste.

ਸਜਾਦਪੁਰ [səjadpur] Shahzadpur a town of district Ambala. It was the capital of the sardars of Shahid misl. See ਸਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸਜਾਦਾ [səjada] *adj* simple, unadorned. **2** *n* son of Bhai Mardana who after his father's demise continued to recite the hymns of Guru Nanak to the congregation. **3** *P* شهزاده a prince. **4** *A* سجاده a carpet, upon which the Muslims perform their prayer.

ਸਜਾਵਟ [səjavət̩] *n* decor. **2** decoration.

ਸਜ਼ਾਵਾਰ [səzavar] *P* سزاوار *adj* capable, competent. **2** imbued with glory.

ਸਜੀਉ [səjiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸਜੀਨ [səjin] *adj* with ਜੀਨ (saddle); saddled. "həy səjin ko lin həkare."–*GPS.*

ਸਜੀਲਾ [sajila] *adj* adorned. **2** handsome.

ਸਜੀਵ [səjiv] *adj* with a soul. **2** alive.

ਸਜੀਵਨੀ [səjivni] See ਕਚ and ਵਿਸ਼ਲਯ ਕਰਣੀ.

ਸਜੁਤ [səjut], **ਸਜੁਤਾ** [səjuta], **ਸਜੁਤੀਆ** [səjutia] *Skt* ਸੰਯੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* united, merged, imbued. "mohu maɪa ve səbh kalkha, ɪnɪ mənmukhɪ muṛɪ səjutia."–*suhi chə̃t m 4.*

ਸਜੂਦ [səjud] *A* سجود the act of paying obeisance; a salutation.

ਸਜੋਗੀ [səjogi] See ਸੰਯੋਗੀ.

ਸੱਜ [səjj] *Skt* सज्ज *adj* ready, ready with an arrow put on the bow string. **3** See ਸਜ.

ਸੱਜਣ [səjjəṇ] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੱਜਣ ਠਗ [səjjəṇ t̩həg] a cheat, master impostor of village Tulamba or Tulambha (district Multan) who had constructed a temple and had devised several ways to fleece the travellers. Any body taken in by his trickery, was not only robbed but also killed. When Guru Nanak Dev reached his place, he tried to play the same trick with him as well, but he was so much impressed by the Guru's words that he himself became the disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru transformed him into

a noble person, included him in the company of his devout Sikhs and appointed him a preacher. See ਮਖ਼ਦੂਮਪੁਰ.

ਸੱਜਨ [səjjən] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੱਜਰਾ [səjjra] *Skt* ਸਦਜਤਰ *adj* absolutely fresh.

ਸੱਜਾ [səjja] *Skt* सव्य right; south. *n* (it also means) left. **3** *Skt* शय्या *n* bed, bedding.

ਸੱਜਿ [səjjɪ] See ਸੱਜੀ.

ਸੱਜੀ [səjji] feminine form of a ਸੱਜਾ. **2** *Skt* सर्जी *n* a type of alkali prepared from the ash of a bushy weed. It is used for washing clothes. **3** *Skt* सज्जी *adj* wearing a coat of mail. **4** ਸਜਜੀ. with a bow-string drawn.

ਸਞਾਨ [səɲan] *Skt* ਸਗਜਾਨ knowing. **2** an introduction, acquaintance.

ਸਞਾਪਣ [səɲapəṇ], ਸਞਾਪਨ [səɲapən] *Skt* सं-ज्ञापन *n* the act of making one realise.

ਸਟ [səṭ] See ਸਟਨਾ, ਸਟਾ and ਸੱਟ. **2** *Skt* सट् *vr part* to be a part of ; to make.

ਸਟਕਨਾ [səṭəkna] *Pkt v* to slip away, run away. "ərɪ y3 səṭke mrɪg ke gən jəyõ."–*krɪsən.* "mənu sur cəḍhyo uḍu se səṭke."–*cərɪtr 1.* **2** to disappear.

ਸਟਕਾ [səṭka] *Skt* कामला ضعف الكبد anaemia. It is a disease of the anemic type. It is caused when liver stops functioning.

Eating of alkaline, sour, hot and dirty rotten things, excessive use of alcoholic intoxicants, obsessive indulgence in sex, anxiety and fear, obstruction in defecation, urination or sleep and eating of clay are some causes of this disease.

Symptoms of anaemia are indigestion, increase in heart-palpitation, body turning pale like that of a frog, decrease in the redness of blood and nails, and the skin getting dry, constant fatigue, loss of hunger, dyspepsia, having eructation, swelling of limbs, feeling of giddiness, getting sullen in the face etc.

The following are the cures for this disease:

(1) use of iron oxide (kuṣta fɔlad) or iron in any other form.

(2) kuṣta fɔlad abi, təbaṣir, seeds of cardamum, sət-gɪlo and mɪṣri one tola each pulverised together and divided into fifty parts, one part to be taken in the morning with diluted semi-churned curd.

(3) use of the ash of iron-drops with milk or semi-churned curd.

(4) use of substances which expel prickly heat from the liver.

(5) eight masas of nɪsoth curəṇ mixed with sixteen masas of mɪṣri to be taken daily in the morning with water.

(6) decoction of green gɪlo mixed with honey to be taken.

(7) the patient of anaemia should consume old oats, wheat, rice, green, lentils, fruit, sour butter milk, semi churned curd and butter etc. to be taken.

ਸਟਕਾਰਨਾ [səṭkarna] *v* to sweep the mane; to dust hair falling at the neck; to perform the winnowing act. "beni sərpənɪ si səṭkari." –*GPS.*

ਸਟਨਾ [səṭna] *Pkt v* to stick. **2** to throw. "kuhəthi jai səṭɪa."–*var asa.*

ਸਟਪਟ [səṭpəṭ] *part* immediately, at once. "səṭpəṭ bɛṭhət."–*NP.*

ਸਟਪਟਾ [səṭpəṭa] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਸਟਪਟਾਨਾ [səṭpəṭana] *v* to be over-whelmed with surprise; suddenly. to buzz off.

ਸਟਪਾਨਾ [səṭpana] *v* to throw. "məha kəsab churi səṭpai."–*ram m 5.*

ਸਟੱਲੀ [səṭəlli] *adj* who boasts; who indulges in exaggeration. See *vr* ਸਟ.

ਸਟਾ [səṭa] an exchange. See ਸੱਟਾ. "mɛ təu molɪ məhɪgi ləi jiə səṭɛ."–*dhəna rəvɪdas.* **2** *Skt n* the mane. **3** a tuft of hair at the tail. "uddhɪt səṭayã utɛ sĩgh dhayo." · *cə̃ḍi 2.* **4** matted hair.

ਸਟਾਸੱਟ [sətasəṭṭ], **ਸਟਾਪੱਟ** [səṭapəṭṭ] *part* immediately, at once. See ਸਟਪਟ.

ਸਟਾਲ [səṭal] *Skt* a lion with the mane; a lion with a rich growth of hair on the neck.

ਸਟਿਘਤਨਾ [səṭɪghətna] See ਸਟਪਾਨਾ to throw. "tɪnh ḍəru səṭɪghətɪa."–*var sor m 4.*

ਸਟੀ [səṭi] See ਸਟਨਾ *adj* stuck. 2 thrown.

ਸਟੀਕ [səṭik] accompanied by an annotation, an annotated edition.

ਸਟੋਮ [səṭom] See ਅਗਨਿ ਸਟੋਮ.

ਸਟੋਰੀ [səṭori] a walking stick. "thul pag sɪr hath səṭori."–*GPS.*

ਸੱਟ [səṭṭ] *Skt* सट्ट *vr* to inhabit, live, kill, torture, get fat, donate. 2 *n* a blow, stroke.

ਸੱਟਾ [səṭṭa] *Pkt n* exchange. 2 speculation, forward trade. 3 an agreement.

ਸਠ [səṭh] शठ् *vr* to cheat, kill, torture, go, observe long silence, utter unpleasant words. 2 *adj* a liar. 3 a knave. 4 a stupid person. See *E* sot. "guru sə̃gətɪ te səṭh mətɪvan."–*GPS.* 5 mischievous. 6 *n* fertuosa. 7 iron. 8 See ਸਠਿ. 9 in poetics a type of hero. "mukh miṭhi batẽ kəhɛ, nɪpəṭ kəpəṭ jɪy jan. jãhɪ nə ḍər əpradh ko səṭh kər tãhɪ bəkhan."–*rəsɪkprɪya.*

ਸਠਤਾ [səṭhta] *Skt* शठता *n* folly, stupidity. 2 mischief. 3 lasciviousness.

ਸਠਿ [səṭhɪ] *Skt* ਸਸ਼੍ਟਿ *adj* sixty. "əṭhsəṭh tirəth jəhɪ sadhu pəg dhərhɪ."–*ram m 5.* See *E* sixty.

ਸਠਿਆਲਾ [səṭhɪala] a village of tehsil and district Amritsar. Two sacred places are situated here relating to the visits of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਸਠਿ ਸੰਬਤ [səṭhɪ sə̃bət] *Skt* षष्टिसंवत्सर *n* In astronomy, a period of sixty years. These belong to three deities with a reign of twenty years for each of them in chronological order. They keep repeating. "tere səṭhɪ sə̃bət səbh tirtha."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* 'O God ! all the sixty sambats belong to you (they belong to no other deity) and all the places of pilgrimage belong to you'.

ਸਠੋਰ [səṭhor] *adj* wicked, knavish. 2 ਸੁ-ਬਟੋਰ miserly. "jɪu mədhu makhi tɪu səṭhor rəs jorɪ jorɪ dhən kia."–*sor kəbir.*

ਸੱਠੀ [səṭṭhi] ਸਸ਼੍ਟਿਕ a type of paddy (rice) which ripens in sixty days. Its husk is black and the rice is red. Its water cures dysentery. See ਬਗਜ਼.

ਸਡ [səḍ], **ਸਡੁ** [səḍu] *S n* a word sound. 2 a call for help, scream; a cry. "gor nɪmaṇɪ səḍ kəre."–*s fərid.*

ਸਡੋਰਡ [səḍorəḍ] See ਰਡ.

ਸਢਾਲ [səḍhal], **ਸਢੈਲ** [səḍhɛl] *adj* ਸ (with) ਢਾਲ (shield); holding a shield; (one) having a sword and a shield. 2 *n* a soldier equipped with sword and shield.

ਸਢੌਰਾ [səḍhɔra] a village of tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. It was once the main town of the twenty eight parganas of suba Sirhind. Sain Budhu Shah, a resident of this town had helped the tenth Guru in the battle of Bhangani. See ਬੁੱਧੂ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

During his invasion of Sadhaura in 1710 AD Baba Banda Bahadur inflicted heavy punishment upon the tyrants who had tormented Pir Budhu Shah.

ਸਣ [səṇ] *Skt* सन् *part* with, along, alongwith. 2 *Skt* शण *n* jute, from which ropes are made. *L* Crotolaria Juncea. It is an autumnal crop. After cutting, the plants are buried in water, till the peel comes off from the reed.

ਸਣਖਤਾ [səṇəkhta], **ਸਣਖਤੀ** [səṇəkhti] *Skt* स्नुषा *n* a daughter-in-law. "mā dadi pərdadiõ phupphi bhɛṇa dhi səṇəkhta."–*BG.* 2 *adj* having good stars; fortunate, lucky. "sahurrɛ ghər mānɪɛ səṇəkhti pərɪvar sədhari."–*BG*

ਸਣਿ [səṇɪ] See ਸਣ and ਸਣੁ. 2 alongwith. "jəṇi lakhavhu əsə̃t papi səṇɪ."–*asa rəvɪdas.* 'Do not spend the days of your life in the company of an unsaintly sinner.'

ਸਣੁ [səṇʊ] *part* with, alongwith. See ਸਣ. "ḍube səṇʊ pərɪvari."–*guj ə m 4.* "so səṇʊ tujhɛ ənɪt."–*sri m 5.*

ਸਤ [sət] *Skt* सत् *n* truth. **2** fidelity to one's husband. "bɪnu sət səti hoɪ kɛse narɪ."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** God, the Creator. **4** respect, honour. **5** instinct for purity. "rəj təm sət kəl teri chaɪa."–*maru solhe m 1.* **6** *adj* good, gentle, noble. **7** adorable. **8** admirable, honourable. **9** obvious, apparent. **10** *Skt* सत्य *n* an era of truth, Satjug. **11** an oath, pledge. **12** a principle; intent, purport. **13** the region (lok) above that of religious austerity; brahmlok. **14** *Skt* सत्व breath. "cə̃d sət bhedɪa, nad sət purɪa, sur sət khoṛsa dətu kia."–*maru jɛdev.* 'inhaled through the lunar nerve, made the breath stand still through oə̃nad (sound), exhaled it through the solar nerve, that is, performed purək, kumbhək and recək.' **15** soul. **16** mind. **17** vigour. **18** essence. **19** nature. **20** age. **21** wealth. **22** zeal. **23** patience. **24** life. **25** religion. **26** charity. "səti pap kərɪ sət kəmahɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* **27** *Skt* सप्त seven. "pə̃dr-hɪ thɪtī tɛ sət var."–*bɪla m 3 var 7.* **28** *Skt* शत one hundred. "re jɪhva kərəʊ sət khə̃ḍ. jamɪ nə ʊcər-hɪ sri gobī̃d."–*bhɛr namdev.* **29** In Nighunt ṣət means 'endless' as ਸਹਸ੍ਰ stands for innumerable. **30** sət is also used as short form for Satluj as in "sət səbdadɪ bəkhankɛ israstrə kəhɪ ə̃t."–*sənama.* 'Shatdrav's lord is Varun and his weapon is the noose.' **31** a scribe has written sət in place of sʊt as "səbh səmudr ke nam lɛ ə̃t ṣəbəd sət dehʊ."–*95.* In fact, the moon is the son of the ocean. In the same way "prɪthəm pəvən ke nam lɛ sat pəd bəhur bəkhan." Bhimsen is the son of the wind god. **32** for arriving at a definite conclusion. See ਸਤਿ, ਸੱਤ, ਸਤਜ and ਸਪਤ.

ਸਤਏ [sətae], **ਸਤਏਂ** [sətaẽ] *adj* seventh. **2** *adv* with the seventh. "sətaẽ ləkhɪ rəghupətɪ kəpɪdəl ədhɪpətɪ subhəṭ vɪkəṭ mətɪ yʊt bhratə̃."–*ramav.*

ਸਤਸਉ [sətsəʊ], **ਸਤਸਇਆ** [sətsəɪa], **ਸਤਸਈ** [sətsəi] *Skt* सप्तशती *n* a literary composition of seven hundred couplets: A narration of Durga in seven hundred couplets from Markanday Puran, whose translation is to be found in Chandi Chritr and Chandi di Var.[1] "hom kərẽ jəp əʊ sətsəʊ re."–*krɪsən.* "grə̃th sətsəɪa ko kəryo."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* "sətsɛ ki kətha ɪh puri bhəi hɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* See ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤਸਤੀ and ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ.

ਸਤਸਈਆਂ [sətsəiã] seven wives of the seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. **2** seven (female) friends.

ਸਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚਉਦਹਿ ਚਾਰ [sət sətai cəʊdəhɪ car]–*rətənmala bə̃no.* seven rishis, twenty seven planets, fourteen branches of knowledge, four objectives (righteousness, finance, sex, salvation).

ਸਤਸਯਾ [sətsəya], **ਸਤਸਯੀ** [sətsəyi] See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਸਤਸਰ [sətsər] *n* a holy tank; a congregation, holy assembly. **2** the true spiritual guide. **3** seven holy tanks in the form of truth, contentment, compassion, righteousness, patience, renunciation and knowledge. **4** Sri Amritsar.

ਸਤਸਰਿ [sətsərɪ] *n* the congregation as a stream. **2** *adv* in the stream of the congregation. "gurmətɪ sətsərɪ hərɪjəlɪ naɪa."–*asa m 3.* **3** in the tank of truth.

ਸਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sət sahɪb] an expression of greeting sadhus of Garibdas sect exchanged on meeting one another.

ਸਤਸਾਹਿਬੀਆ [satsahɪbia] See ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ.

ਸਤਸੀ [sətsi] *Skt* सप्तसीता *adj* seven (times) furrowed; that has been ploughed seven times. "ənaj magəʊ sətsi ka."–*dhəna dhə̃na.*

ਸਤ ਸੀਵਾ [sət siva] *n* seven boundaries, seven stages of knowledge. See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

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[1]It is available in Markanday Puran on pages 81-94.

ਸਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ [sət suhagṇã] See ਸਤ ਸਈਆਂ. **2** an assembly, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of seven such women, whose husbands are alive.

ਸਤ ਸੈ [sət sɛ], **ਸਤ ਸੈ ਕੀ ਕਥਾ** [sət sɛ ki kətha] See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਸਤਸੰਗ [sətsə̃g] *Skt* सत्सङ्ग *n* a congregation, holy assembly. **2** See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ.

ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤਿ [sət sə̃gətɪ] *n* the company of saints; the company of good men. **2** an assembly of virtuous persons. "sətsə̃gətɪ kesi jaṇiɛ? jɪthɛ eko nam vəkhaṇiɛ."–*sri m 1 jogiə̃dərɪ.* **3** See ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਸਟ ਸੰਗਤੀ [sət sə̃gti] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. **2** *adj* who participates in a holy congregation. **3** in a holy congregation, in a holy assembly. "sətsə̃gti səda mɪlɪ rəhe."–*sri m 3.*

ਸਤਸੰਗਾ [sət sə̃ga] *adj* whose company is noble. "məha sarthi sətsə̃ga."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਤਸੰਗੀ [sətsə̃gi] *Skt* सत्सङ्गिन् (one) who remains in the company of virtuous persons.

ਸਤਸੰਧ [sətsə̃dh] a true promise. See ਸਤਜ ਸੰਧ. "sətsə̃dh səda sətbeṇ kəhɛ."–*NP.*

ਸਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ [sətsrɪ̃g] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग *n* a mountain of the Himalayan range, that is situated at a distance of six kos from Gandhmaddan. See ਸਪਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ.

ਸਤ੍ਹ [sətəh] *A* ﻄﺢ surface. **2** level. **3** roof.

ਸਤਕ [sətək] *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਕ *n* a century. **2** ਸ਼ਤਿਕ *adj* of or relating to one hundred. **3** *n* any text containing one hundred stanzas.

ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ [sətkərtarie] *adj* who worship the Creator in the form of truth. **2** *n* a Sangatia Sodhi of Lahore, who in Sammat 1650 became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was in the habit of saying 'Satkartar' all the time. His disciple Sangat Das was a highly spiritual person, and a votary of Nam. The followers of his sect came to be known as satkartarias. Their head-quarters are at Hargobindpur on the bank of river Beas.

ਸਤ ਕਰਮ [sət kərəm] सत्कर्मन् *n* noble deeds. **2** *adj* virtuous.

ਸਤਕਾਰ [sətkar] *Skt* सत्कार *n* respect, reverence. "dvɛ lokən sətkar."–*NP.*

ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ [sətkrətu], **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [sətkrɪtu] *Skt* शतक्रतु *n* a performer of one hundred rituals (yags); Indar. It is mentioned in the Purans that one achieves the status of Indar after performing one hundred ashvmedh yags. "sɪv dham sətkrɪtu jat bhəe."–*rudr.*

ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿ [sətgamənɪ] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Shatdrav river; Satluj. –*sənama.* See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿਈਸ਼ [sətgamənɪ-iṣ] the master of Satluj–Varun.–*sənama.*

ਸਤਗੁਰ [sətgur] *Skt* सद्गुरू *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a guru who delivers excellent spiritual message.

ਸਤਗੁਰਏ [sətgurəe] *Skt* सद्गुरवे (the fourth inflexion) to Satguru, to God.

ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦ [sətgur pərsad] with the grace of God.

ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [sətgur pərsadɪ], **ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ** [sətgur prəsadɪ] with the grace of God. See ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਸਤਗੁਰੁ [sətguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਸਤਘਨੀ [sətghəni] See ਸ਼ਤਘ੍ਨੀ.

ਸਤਘਰਾ [sətghəra] a town of tehsil Ukara, district Montgomary. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev, where the Guru recited "səhə̃sər dan de ɪ̃dr ruaɪa." relating to the money-lender's vocation. The gurdwara is in non-descript state. There is no estate or land attached to it. It is located at a distance of about five miles to the west of Rinala Khurd railway station.

ਸ਼ਤਘ੍ਨੀ [ṣətghni] *Skt n* a type of spear having one hundred barbs. **2** There is a mention in the Mahabharat that it was made by fixing

one hundred nails to a heavy stone. When thrown at the enemy, it strikes like a cannon ball. **3** In Valmik's Ramayan, it is a type of a club. See ਲੰਕਾ ਕਾਂਡ, Chapter 60. **4** Modern poets take it to mean a cannon, but it is just their fancy.

ਸਤਜੁਗ [sətjug] *Skt* ਸਤਜਯੁਗ *n* one of the four eras in which truth is supreme. See ਯੁਗ.

ਸਤਤ [sətət] *Skt adv* perpetually, always. **2** continuously, constantly, at the same pitch.

ਸਤੱਤਰ [səttətər] seventy-seven.

ਸਤਦਾਨ [sətdan] *n* ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕਦਾਨ a righteous donation. **2** a donation from one's honest earning. **3** a donation of spiritual knowledge.

ਸਤਦੀਪ [sətdep] See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ [sətdrəv] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj. There is a story in the Puranic lore that once in grief suffered on account of his sons, rishi Vasishath tried to drown himself in the river. The river divided its flow into one hundred streams and saved the rishi from drowning. This river has its origin in Ravanrad lake situated close to the famous Mansarovar lake in Tibet. From there it flows to places like Kulu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Anandpur, Ropar and Ferozepur, covering a distance of 900 miles. It has a confluence with the river Indus in Muzaffarpur district. "netr tõg ke cərən tər sətdrəv tir tərə̃g."–*ramav.*

Satluj was the border between the British empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. In the year 1882 under the Jurisdiction of Lord Rippon a big canal was dug out of this river at Ropar. This canal irrigates the Malva region. It cost the British government rupees one crore and seventy lacs and the Sikh states, rupees one crore and twenty nine lacs.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵਾਦ੍ਰਿ [sətdrəvadrɪ] *n* the mountain from which Satluj originates i.e. the mountain range of Tibet. **2** people living in the mountains of Tibet, the Tibetans. "sətdrəvadrɪ ətɪ drɪŗ pəg rope."–*cərɪtr 52.*

ਸਤਦ੍ਰ [sətdrə] *Skt* शतद्रु *n* a river flowing in the form of one hundred streams. Satluj. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ [sətdhənva] *n* शतधन्वन् *n* a Yadav bearing one hundred bows. He was the son of Hridak. He killed Satrajit the father-in-law of Krishan. Hence Krishan chopped off his head with a circular boomerang. See ਸਤਧੰਨਾ and ਧਨਸੱਤ. This tale is narrated in the 57th chapter of 10th divison of the Bhagwat.

ਸਤਧਰਮ [sətdhərəm] *n* a noble religion, Sikhism. **2** *adj* righteous deeds which should be performed.

ਸਤਧਾ [sətdha] *Skt* शतधा *adj* in a hundred ways. **2** in a hundred parts. "dudha kərkɛ sətdha kərḍari."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਤਧਾਰਾ [sətdhara] *n* ਸ਼ਤਦ੍ਰਵ. **2** seven ranges of mountains. See ਕੁਲਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਤਧੰਨਾ [sətdhə̃na] See ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ. "sətdhə̃na bhi sə̃g cəlayo."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਤਨ [sətən] See ਸੂਨ and ਥਣ.

ਸਤਨਾਜ [sətnaj], **ਸਤਨਾਜਾ** [sətnaja] *n* a combination of seven cereals; a mixture of seven varieties of grains: rice, moongi, wheat, malkangni (seeds of celastrus paniculata), sesame seeds, oats, grams. According to rishi Katyayan the mixture consists of rice, moongi, manh, wheat, mustard, sesame seeds and oats. To assuage the influence of certains planets its offering is favoured. "tel mə̃h sətnaj mə̃gaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਸਤਨਾਮ [sətnam] See ਸਤਿਨਾਮ.

ਸਤਨਾਮੀ [sətnami] *adj* who worships satyanam. **2** *n* a sect of Hinduism, which, fed up with the tyranny of Aurangzeb, revolted against the Mughal empire under the leadership of Jagjivan Das. The Satnamis captured Narnaul

(which is now a nizamat of Patiala state and is located at a distance of 75 miles to the south-west of Delhi) and defeated the royal army. On 15th of March 1672, Raad Andaz Khan a general of Aurangzeb defeated the Satnamis. There was a belief current among the people that the Satnamis had magical powers and none could defeat them. Aurangzeb wrote verses of Quran to be tied on the flag so that magical powers of the Satnamis could not have their effect.

Jagjivan Das son of Ganga Ram was a Chandel Rajput. He was born in village Sardha of Barabanki district. He was a disciple of Baba Lal (a well-known saint during the reign of Jahangir and a resident of C.P.) His literary works – Aghvinash, Gyanprakash etc. correspond with the philosophy of the Vedas. The Satnamis of this sect are also known as Munda or The Mundapanthi. Along with their head and beard, they shave off eye-brows too.

3 a religious sect founded by Ghasi Das. In 1835 AD, Ghasi Das was born in a cobbler's family in village Bhandara of C.P. He declared himself a messenger of God and preached that the recitation of Satnam is better than worship, pilgrimage and performance of yags. His son Balak Das also preached Satnam like his father and numerous cobblers became his disciples, who are known as the Satnamis. They greet each other with Satnam whenever they meet and also recite the same word with a rosary. Their scripture "Nirvan" is in the possession of the Satnamis of Farrukhabad. They abstain from all types of intoxicants.

ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ [sət pəkvani] *n* seven types of cooked food; seven types of sweetmeats cooked in clarified butter (ghee) i.e., ləḍḍu, jəlebi, bərfi, baluṣahi, məṭṭhi, nugdi and ṣəkərpara. "sət pəkvani an əhare."–*GPS.*

ਸਤਪਤ [sətpət] *adj* harsh. "kərək səbəd sətpət kəṭu kəm hɛ."–*BGK.* 'A harsh word produces pain, and all bitternesses are far less hurtful.'

ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ [sətpətr] *Skt* शतपत्र *n* a lotus, which has one hundred petals. "nəhɪ tətr thəli sətpətr rəhe."–*ramav.* **2** सत्पत्त्र is also a Sanskrit word for lotus, which means something with elegant petals.

ਸ਼ਤਪਥ [ṣətpəth] *Skt* a brahman scripture of Yajurved showing one hundred of ways.

ਸ਼ਤਪਦ [ṣətpəd] *Skt* a centipede. **2** a hundred footsteps.

ਸਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sətputr] *adj* a noble son. "əpjəsā mɪṭət sətputrəh."–*gatha.*

ਸਤਪੁਰਖ [sətpurəkh], **ਸਤਪੁਰਖੁ** [sətpurəkhu] *Skt* सत्यपुरुष *adj* a truthful person. "dhənu dhənu sətpurəkhu sətɪguru həmara."–*var vəḍ m 4.* **2** *n* an incarnation of truth and perfection; the eternal Being.

ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆ [sətpuria] seven pious cities of the Hindus namely Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya (Haridwar), Kashi, Kanchi (Conjeeveram), Avantika (Ujjayni), Dvaravati.[1] See ਕਉਲਾਸਹਿ.

ਸਤ ਪੰਜ ਨਉ [sət pə̃j nəu] See ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਨਉ.

ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨਿ [sət prəvahnɪn], **ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨੀ** [sət prəvahni] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj; the land by Satluj.–*sanama.*

ਸਤਬਚਨ [sətbəcən] *adj* a truthful utterance. **2** *part* alright ! yes sir ! word of address.

ਸਤਬਚਨੀਆ [sətbəcnia] *adj* who agrees with everything you say; agreeable, sycophantic, credulous.

ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ [sətbrət] *Skt* सत्यव्रत *adj* truthful, righteous. "sətɪ sərup sədev sətbrət."–*33 savɛye.*

ਸਤਭਰਾਈ [sətbhərai] wife of Mehma, a jat of Khehra sub-caste, an ardent devotee of Guru

[1] अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काञ्ची अवन्तिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिका: ।।–*tɪrəth parɪjat.*

Nanak Dev, who served Guru Angad Dev as well. Per the Guru's direction, she daily cooked an unsalted and unleavened chapati weighing four ounces for Guru Angad Dev. This was the only food he took for twenty four hours. Some scribes have named her as Sabharai while the others have put her name as Virai.

ਸਤਭਾਉ [sətbhaʊ], **ਸਤਭਾਇ** [sətbhaɪ] *Skt* सद्भाव *n* a good intention. "kərəm dhərəm sãjəm sətbhau."–*asa m 1.* "matɪ sətbhaɪ bhəgətɪ gobĩd."–*prəbha m 1.* **2** recognition, existence. "sevək kɛ sətbhaɪ."–*sri m 5.* **3** full belief, factual truth. "əgode sətbhau nə dɪcɛ, pɪchode akhɪa kãmɪ nə avɛ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸਤਭਾਮਨ [sətbhamən], **ਸਤਭਾਮਾ** [sətbhama] सत्यभामा daughter of Strajit and consort of Krishan upon whose bidding he brought Parijat from heaven. "sətbhamən ko kəbɪ syam bhənɛ jɪh ko səb logən me jəs chayo."–*krɪsən.* "ghənsyam sath sətbhama, tɪm mɪli rəhɪt sukhdhama."–*GPS.*

ਸਤਭਿਖਿਆ [sətbhɪkhɪa] *n* truthful alms, perfect alms; alms free from immoral desires such as obduracy, greed, hypocrisy, etc. "chadən bhojən nə lehi sətbhɪkhɪa."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਸਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sət bhumɪka] See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸਤਮ [sətəm] *Skt* सत्तम *adj* superb, excellent. "sadhu sətəm jaṇo."–*gatha.*

ਸਤਮਖ [sətməkh] a performer of one hundred yags; Indar. See ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ.

ਸ਼ਤਮਨ੍ਯੁ [ṣətmənyu] See ਸਤਮੰਨੁ.

ਸਤਮਾਸਾ [sətmasa], **ਸਤਮਾਹਾ** [sətmaha] *adj & n* born after seven months of pregnancy. **2** work to be completed in seven months.

ਸਤਮੁਖ [sətmukh], **ਸਤਮੁਖੀ** [sətmukhi] See ਸ਼ਤਘ੍ਨੀ. **2** *adv* in numerous ways.

ਸਤਮੌਰ [sətmɔr] *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਮੌਲਿ *n* Bhaumasur the wearer of numerous crowns; one who had snatched crowns of numerous kings and put them on his head. "jɪh kud kɪlẽ sətmɔr məryo."–*krɪsən.* See ਭੌਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਤਮੰਨੁ [sətmãnu] *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਮਨ੍ਯੁ *n* performer of one hundred yags, Indar. See ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ. "sətmãnu əvɪlokyo jəb-hi."–*NP.* **2** *adj* choleric, wrathful. **3** *n* an owl.

ਸਤਰ [sətər] *A* سطر *n* a line. **2** a written line. **3** *Skt* ਸਪ੍ਤਤਿ. seventy. **4** *A* ستر a curtain, See *Skt* ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀ. **5** *adj* private; concealed, secret. See ਸਤਰਿ. **6** *Skt* सत्तर superb, excellent.

ਸਤਰ ਦੋਇ [sətər doɪ] See ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ.

ਸਤਰਾਨਾ [sətrana] *v* to fear, be frightened. **2** to be impatient, be agitated. **3** to be in a hurry.

ਸਤਰਿ [sətərɪ] *Skt* ਸਪ੍ਤਤਿ seventy. **2** See ਸਤਰ 5. "sətərɪ kaba ghəṭ hi bhitərɪ."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸਤਰਿ ਸੈਇ [sətərɪ sɛɪ] seventy hundred. "sətərɪ sɛɪ səlar hɛ jake."–*bhɛr kəbir.* Seventy thousand means numerous. In Islamic literature, it is also mentioned that God sends angels as warriors to assist his prophets. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਰਾ 4, ਸੂਰਤ ਆਲ ਇਮਰਾਨ 3, ਰੁਕੂਅ 13. See ਸਲਾਰ.

ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ [sətərɪdoɪ] *Skt* ਦ੍ਵਿਸਪ੍ਤਤਿ seventy two. "sətərɪ doɪ bhəre ə̃mrɪt sərɪ."–*dhəna namdev.* Seventy two main nerves recognised by the yogis through which the nam ras flows; the entire body.

ਸਤਰੂਪਾ [sərupa] *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਰੂਪਾ one who has innumerable forms, such as self-generated wife of Manu. According to the Purans, Brahma divided his body into two parts. From one part he created Manu and from the other Shatrupa. This couple then created the entire world. "purəb bɪdhɪ te mənu sətrupa. nər tɪy upje guṇən ənupa."–*NP.* See ਮਨੁ.

ਸਤਰੋਹਣਿ [sətrohəṇɪ] See ਸਪਤਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਸ਼ਤਰੰਜ [ṣətrə̃j] *A* شطرنج *n* ਸ਼ਤ (sea) ਰੰਜ (deliberation) a game that is played with lot of deliberation. It is a world famous game. Some scholars are of the view that the word originates in ਸ਼ਸ਼ਰੰਗ,

meaning six colours. So six types of men are there in chess (king, queen, bishop, knight, castle (rook) and pawn and the board has 64 boxes. On each side there are sixteen pieces. When the king reaches a stage where its movement is completely blocked, the game comes to end. "sətrə̃j baji pəke nahi kəci avɛ sari."–*asa m 1*. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਸ਼ਤ੍ਰੰਜੀ [ṣətrə̃ji] *P* شترنجی *n* a carpet with boxes of chess shown on it. **2** These days thick floor coverings are also called ṣətrə̃ji. "jajəm əru sətrə̃ji sə̃g."–*GPS*.

ਸਤਲਜ [sətləj] See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਲਾਣੀ [sətlaṇi] a village situated at a distance of 12 kos to the east of Lahore. The sixth Guru visited this place. A devotee of the tenth Guru, Bhai Bulaka Singh, was the first headpriest of this gurdwara. Thereafter under the guidance of his son Bhai Basti Ram, a number of Singhs served here. From amongst the head priests, Bhai Kuma Singh was a pious man known for his noble deeds, who introduced great activity as well as prosperity in to this place. Bhai Vir Singh, popularly known as Nihang Singh and Dillitor Singh, was held in high esteem by the people of Majha and the governor of Punjab. Thereafter during the headship of Kirpa Singh, there was a change in tradition and he had to quit the headship. Now a committee manages its affairs. The railway station is known as Gurusar Satlani. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਸਤਲੁਜ [sətluj] See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਵ [sətəv] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤਵ *n* praise, appreciation, honour.

ਸਤਵਨ [sətvən] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤਵਨ *n* appreciation, commendation.

ਸ਼ਤਵਾਹਨ [ṣətvahən] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਤਵਾਦੀ [sətvadi] *Skt* सत्यवादिन् *adj* truthful.

ਸਤਵਾਰਾ [sətvara], **ਸਤਵਾੜਾ** [sətvaṛa] *n* a week.

ਸਤਵੰਜਾ [sətvə̃ja] fifty-seven.

ਸਤਵੰਤ [sətvə̃t], **ਸਤਵੰਤਾ** [sətvə̃ta] *adj* celibate. **2** truthful, righteous.

ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾੜਾ [sətvə̃taśaṛa] *adj* who observes celibacy, a celibate. "səbh ĩdri vəsɪ kərdɪtio sətvə̃tasaṛa."–*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸਤਾ [səta] See ਸਤਹ and ਸੱਤਾ.

ਸਤਾਉਣਾ [sətauṇa] *v* to make angry. **2** to irritate, harass. **3** to torment, torture. "jiə jə̃tu nə sətavəu go."–*ram namdev*.

ਸਤਾਈ [sətai], **ਸਤਾਈਸ** [sətais] twenty-seven.

ਸਤਾਈਸ ਨਛਤ੍ਰ [sətais nəkṣətr] See ਨਛਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਤਾਸੀ [sətasi] eighty-seven.

ਸਤਾਗਲ [sətagəl] *Skt* शपथ-आङ्गुलीक *n* a print of the hand upon a promissory note. See ਪੰਜਾ 5. "səc ləhɪṇa kuṛ devṇa, khət sətagəl lɪkh devaya."–*BG*.

ਸਤਾਗਾਮਿਨੀ [sətagamɪni] ਸ਼ਤਦ੍ਰੁ–*sənama*. See ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿ and ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਾਣ [sətaṇ], **ਸਤਾਣਾ** [sətaṇa], **ਸਤਾਣੀ** [sətaṇi] *adj* strong, powerful. **2** ਤਨ (तन्) *vr* means to expand, trust, protect etc. Hence ਸਤਾਣਾ means protective, trustworthy, commendable. "sə̃t həmari oṭ sətaṇi."–*sor m 5*. "səc koṭ sətaṇi nivdɛ."–*var ram 3*. **3** *P* ਸਿਤਾਂ It means 'place' as well. "mərgəstaṇi cɪtɪ dhər."–*s fərid*. 'Remember the cremation ground.'

ਸਤਾਦਹ [sətadəh] *P* ستاده *adj* short form of ਅਸਤਾਦਹ. standing, erect.

ਸਤਾਨ [sətan] See ਸ਼ੈਤਾਨ. **2** *P* ستان place.

ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ [sətanvā] *adj* seventy-ninth. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਵੇ [sətanve] ninety-seven. **2** in the 97th year. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਾ [sətana] See ਸਤਾਉਣਾ. "jəb to ko dɪj ! kal sətɛ hɛ."–*cərɪtr 266*.

ਸਤਾਨੰਦ [sətanə̃d] *Skt* शतानन्द *adj* who provides bliss to innumerable persons. **2** *n* son of Gautam through Ahalya who was the family priest of Raja Janak. **3** Brahma. **4** Vishnu.

5 Krishan. 6 a chariot of Vishnu.

ਸਤਾਬ [sətab] See ਸ਼ਿਤਾਬ.

ਸਤਾਬਦ [sətabəd] *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਾਬ੍ਦ *adj* century. one hundred years.

ਸਤਾਰ [sətar] See ਸਿਤਾਰ. 2 *A* ستار *adj* who shields; who saves from exposure. "sɪphət kəhar sətar hɛ sahɪb ki dohi."–*GPS.* 3 *Skt* शतार having one hundred teeth, sudərṣən cəkr. 4 thunderbolt, Indar's mallet.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [sətara] See ਸਿਤਾਰਾ.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ [sətarã] seventeen.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੇਵਤਾ [sətarã devta] See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਸਤਾਵਨ [sətavən] fifty seven. 2 *v* to torment, torture. "moko kəha sətavhu bar bar?."–*bəsə̃t kəbir.*

ਸਤਿ [sətɪ] *n* at some place in Gurbani (ਿ) has been used in place of ਯ as, for example, ਸਤਿ is written in place of ਸਤ੍ਯ. See ਸਤ and ਸਤ੍ਯ. the incarnation of truth; God. "sətɪ namu kərta purəkhu."–*jəpu.* 2 truth. "apɪ sətɪ kia səbh sətɪ."–*sukhməni.* 3 faith. "tɪsu gur ko chadən bhojən pəṭ pəṭə̃bər bəhu bɪdhɪ sətɪ kərɪ mukhɪ sə̃c-hu."–*məla m 4.* 4 *adj* superb. "dur kərɛ sətɪ bed rog sə̃nɪpat ko."–*krɪsər.* 5 *n* power, authority. "gurumətɪ sətɪ kər cə̃cəl əcəl bhəe."–*BGK.* 6 real knowledge, awareness of reality. "na sətɪ muḍ muḍai kesi, na sətɪ pəṛɪa des phɪr-hɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* 7 *part* real, accurate, befitting. "jo kɪchu kəre sətɪ kərɪ manhu."–*sar m 4.*

ਸਤਿਆ [sətɪa] *n* power, authority. 2 *adj* true.

ਸਤਿ ਆਦਿ [sətɪ adɪ] *sen* a virtue such as truth. "sətɪ adɪ bhav rətə̃."–*guj jɛdev.*

ਸਤਿ ਸਬਦ [sətɪ səbəd] *n* the initiatory mantar from a spiritual preceptor. "sətɪ səbəd de mukət kəraya."–*BG.* 2 true advice from a spiritual mentor. 3 *adj* true dictum.

ਸਤਿ ਸਰੂਪ [sətɪ sərup] *n* incarnation of truth – God. "sətɪ sərupu rɪdɛ jɪnɪ manɪa." –*sukhməni.*

ਸਤਿਸੰਗ [sətɪsə̃g] See ਸਤਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ [sətɪsə̃gətɪ] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. "so sətɪsə̃gətɪ janɪye jəhã vɪvek vɪcar."–*gurusobha.* 2 See ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਧ [sətɪsə̃dh] See ਸਤ੍ਯਸੰਧ.

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [sətɪ sri əkal] *sen* It is a religious salutation of the Sikhs. It means truthful and eternal is the Lord. These auspicious words are uttered at the beginning of all functions, especially towards the end of the congregation, at the time of a march and also while beheading an animal with one stroke. Some people greet each other with this salutation, whenever they meet but it is not proper to use Sat Sri Akal in place of Vahguru ji ki fatah.

ਸਤਿਕ [sətɪk] See ਸਤਕ 2-3.

ਸਤਿ ਕਰਤਾਰ [sətɪ kərtar] One who is, was and will be omnipresent; the Creator.

ਸਤਿਕਰਿ [sətɪkərɪ] *adv* with due deference, out of devotion. "tɪsu gur kəu chadən bhojən pəṭ pəṭə̃bər bəhu bɪdhɪ sətɪ kərɪ mukhɪ sə̃c-hu."–*məla m 4.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [sətɪgur] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "sətɪgur bajh-hu guru nəhi koi, nɪgure ka hɛ nau bura."–*asa pəṭi m 3.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਏ [sətɪgurəe] See ਸਤਗੁਰ ਏ. "sətɪgurəe nəməh."–*sukhməni.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [sətɪgur pərsadɪ], **ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ** [sətɪgur prəsadɪ] *adv* with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev. "sətɪgur pərsadɪ pərəmpədu paɪa."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 2 *adj* true, spiritual and merciful preceptor.–*prəsadɪn.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਿ [sətɪgurɪ] true spiritual guide. "sətɪgurɪ səcu drɪṛaɪa."–*var sri m 3.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [sətɪguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. "jɪsu mɪlɪɛ mənɪ hoɪ ənə̃d so sətɪguru kəhiɛ."–*gəu m 4.* "nanək sətɪguru ɛsa jaṇiɛ so səbhsɛ ləe mɪlaɪ jiu."–*sri m 1, jogiə̃dərɪ.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਸੰਤ [sətɪguru sə̃t] *n* a guru embodying tranquility: Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a true disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. "sətɪguru sə̃t mɪlɛ sã̄tɪ paiɛ."–*sarə̃ m 4.*

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [sətɪguru purəkhu] Guru Nanak Dev. "sətɪguru purəkhu paɪa vəḍbhagu." –*asa m 4.*

ਸਤਿਜਾਪ [sətɪjap] *n* recitation of the Nam. **2** recitation of the eternal Being, the incarnation of truth. **3** recitation of səpətsəti. See ਸਤਸਈ. "rərɛ̃ nam sətɪjap."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਤਿਜੁਗ [sətɪjʊg] See ਸਤਜੁਗ and ਜੁਗ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [sətɪnam], **ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ** [sətɪnamu] *n* the initiatory mantar of Gurmat which holds that, He the Creator is, was and will be omnipresent. "kɪrtəm nam kəthe tere jɪhva sətɪnamu tera pəra purəbla."–*maru solhe m 5.* "sətɪnamu prəbhu ka sukhdai." –*sukhməni.* **2** *adj* truth is whose name.

ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ [sətɪ nɪrətɪ] *Skt* सत्यानृत *n* business, trade. This epithet is given to it because trade is a mixture of truth and falsehood. See ਨਿਰਤਿ.

ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥ [sətɪ pədarəth], **ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥੁ** [sətɪ pədarəthu] *n* self-realisation. "mənu tənu ərəpɪ dhərɛ gur agɛ sətɪ pədarəthu pavɛ." –*asa m 5.* **2** the Creator.

ਸਤਿਪੁਰਖੁ [sətɪpurəkhu] *n* the Creator. "sətɪpurəkhu jɪnɪ janɪa sətɪguru tɪs ka nau." –*sukhməni.* **2** *adj* See ਸਤਪੁਰਖ. "sətɪpurəkhu sətɪguru pərmesəru."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਤਿਬਾਣੀ [sətɪbaṇi] *n* hymns of Guru Granth Sahib. **2** *adj* Gurbani as expression of truth.

ਸਤਿਵਾਦੀ [sətɪvadi] *adj* सत्यवादिन् truthful, righteous. "əmrɪtsər sətɪguru sətɪvadi."–*guj m 4.*

ਸਤਿਵਿਸ੍ਵਾਸ [sətivɪsvas] *Skt* सद्विश्वास true faith; contrary to belief in falsehood. Assuming sugar to be sand is faith in falsehood, and to consider sugar as sugar is true faith. See ਬਿਸ੍ਵਾਸ.

ਸਤਿਵੰਤ [sətɪvə̃t] See ਸਤਵੰਤ.

ਸਤੀ [səti] *adj* true form, eternal. "gurɪ namu drɪṛaɪa hərɪ hərɪ namu hərɪ səti."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 4.* **2** who always speaks the truth; who has forsaken falsehood. See ਮੁਕਤਾ. "mukh ka səti." –*rətənmala bə̃no.* **3** charitable, magnanimous. "sətia mənɪ sə̃tokhu upjɛ deṇɛ kɛ vicarɪ." –*var asa m 1.* **4** contented. "əsə̃kh səti əsə̃kh dataru."–*jəpu.* **5** *n* ਰਤ੍ਰੀ wife. "gəutəm səti sɪla nɪstəri."–*gə̃ḍ namdev.* 'Gautam's wife; Ahalya.' **6** *Skt* सती a woman faithful to her husband. "bɪn sət səti hoɪ kɛse narɪ."–*gəu kəbir.* "bhi so sətiã jaṇiənɪ sil sə̃tokhɪ rəhə̃nɪ."–*var suhi m 3.* **7** a woman who on account of her resolve intentionally dies with her dead husband. "sətiã səut ṭobhṛi ṭoe." –*BG.* According to the Hindu scriptures, the performance of sati is considered a virtuous deed. There is a mention in the fourth chapter of Parashar Simriti that a woman performing sati alongwith her husband lives in heaven for the number of years her husband has hair on his body. Similar is a dictum in the fourth chapter of Daksh Simriti. However in Guru Granth Sahib (Gurbani), this practice is condemned. "sətia ehɪ nə akhiənɪ jo məṛɪa ləgɪ jələ̃nɪ, nanək sətia jaṇiənɪ jɪ bɪrhe coṭ mərə̃nɪ.–*var suhi m 3.*

With inspiration drawn from Raja Rammohan Roy, the founder of Brahm Samaj, Lord William Bentick introduced a law on 7th of December 1829 banning the practice of sati. This law came into force in Punjab and Rajputana in 1847.

8 daughter of Daksh, wife of Mahadev. There is a story in Devi Bhagwat Division 7, chapter 30 and in Kalika Puran that, Sati finding her husband suffer insults at the hands of her father, jumped into the yag kund (pit) and breathed her last, Shiv destroyed his yag and out of affection took out her dead body

from the fire pit, placed it on his shoulder and started wandering day and night. Seeing the deplorable plight of the dead body of Sati, Vishnu with his Sudarshan Chakar cut the corpse into pieces. Wherever the pieces of Sati fell, they became places of pilgrimage. The place where the tongue fell, came to be known as Jwalamukhi, where eyes dropped was known as Naina Devi. There is a mention in Tantarchuramani that Sati's limbs fell at 51 places. All those places are called "devi piṭhs". **9** *Skt* ਸ਼ਤੀ (शतिन्) a group or bundle of one hundred.

ਸਤੀਤ੍ਵ [sətitv] *Skt n* the state of being faithful to one's husband.

ਸਤੀਰ [sətir] See ਸ਼ਹਤੀਰ.

ਸਤੀ ਰੰਨੀ ਘਰੇ ਸਿਆਪਾ [səti rāni ghəre sɪapa] –*sva m 1.* There is always wailing where reside too-many women. It means in the households of the corrupt, there is always trouble brewing up amongst women. **2** With seven wives around, there should have been comfort in the home, instead constant wailing prevails there. **3** five sense organs, avarice and jealousy are always at war.

ਸਤੁ [sətu] *n* truth. "sətjugɪ sətu teta jəgi."–*gəu ravɪdas.* **2** See ਸ੍ਤੁ, ਸ੍ਤਵ, ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ, ਜਸ. "sətu prəgṭɪo rəvɪ loɪ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'Let your glory be known in heaven'. **3** *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਰ a donation. "səti pap kərɪ sətu kəmahɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* 'Good people indulge in charity after committing sins.'

ਸਤੁਤਿ [sətutɪ] *Skt* स्तुति *n* praise, honour, appreciation. "sɪmrət sətutɪ bəkhan."–*NP.*

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [sətutɪ vyaj nĩda] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ and ਵਜਾਜਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਰ [sətur] See ਸਤ੍ਰੁਰ.

ਸਤੁਲ [sətul] *adj* equal, even. "ekse sətul hɛ̃." –*NP.*

ਸਤੁਵਾ [sətuva], **ਸਤੂਆ** [sətua] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਤੁ *n* səttu; pounded flour of parched oats, mixed with sugar or salt and made tender with water is eaten then. "lɛ sətua pətɪ or sɪdhai."–*cərɪtr 89.*

ਸਤੂਤ [sətut] *P* شہتوت *n* a mulberry of good quality, grafted mulberry. **2** a special type of mulberry, of which the fruit is sweet-sour and high quality syrup is prepared from it. *L* Morus Atropurpurea.

ਸਤੂਨ [sətun] *P* ستون *n* a pillar, column.

ਸਤੂਪ [sətup] *Skt* स्तूप *n* a top knot of the hair. **2** a pinnacle at the top of a temple. **3** a temple's minaret glorifying someone (kirətɪsətə̃bh).

ਸਤੂਯਮਾਨ [sətuyman] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੂਯਮਾਨ *adj* praised, applauded. "hoy sətuyman cəl avət."–*GPS.*

ਸਤੇ [səte] *adj* in the form of incarnation of truth. "beṇi tə sə̃gəmu sət səte."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.* 'Absolute truth is a confluence.' **2** See ਸਤੇਯ.

ਸਤੇਇ [səteɪ], **ਸਤੇਈ** [sətei], **ਸਤੇਯ** [sətey] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੇਯ *n* theft. "pə̃ḍɪt pəhru kər-hɪ sətei."–*NP.*

ਸਤੈ [sətɛ] Satta (did), See ਸੱਤਾ 4.

ਸਤੋਗੁਣ [sətoguṇ] *n* ਸਤ੍ਵਗੁਣ the first of the three elements of illusion, functioning to impart peace, compassion, charity, forgiveness and happiness, etc.

ਸਤੰਭ [sətə̃bh], **ਸਤੰਭਾ** [sətə̃bha] *Skt* ਸ੍ਤੰਭ a pillar, column. **2** stationary, immobile. "bhəyo sətə̃bha cələt nə pəg."–*GPS.* **3** the act of being stationary.

ਸੱਤ [sətt] See ਸਤ, ਸਤਿ and ਸਤਜ. **2** seven. **3** In Sastarnammala the scribe has written ਸੱਤ for ਸੂਤ at a number of places as in "səbh ərjən ke nam lɛ sətt ṣəbəd pəndehu."–*145.* It should be: ərjən sut. 'Arjun's charioteer – Krishan.' See ਸੱਤਰਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਅਜੂਬੇ [sətt əjube] These are so often mentioned in books of history. For the interest of the readers, these are listed here :

(a) Seven wonders of the world (old):

(1) Pyramids of Egypt. These are more than five thousand years old;
(2) Hanging gardens of Samiramis in Babylon;
(3) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
(4) The Statue of Zeus, by Pheidias, at Athens;
(5) Mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
(6) Colossus at Rhodes;
(7) Pharos' Light house at Alexandria.
(b) Seven wonders of the world (new):
(1) Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain in England;
(2) Catacombs of Alexandria;
(3) The Great Wall of China (See ਕਹਕਹਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ);
(4) Leaning Tower of Pisa;
(5) Porcelain Temple in China;
(6) Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople;
(7) Colosseum at Rome.

ਸੱਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚੌਦਹ ਚਾਰ [sətt sətai cɔdəh car] –*rətənmala bāno.* seven saints, twenty seven planets, fourteen disciplines of knowledge and four salvations.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ [sətt sυhagəṇā] wives of seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. seven such women whose husbands are alive, assembled at the time of a marriage.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ [sətt sυdhā] *n* seven senses. "dhirəy buddhɪ bɪbek bəl gətɪ mɪtɪ ɔsərbat. sĩgh nə ḍər turkan ki bhul gei sυdh sat."–*PP.*

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰ [sətt sυr] See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਰ and ਸੂਰ.

ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [sətt kukərəm] seven malpractices mentioned in the nogam chapter of Nirukat are – theft, adultery, killing a Brahman, foeticide, drinking, repeated doing of evil deeds and falsely implication of some one in a crime. 2 Seven deadly sins. See ਪਾਪ.

ਸੱਤ ਧਾਰਾ [sətt dhara] See ਸਪਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ [sətt puriā] See ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੌ ਲੱਗਾ ਰੱਖਣ [sətt pə̃j nɔ ləgga rəkkhəṇ] –*rətənmala bāno.* SEVEN: "mat pɪta guru ki ṭəhəl sətɪ təp guṇnɪgreh, krɪpa sərəb pər səpt hɛ̃ ãtər tirəth deh."

FIVE : "yət ṣãti sãtokh ju dharɛ ɔr vɪrag nãmrətavan, kam krodh əru lobh moh ko səhɪt hãkar kərɛ so han."

NINE: nəvdhabhəktɪ. See ਨਵਧਾਭਗਤਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sətt bhumɪka] See ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸੱਤਮ [səttəm] See ਸਤਮ.

ਸੱਤਰ [səttər] seventy.

ਸੱਤਰਿ [səttərɪ] In Shastarnammala some scribe has written ਸੱਤਰਿ in place of ਸੂਤਰਿ (ਸੂਤ-ਅਰਿ) as in "durjodhən ke nam lɛ ãt səbəd ərɪ dehu, ənuj ucər səttərɪ ucər nam baṇ ləkh lehu." –155. Duryodhan's enemy Bhimsen, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer's enemy an arrow. The death of Krishan, Arjun's charioteer was caused by an arrow.

ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ [sətt rɪkhi] See ਸਪਤਰਿਖੀ.

ਸੱਤ ਲਾਟਾ [sətt laṭa] seven flames of fire – kali, kərali, mənojva, lohɪta, dhumrəvərna, ugra and dipta.

ਸੱਤ ਲੋਕ [sətt lok] See ਚਉਦਹਿ ਲੋਕ.

ਸੱਤਾ [sətta] *Skt* सत्ता *n* being, existence. 2 recognition, presence. 3 power, authority. 4 brother of Balwand, a rabab player in the service of Guru Arjun Dev. "danυ jɪ sətɪguru bhavsi so səte daṇu."–*var ram 3.*

Once it so happened that both the brothers became so greedy and arrogant that they stopped performing Kirtan. When they did not resume their job at the instance of the devotees, the benevolent Guru himself went to bring them. They not only insulted the Guru but also spoke ill of Guru Nanak Dev. The result was that they were dismissed from service and got afflicted with leprosy. Ultimately Bhai Ladha, the altruist, sought

forgiveness for them. See ਭਾਈ ਲੱਧਾ.

They composed the third var in Ramkali rag. "ramkəli ki var raɪ bəlvə̃ḍɪ tətha səte ḍumɪ akhi."

ਸੱਤਾਸੱਤ [səttasətt] truth and falsehood. "lɪkhɪye səttasətt vɪcara."-*NP.*

ਸੱਤੂ [səttu] See ਸਤੂਆ.

ਸੱਤੇ ਰੋਹਣਿ [sətte rohəṇɪ] See ਸਪਤਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਸਤ੍ਯ [səty] *Skt* सत्य *n* God, the Creator; the eternal One. **2** an era of truth. **3** a promise. **4** a thesis, essence. **5** the highest i.e. the seventh region. **6** truth, as opposed to falsehood. **7** *adj* real, exact, factual.

ਸਤ੍ਯਸੰਧ [sətysə̃dh] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise, and fulfills it. **2** *n* a king. See ਚੌਪਈ.

ਸਤ੍ਯਕਰਤਾਰ [sətykərtar] See ਸਤਿਕਰਤਾਰ.

ਸਤ੍ਯਪ੍ਰਤਿਗ੍ਯ [sətyprətɪgy] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise.

ਸਤ੍ਯਭਾਮਾ [sətybhama] See ਸਤਭਾਮਾ and ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ.

ਸਤ੍ਯਵਤੀ [sətyvəti] *n* Vasuraj's (upərɪcər) daughter, born of a fish, hence her name was Machhodari (Matsyodari). Rishi Prashar was enamoured of her beauty, had sexual intercourse with her and a son named Krishan Dvaipayan (later on named as Vyas) was born. King Santanu married her and his two sons namely Vicitrvirya and Chitrangad were born. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that she gave out the smell of a fish but with the grace of rishi Prashar her body began to emit fragrance spreading to a distance of four kos. Hence her name Yojangandha. See ਰਿਚੀਕ.

ਸਤ੍ਯਵਾਦੀ [sətyvadi] See ਸਤਵਾਦੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਯ ਵਿਸ੍ਵਾਸ [səty vɪsvas] See ਸਤਿ ਵਿਸ੍ਵਾਸ.

ਸਤ੍ਯ ਵ੍ਰਤ [səty vrət] See ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ. **2** *n* a Surajvanshi king, who was the father of Harishchandar. He is also known as Trishanku.

ਸਤ੍ਯਾ [sətya] See ਸੱਤਾ. **2** *Skt* truth, veracity. **3** Durga. **4** Sita.

ਸਤ੍ਯਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ [sətyanrɪt] truth and falsehood. **2** business and trade.

ਸਤ੍ਯਾਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [sətyarəth prəkaṣ] a book written by Acharya Sadhu Dayanand of Arya Samaj. It has twelve parts, containing twelve rules relating to Arya Samaj. All other religions are condemned in it. Its first edition was published in 1874 AD.

ਸਤ੍ਯੰ [sətyə̃] *Skt* In Chhandogya Upnishad part 3, sub-part 8, it is stated that the three words ਸਤ੍-ਤਿ-ਯੰ combine to signify unity of the eternal and the mortal. **2** incarnation of truth, true. "sadh sə̃g sənch sətyə̃."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sətr] *Skt n* wealth. **2** a house. **3** a true rhythm. **4** an eternal feast. **5** yag. "kəhũ sastri sətr kətthɛ kəthanə̃."–*gyan.* **6** a fraud, deception. **7** a forest. **8** an enemy. See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਸਤ੍ਰ. **9** See ਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਣਿ [sətrəṇɪ], **ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ** [sətrəṇi], **ਸਤ੍ਰਨੀ** [sətrəni] *n* an enemy's army.–*sənama.*

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ [sətrajɪt] *n* son of Nighan Yadav. Pleased with him, the sun gifted him the syəmə̃tək gem. See ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ and ਸਤਭਾਮਾ. "sətrajɪt ləkh bhed nəhɪ."–*krɪsən.* In Dasam Granth, Arijit and Aranjit are mentioned as its synonyms.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤਕਰ [sətrə̃tkər] *n* the destroyer of the enemy, a sword. "kəvcə̃tək sətrə̃tkər." –*sənama.*

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sətri] an enemy. "kərta vədh sətri." –*krɪsən.* "sətrɛ khəgg khyata."–*ramav.* **2** *Skt* सत्रिन् *adj* who performs a yag. **3** *n* an ambassador, envoy.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sətru] *Skt* शत्रु *n* an enemy. "sətru dəhən hərɪnamu kəhən."–*guj m 5.*

ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ [sətruha], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹੰਤਾ** [sətruhə̃ta], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ** [sətrughən], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘ੍ਨ** [sətrughn], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਬਿਦਾਰ** [sətrubɪdar], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਵਿਦਾਰ** [sətruvɪdar] *adj* who destroys the enemy. **2** *n* younger brother of Lachhman, who was the son of Dashrath from

Sumitra. "mɪlyo sətruhãta."–*ramav.* "bhərət ləcchmən sətrubɪdara."–*VN.* **3** Shatrughan, a demon who was a commander of Ravan. **4** In Sastarnammala the arrow is described as ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ. "nam sətruha ke səbhɛ."–*238.*

ਸਤ੍ਰੈਨ [sətrɛn] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word for 'quickly'. "prapət jyõ əvɪlãb ko bədhət belɪ sətrɛn."–*NP.* **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੈਣ. one who loves his wife dearly.

ਸਤ੍ਵ [sətv] *Skt n* existence, being. **2** sum and substance, gist. **3** attachment. **4** truth. **5** pregnancy. **6** determination. **7** a living being.

ਸਤ੍ਵਰ [sətvər] *Skt adv* hurriedly, hastily. **2** *adj* being in haste.

ਸਥ [səth] with, company. See ਸਥੁ. **2** *n* a place where people assemble. **3** the place where village council or panchayat meets. **4** an assembly, meeting. "ə̃dha jhəgṛa ə̃dhi səthɛ." –*var sar m 1.* **5** *Skt* स्थ *adj* who or that stays. This word is used at the end of a word as in ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸ੍ਥ or ਮਾਰਗਸ੍ਥ etc. **6** सहस्थ ਸਥ is also the short form of सहस्थ. ਸਹਸ੍ਥ. i.e. sitting together. ਸਾਥੀ is transformation of the same.

ਸਥਈ [səthəi] See ਸਥਾਈ. **2** a companion, an associate.

ਸਥਈਆ [səthəia] *adj* situated. **2** a companion. "sath ləe jʊ səthəia."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਥਰ [səthər], **ਸਥਰੁ** [səthərʊ] See ਸਾਥਰ. "yarṛe da sanũ səthər cə̃ga."–*həjare 10.* **2** ਸ-ਥਿਰਾ to sit determinedly on the ground for achieving something. "bɛṭha səthərʊ ghətɪ."–*m 1 bə̃no.*

ਸਥਲ [səthəl] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਲ *n* place. **2** dry land, desert.

ਸਥਾਈ [səthai] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, lasting, stable. **2** *n* a refrain.

ਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [səthai bhav] *n* This (enduring emotion) is one, upon which the sentiment is based, as ṣrĩgar (eroticism) is based on rətɪ, hasy (humour) on hasi (laughter), kəruṇa (pathos) on ṣok (grief), rudər (ferocity) on krodh (anger), vir (heroism) on utsah (inspiration), bhəyanək (dreadfulness) on bhɛ (fear), bibhtəs (abborrence) on gəlanɪ (nausea), ədbhut (marvel) on hɛrani (astonishment) and ṣãt (tranquil) is based on ṣãti (peace).

ਸਥਾਣੁ [səthaṇʊ], **ਸਥਾਣੂ** [səthaṇu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਥਾਣੁ *adj* steady; situated. **2** *n* Shiv. **3** stake, a big wooden peg. **4** a stump. "thɪt səthaṇu jɛsa." –*NP.*

ਸਥਾਨ [səthan] *n* a place.

ਸਥਾਨੀ [səthani] स्थानिन् *adj* who owns a place. **2** related to a place.

ਸਥਾਰ [səthar] *Skt* स्फार *n* a heap. **2** stock of harvested crop. **3** a bare ground, vacant land. "kər səthar təhĩ te cəl ae."–*GPS.*

ਸਥਾਵਰ [səthavər] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਥਿਰ [səthɪr] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਸ੍ਥਿਰ.

ਸਥੁ [səthʊ] *S* assembly, gathering. **2** company. "rɪdhɪ ərʊ sɪdhɪ nə choḍəɪ səthʊ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* See ਸਥ.

ਸਥੂਲ [səthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੋਈ [səthoi] *adj* ਸ੍ਥਾਇਨ੍ permanent. "rə̃g məjiṭh da səda səthoi."–*BG.* **2** a companion, associate. "səthoi sərəb sath ka."–*kəlki.*

ਸਥੰਡਲ [səthə̃ḍəl] *Skt* स्थण्डिल *n* a platform, dais. "kərhu səthə̃ḍəl kɪtək utə̃g."–*GPS.*

ਸਥੰਭ [səthə̃bh] *Skt* स्तम्भ *n* a pillar, column. **2** inertia. **3** the act of stopping.

ਸਥੰਭਨ [səthə̃bhən] See ਅਸਥੰਭਨ.

ਸੱਥ [sətth] See ਸਥ. **2** *part* company, meeting. "kəhi kətth tɪh sətth."–*ramav.*

ਸਦ [səd] *adv* always, ever. "səd sʊṇda səd vekhda."–*asa ə m 3.* **2** *n* a word, sound. **3** a precept. **4** a call, shout. "sʊṇkɛ səd mahi da mehi paṇi ghah mʊtone."–*dəsəmgrə̃th.* **5** a Punjabi song. It does not have a specific type of metre. Sung in a prolonged loud voice, it is a fond song of the rural folk. Various forms of metre are used in səd. "sʊndər" səd in Guru

Granth Sahib, which is in Ramkali Rag, has six lines and is a variant of hullas metre. Its first line has 23 matras, the second line has 25, the next four lines have 28 matras each and the last part of the second line, by a 'lion's back glance' maxim (sĩghavəlokən nyay) forms the beginning of the third line.

Example:

jəgdata soɪ bhəgətvəchəl tɪhu loɪ jiu.
gurusəbəd səmavəe əvro nə jaṇɛ koɪ jiu,
əvro nə jaṇɛ səbəd gurū ke ek nam dhɪavhe,
pərsadɪ nanək guru ãgəd pərəmpədvi pav-he. ...

(b) There is an irregular-lined "səd" in the Dasam Granth, which has three lines and every line has 29 matras ending with a yəgəṇ, ISS. The first pause is at the 17th matra and the second at the subsequent 12th.

Example:

suṇkɛ sədd mahi da mehi, paṇi ghah mutone,
kɪs hi nal nə rəlia kai, kari ṣɔk pəyone,
gəya phɪrak mɪla mɪtt mahi, tahi ṣukər kɪtone.

6 *Skt* सद् *vr* to go, march against, attack, call out, evoke, meet, overtake, climb, obey, clarify or purify. be at peace with oneself, keep company (of). **7** صد *P* a hundred. "bəlɪhari guru apṇe dɪuhaṛi səd var."–*var asa m 1.*

ਸਦ ਸਦ [səd səd], **ਸਦਸਦਾ** [sədsəda] *adv* at all times, daily. "əmər bhəe səd səd hi jivhɪ." –*sukhməni.* "sədsəda sɪmrətby suami." –*dhəna chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਦਸੰਗੀ [sədsə̃gi] *adj* ever accompanying, inseparable, "sə̃tən bəlɪharɛ jo prəbhu ke sədsə̃gi."–*kəlɪ m 5.* **2** a gentle companion.

ਸਦ ਹਜਾਰਾਂ [səd həjarā] *P* صد ہزاراں. hundreds and thousands, lacs. **2** myriad.

ਸਦਹਾ [səd-ha] *P* صدہا. plural of ਸਦ. hundreds, numberless, myriad. **2** *Skt* one who performs a sacrificial rite, a sacrificer. **3** a member of an assembly, society.

ਸਦਕਾ [sədka] *A* صدقہ *n* a sacrifice. "barɪ barɪ jau sə̃t sədke."–*bavən.* **2** objects used in exorcising a spirit or for driving away sickness; charmed substances passed over or around a person's body; propitiatory offering. **3** an endowment, grant. "vahguru tera səbh sədka."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* "nɪguṇu rakhɪlia sə̃tən ka sədka."–*tukha chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਦਕਾਰ [sədkar], **ਸਦਕਾਰਜ** [sədkarəj] *n* a virtuous act or action.

ਸਦਕਾਰੀ [sədkari] *adj* who performs virtuous deeds. **2** *adv* by sacrifice, grace or charity. "rakh sə̃t sədkari."–*sar m 5.* 'Protect by the grace of the saints'.

ਸਦਕੇਲਾ [sədkela], **ਸਦਕੇਲੀ** [sədkeli] *adj* ever happy or delighted. always enjoying. "kəhu nanək guru ɪhɛ bujhaɪo pritɪ prəbhu sədkela."–*dhəna m 5.* **2** always alone. solitary or unattached; ever free from wordly ties.

ਸਦਗਤਿ [sədgətɪ] *Skt* सद्गति *n* a superior state, happy condition. **2** beatitude.

ਸਦਗੁਰੁ [sədguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਸਦਜੀਵਣ [sədjivəṇ], **ਸਦਜੀਵਨ** [sədjivən] *n* eternal life; immortality. **2** noble or virtuous living. "sədjivən bhəlo kəhahi."–*sor kəbir.* "sədjivəṇ ərjən əmol."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.*

ਸਦਣਹਾਰਾ [sədəṇhara] *adj* who calls. **2** who summons. "sədəṇhara sɪmriɛ."–*sohɪla.*

ਸਦਣਾ [sədṇa], **ਸਦਣੁ** [sədəṇu] *v* to summon, call.

ਸਦਨ [sədən] *Skt n* a place for sitting; a house. **2** a place. **3** water. **4** master.

ਸਦਬਰਗ [sədbərəg] *P* صدبرگ *n* a flower with one hundred petals; Indian marigold. **2** See ਸ਼ਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਦਭਾਉ [sədbhau], **ਸਦਭਾਇ** [sədbhaɪ], **ਸਦਭਾਵ** [sədbhav] See ਸਤ ਭਾਇ.

ਸਦਮ [sədəm] *Skt* सद्मन् *n* a resting place, house. "nətu rakho sadər nɪj sədma."–*NP.* **2** a battle, war.

ਸਦਮਾ [sədma] *A* صدمہ *n* a shock, collision. **2** a

loss. damage. **3** anger, grief.

ਸਦਰ [sədər] *A* صدر *n* a heart. **2** a breast, chest. **3** a beginning. **4** the highest officer or chief of a district. **5** a prominent area of a city where government offices and courts, etc. are located. **6** a president of a meeting or assembly. **7** *adv* on; above; over.

ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤ [səd rəhmət], **ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤਿ** [səd rəhmətɪ] *P* صد رحمت a hundred blessings (from heaven), compassion. **2** applause. "səd rəhmət tere var kəʊ."–*cə̃ḍi 3.*

ਸਦਰੀ [sədri] *A* صدری a garment for the chest; jacket, vest.

ਸਦਰੰਗ [sədrə̃g] *n* eternal joy, pleasure or ecstasy. **2** a bard who eulogised the Sikh Gurus.

ਸਦਰੰਗਿ [sədrə̃gɪ] always or ever with pleasure. "sədrə̃gɪ səhəjɪ kəlʊ ʊcrɛ jəsʊ jə̃pəʊ ləhṇe rəsən."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* **2** *adj* of eternal joy.

ਸਦਵਾਉ [sədvaʊ] *adj* always flowing, moving. **2** *n* air. **3** See ਪਵਨ ਵਾਉ.

ਸਦੜਾ [sədṛa] See ਸਦ. **2** a song of praise or triumph, paean. "tera sədṛa suṇijɛ bhai ! je ko bəhɛ əlaɪ."–*suhi m 1.* **3** a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection, justice, etc.) **4** summons. "sədṛe ae tɪna jania."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇia.* **5** soon; immediately; without delay. "pɪch-hʊ rati sədṛa nam khəsəm ka lehɪ." –*maru m 1.*

ਸਦਾ [səda] *part* always, ever. "səda səda atəm pərgasʊ."–*asa m 5.* **2** *A* صدا *n* a sound, word. **3** a mendicant's blessing or benediction. **4** a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection or justice). "rɛṇ dɪnəs dʊɪ səde pəe."–*bəsə̃t m 4.* See ਸੱਦਾ.

ਸਦਾਉਣਾ [sədaʊṇa] *v* to be called, to send for, to pronounce. **2** to be sent or asked for, send order through somebody. "kələʊ məsajni kia sədaiɛ?."–*var sri m 3.* 'why ask for a pen and inkpot?'

ਸਦਾਸ਼ਿਵ [sədaşɪv] *n* the ever beneficent or benevolent supreme Being. "mahadev ko kəhɪt sada sɪv. nɪrə̄kar ka cinət nəhɪ bhɪv."–*cɔpəi.*

ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [səda sʊhagəṇɪ], **ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਨਿ** [səda sʊhagənɪ], **ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨ** [səda sʊhagɪn] *adj* always married and unwidowed; who has never suffered the grief of widowhood.

ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sədasʊkh], **ਸਦਾਸੁਖੁ** [sədasʊkhʊ] *n* perfect happiness, joy or bliss. "sədasʊkhʊ sacɛ səbədɪ vicari."–*vəḍ m 3.*

ਸਦਾਕ਼ਤ [sədakət] *A* صداقت sincerity, candour.

ਸਦਾ ਕੌਰ [səda kɔr] Sada kunvari, daughter of Chandu, whom Guru Hargobind was to betroth. Acceding to the request of the Sikhs from Delhi, Guru Arjan Dev however declined the vain person's offer. **2** Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mother of Maharani Matab Kaur. She was the widow of Sardar Gurbakhash Singh of the Kanhaia misl. After the death of her husband she headed the misl and earned a name through her valour and prudence. She used the power of her misl in support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. But, in 1821, there developed a rift with her son-in-law and consequently, she lost her own territory. Her daughter Matab Kaur was the mother of Maharaja Sher Singh. **3** The daughter of raja Hamir Singh of Nabha, married to sardar Jai Singh, a nobleman of Batala.

ਸਦਾਗਤਿ [sədagətɪ] *Skt n* air, wind.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sədagʊlab] *n* an everblooming rose; the China rose. **2** *xa* an acacia tree.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮਾਂਜਣਾ [sədagʊlab da mʊkhmə̃jṇa] *xa* an acacia twig used as a tooth brush.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰ [sədacar] *n* good manners or noble conduct; nice behaviour.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰਵੰਤ [sədacarvə̃t], **ਸਦਾਚਾਰੀ** [sədacari] *adj* well-behaved, virtuous.

ਸਦਾਚਮ [sədacham] *n* one who always preserves or protects; the famous physician Dhanvantri, who is said to have appeared from the churning of the ocean. "rogɪn janyo sədachəm hɛ."–*krɪsən.* **2** *adj* observing norms.

ਸਦਾਨੰਦ [sadanə̃d] *n* eternal or everlasting happiness, spiritual bliss. **2** God, the Creator. **3** Guru Nanak Dev. **4** *adj* always or eternally happy.

ਸਦਾਬ੍ਰਤ [sədabrət], ਸਦਾਵ੍ਰਤ [sədavrət] *n* daily routine. **2** practice of providing uninterrupted alms and food in charity. **3** *adj* observing unchanging routine.

ਸਦਿ [sədɪ] *adv* having called or summoned. "jɪni tera nam dhɪaɪa tɪn kəu sədɪ mɪle." –*maru m 1.* **2** without delay, immediately. "ape deve sədɪ bulaɪ."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਸਦਿਆਨਾ [sədɪana] *P* شادیانہ an enrapturing musical instrument. "bəje sədən dər pər sədɪane."–*GPS.*

ਸਦੀ [sədi] *P* صدی *Skt* शताब्द *n* a period of one hundred years, century, centenary. **2** one hundred. For example – "do fi sədi" 'two per cent' and "vihvĩ sədi" 'the twentieth century.'

ਸ਼ਦੀਦ [ṣədid] *A* شدید vehemently, severely.

ਸਦੀਵ [sədiv] *part* always, ever, See ਗਨੀਵ.

ਸਦੁ [sədu] See ਸਦ 5. **2** a word. "həu jiva sədu suṇe."–*var kan m 4.* **3** of a mendicant's cry or call at the door of the householder asking for alms. "ɪkɪ vəṇkhə̃ḍɪ bes-hɪ jaɪ sədu nə devhi."–*var məla m 1.* **4** a precept.

ਸਦੁਪਦੇਸ਼ [sədupdeṣ] a precept, genuine teaching, proper advice.

ਸਦੇਈ [sədei] *v* will summon; call; summons. "nanək akhɛ gor sədei."–*sri m 1.*

ਸਦੇਸਰਾ [sədesra], ਸਦੇਸਰੋ [sədesro], ਸਦੇਸਾ [sədesa] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ਼, ਸੰਦੇਸ਼, *n* a message. "sunət sədesro prɪə grɪh sej vɪchai."–*suhi m 5.* "koi aɪ sədesa deɪ prəbh kera."–*bɪla ə m 4.*

ਸਦੇਹ [sədeh] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. **2** *Skt adv* ਸ (with) ਦੇਹ (body), alongwith or together with the body. "sədeh surəg ko gəyo."–*GPS.*

ਸਦੇਰੇ [sədere] *part* always, ever. "sətɪguru sev dɪn rat sədere."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਦੇਵ [sədev] See ਸਦੀਵ.

ਸਦੋਹ [sədoh] *Skt* ਸੰਦੋਹ *adj* all, entire, whole, complete. **2** completely, entirely. "jəytɪ səccɪdanə̃d sədohə̃."–*NP.*

ਸਦੌਂ [sədə̃] See ਸਦੀਵ. **2** at once, immediately. See ਸਦ੍ਯ. "sədə̃ sis kəpyo."–*gyan.*

ਸੱਦ [sədd] See ਸਦ and ਸਦੁ. **2** a word, sound. "bhəyo sədd evə̃, həryo nirdhevə̃."–*VN.*

ਸੱਦਣਾ [səddṇa] शब्दन to call. See ਸਦਣਾ.

ਸੱਦਾ [sədda] *n* an invitation. **2** a message. **3** a cry or call for help, humble appeal (for protection or justice). **4** a caller, messenger.

ਸੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sədda sɪ̃gh] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. **2** a Nirmala ascetic who was very learned. He lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote. "Advaitsiddhi" an abtruse book on Vedanta and Sugamsar Chandarika.

ਸੱਦੂ [səddu] a rabab player who was the brother of ਮੱਦੂ (Maddu). Accompanied by his brother, he used to perform kirtan in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. "səddu məddu asa var. kirtən kərte rag sudhar."–*GPS.*

ਸਦ੍ਯ [sədy] *Skt* सद्यस् *adv* at once, immediately, instantly. **2** today itself. **3** *n* Shiv.

ਸਦ੍ਯਫਲ [sədyphəl] an instant reward.

ਸਦ੍ਯਾਨਾ [sədyana] See ਸਦਿਆਨਾ.

ਸਦ੍ਯੰ [sədyə̃] See ਸਦ੍ਯ.

ਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sədrɪs] *Skt* सदृश *adj* looking alike, resembling, similar, equal. "kur kupətta sədrɪs kutta."–*GPS.*

ਸਧਉਰਾ [sədhura] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

ਸਧਈਆ [sədhəia] *adj* who is accomplished or adept in religious exercise; who performs a religious practice. "sadhna sədhəia."–*gyan.*

ਸਧਨ [sədhən] *n* ਸ-ਧਨ a rich, wealthy or moneyed person.

ਸਧਨਾ [sadhna] He was a butcher, resident of Sehvan (Sindh). Blessed with the company of those having self-realisation, he obtained the gift of love for and devotion to God. He was a contemporary of Namdev. His tomb is situated near Sirhind. The bani of this Bhagat is recorded in Guru Granth Sahib. "əusər ləja rakhɪ lehu sədhna jənu tora."–*bɪla*. **2** *v* to complete, to accomplish, to be served (a purpose). **3** skilled, adept or trained (in).

ਸਧਨੁ [sədhənu] with or having a bow.

ਸਧਰ [sədhər] See ਸੱਧਰ.

ਸਧਰਨਾ [sədhərna] *Skt* संहरण to destroy. "apɪ upavən apɪ sədhərna."–*bɪla m 5*. **2** short for ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ-ਕਰਨਾ.

ਸਧਾ [sədha] *Skt* reverential belief, faith. "sej sədha səhɪj chavaṇu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke*. 'Devotion is the throne and knowledge is the canopy.' **2** *Skt* सुधा slaked lime. "pan supari kətth mɪlɪ rə̃g surə̃g səpurəṇ sədha."–*BG*. 'The mixture of betel, palm, catechu and quicklime results in sanguinely red colour.'

ਸਧਾਨ [sədhan] the act of aiming at See ਸੰਧਾਨ. "an an surma sədhan ban dhavhi."–*kəlki*.

ਸਧਾਰ [sədhar] ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ with or having a base or foundation. "bərəsu pɪare mənhɪ sədhare."–*məla m 5*. 'gladdening or delighting.' **2** a village in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana. It is situated at a distance of about five miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station. At half a mile to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara, also known as 'Gurusar', raised in the memory of Guru Hargobind. This gurdwara has twenty bighas of land attached to it. A religious fair is held here on every full-moon day. A pair of garments of Guru Hargobind is preserved in the community centre of this village, which the Guru had gifted to a Sikh named Prema.

ਸਧਾਰਣ [sədharəṇ] a self-knowing, ardently devoted follower of Guru Nanak Dev. "kəmle! jahu sədharəṇ sədna."–*NP*. **2** a blacksmith resident of Goindval, and a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who prepared wooden stairs for the well with steps leading into it. **3** a carpenter follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who constructed the building known as 'Guru Ke Mahil', in Kartarpur. **4** *v* to mend, correct, reform, improve. **5** to adopt, maintain. "gərəb nɪvarəṇ sərəb sədharəṇ."–*maru solhe m 5*. **6** to provide with a base, or a support. "tɪsu jən kɛ sə̃gɪ tərɛ səbhu koi so pərvar sədharṇa."–*maru solhe m 5*. **7** See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ.

ਸਧਾਰਨ [sədharən] See ਸਧਾਰਣ. *v* to provide with a base. "kəlməl ḍarən mənhɪ sədharən."–*dev m 5*. **2** See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. "paṭh sədharn jo nɪt kəre."–*GPS*.

ਸਧਾਰੀ [sədhari] *adj* which provides with a base or support. "pər-upkari sərəb sədhari."–*dev m 5*.

ਸਧਿੰਦਾ [sədhĩda] *adj* effective, skilful. "sɪddhtai ko sədhĩda."–*gyan*.

ਸਧੀ [sədhi] *adj* with ਧੀ (intelligence); intelligent and understanding; wise. "sədhi sravgi bedbɪdya bɪcari."–*parəs*.

ਸਧੂਮ [sədhum] *adj* with smoke. **2** *n* fire.

ਸੱਧਰ [səddhər] *n* liking, taste. **2** zest for eating. "ə̃bā səddhər na ləhɛ aṇ ə̃bakṛiā je khae."–*BG*.

ਸੱਧੂ [səddhu] a devoted Sikh, resident of Lahore, at whose residence Guru Arjan Dev had stayed for some time. Summoning the Guru from there, Chandu incarcerated the Guru. "səddhu sɪkkh sə bharya prem kəre mən mahi."–*GPS*. **2** See ਸੁੱਧੂ.

ਸਨ [sən] In Punjabi, it is the plural of ਸੀ. were; and in Lahindi Punjabi suffixed to words, it indicates the future tense. For example - jasən, khaṛsən etc. See ਘੜਸਨਿ, ਜਾਸਨਿ etc. **2** *Skt* सन् *vr* to give in charity, donate, serve, honour or

respect. 3 *Skt n* gain, profit. 4 *adj* old, ancient. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word at one place, for greasiness or oiliness (greasy substance-butter). "pɛ mədh jəyō sən hot sədiv hɛ."–*NP.* 6 *P* ﺭﻥ a colour. 7 a rule, a principle. 8 a spear, lance, javelin. 9 *A* ﺳﻦ a year (of a calendar); year (of Indian calendar). "sən nɔ sɔ ekanəv ahi."–*masə̃.* 10 See ਸਣ. 11 *Pkt part* with, to, for. "tɪh sən kəhyo prem ke sath."–*GPS.*

ਸਨਉਢ [sənəuḍh] *n* a region from Mathura-Bhartpur to Amarkot. 2 Sodhi family or lineage. 3 lineage of the Sanadhya Brahmans. See ਸਨੌਢ and ਸਨੌਢੀ.

ਸਨਉਢੀ [sənəuḍhi] *adj* of the Sanadhya lineage. "təhɪ ɪk ahɪ sənəuḍhi brahmən. pā̃ḍɪt bəḍo məhā̃ bəḍ gunɪ jən."–*əjɛ sī̃gh raj.* 2 Sodhi. See ਸਨੌਢੀ.

ਸਨਕ [sənək] *Skt adj* old, ancient. 2 *n* eldest of the four spiritual sons of Brahma. "sənək sənə̃d ə̃t nəhɪ paɪa."–*asa kəbir.* 3 *Skt* शौनक a sage, son of Shaunak who was an Acharya of the Atharav Ved. Authored by him "brɪhəd-devta" is a famous book. He was a great grammarian. 4 a tome authored by 'Shaunak'. "sənək məhɪ pekhiɛ nam ki namna səpət dipa."–*məla rəvɪdas.*

ਸਨਕਾਦਿ [sənkadɪ], **ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ** [sənkadɪk] *n* four spiritual sons of Brahma, namely, Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan and Sanat Kumar. "brəhmadɪk sənkadɪk sənək sənə̃dən sənatən sənətkumar tɪn kəu məhəlu dulbhavəu."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਨਕੇਸ਼ [sənkeṣ] *n* ਸਨਕ-ਈਸ਼. master or father of Sanak, Brahma. "sənkes nə̃dən pavhi nəhɪ bhev."–*akal.*

ਸਨਕੇਸ ਨੰਦਨ [sənkes nə̃dən] son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕੇਸ.

ਸਨਗਤ [səngət] See ਸੰਗਤ. "guru dəyalu ki dəya kɛ sangət hɛ."–*BG* 2 beatitude, emancipation.

ਸਨੱਢ [sənəḍḍh] See ਸਨਾਢ੍ਯ and ਸਨੌਢ. 2 Soḍhi. "rakhiə̃ ləjj bə̃sə̃ sənəḍḍhə̃.–*VN.*

ਸਨਤ [sənət] *Skt adj* bent, inclined. 2 which produces a sound. 3 *Skt* सनत् *n* four faced Brahma. 4 *A* ﺻﻨﻌﺖ craft, handicraft, industry.

ਸਨਤ ਕੁਆਰ [sənət kuar], **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ** [sənət kumar] son or sons of ਸਨਤੁ (Brahma). See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਨਦ [sənəd] ﺳﻨﺪ *n* a deed, bond. 2 a letter of recommendation or introduction.

ਸਨੱਧ [sənəddh], **ਸਨੱਧ ਬੱਧ** [sənəddh bəddh] *Skt* संनद्ध *adj* properly tied or girded. 2 dressed in armour; having weapons tied to one's body. 3 with armour on, fully ready for the battle. "sənəddh bəddh hvɛ chəle."–*ramav.*

ਸਨਬੰਧ [sənbə̃dh] See ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਨਬੰਧੀ [sənbə̃dhi] See ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.

ਸਨਬੰਧੁ [sənbə̃dhu] See ਸੰਬੰਧ. "mə̃nɛ dhərəm seti sənbə̃dhu."–*jəpu.*

ਸਨਬੰਧੇਹੀ [səbə̃dhehi] *adj* related, concerned with. "lok grɪh bənɪta maɪa sənbə̃dhehi." –*sor m 5.*

ਸਨਮ [sənəm] *Skt adj* submissive, humble. 2 *A* ﺻﻨﻢ *n* an idol. 3 *adj* beloved. 4 beautiful.

ਸਨਮਾਨ [sənman] *Skt* सन्मान *n* respect, reverence, veneration.

ਸਨਮਾਨ੍ਯ [sənmany] *adj* respectable, venerable.

ਸਨਮੁਖ [sənmukh], **ਸਨਮੁਖੁ** [sənmukhu] *Skt* सम्मुख *adv* facing, face to face. "sənmukh səhɪ ban."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* 2 obedient. "mohri putu sənmukhu hoɪa."–*sədu.* 3 *n* whose face is turned towards the Guru and who has turned his back on worldly distractions and has developed such prime qualities as goodwill, friendliness etc.

"mɛtri kəruṇa dvɛ ləkho mudɪta tiji jan.
cətur upekhya jɪs vɪkhɛ sənmukh so pəhɪcan."–*NP.*

ਸਨਯ [sənəy] *Skt adj* principled. 2 old, ancient.

ਸਨਾ [səna] See ਸਨਾਹ. 2 See ਸਨਾਇ. 3 *A* ﺛﻨﺎ a

climber, leaves of which are used as a purgative. *L* Cassia Senna. It is called markāḍɪka in Sanskrit. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, it is believed to eradicate such diseases as constipation, leprosy, flatulence and cough, etc. Physicians consider the senna of Mecca (Cassia Lanceolata) very useful. Its effect is warm and dry. It drains bile through loose motions and cures pain in the gout and the ribs.

ਸਨਾਉ [sənaʊ] See ਸੂਾਯੂ. **2** See ਸਨਾਇ 2.

ਸਨਾਅਤ [sənaət] *A* صناعت *n* workmanship, craftsmanship. The root of this word is ਸਨਅ which means 'to make something skilfully.'

ਸਨਾਇ [sənaɪ] See ਸਨਾ. *A* ثنا *n* commendation, praise. "pājvi sɪphətɪ sənaɪ."–*var majh m 1.* 'Laudation of the Praiseworthy (God) is the fifth namaz.' **3** *P* شہنای a small trumpet. "bəjātr koṭɪ bajhī sənaɪ bherɪ sajhī."–*ramav.*

ਸਨਾਇਤ [sənaɪt] eulogy, praise. See ਸਨਾਇ 2. "sənaɪt bəhut kər."–*JSBB.*

ਸਨਾਈ [sənai] *n* one who is worthy of praise or laudation; God. **2** air-filled leatherbag used as help to cross a river, etc. "bhup-hɪ ləya cəṛhaɪ sənai. sərɪta bic pəri pun jai."–*cərɪtr 344.* **3** See ਸਨਾਇ 3.

ਸ਼ਨਾਸ [ṣənas] *P* شناس *adj* who is a judge of; knowing. It forms adjectives by combining at the end of a noun. e.g. ਕ਼ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਸ, ਹੁਕ਼ਸ਼ਨਾਸ etc.

ਸ਼ਨਾਸਦ [ṣənasəd] *P* شناسد recognizes; may, should, will recognise.

ਸ਼ਨਾਸਿੰਦਾ [ṣənasīda] *P* شناسندہ *adj* who recognizes, knowledgeable.

ਸ਼ਨਾਸੀ [ṣənasi] *P* شناسی *n* the act of recognizing; recognition. It comes at the end of another word, e.g. ਖ਼ੁਦਾਸ਼ਨਾਸੀ.

ਸ਼ਨਾਸੇਮ [ṣənasem] *P* شناسیم we recognize, we shall, may or should recognize; let us recognize.

ਸਨਾਹ [sənah] *Skt* ਸੰਨਾਹ properly tied armour or chain-mail. "parbrəhəmʊ jəpɪ pəhɪrɪ sənah."–*suhi m 5.*

ਸਨਾਹਰਿ [sənahərɪ] enemy (ਅਰਿ) of the armour (ਸੰਨਾਹ); the sword. "sənahərɪ jharət hɛ̃."–*ramav.* **2** weapon capable of piercing chain-mail or armour.

ਸਨਾਹਿ [sənahɪ] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਾਹੀ [sənahi] *adj* armoured; wearing a chain-mail. **2** See ਸਨਾਈ air-filled leatherbag. "dʊhū sənahi ləi māgaɪ."–*cərɪtr 344.*

ਸਨਾਹੁ [sənahʊ] See ਸਨਾਹ. "pəhɪrɪ sil sənahʊ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.*

ਸ਼ਨਾਖ਼ਤ [ṣənaxət] *P* شناخت *n* identification.

ਸ਼ਨਾਖ਼ਤਨ [ṣənaxtən] *P* شناختن *v* to identify, know. recognize.

ਸਨਾਢ [sənaḍh], **ਸਨਾਢ੍ਯ** [sənaḍhy] See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੌਢੀ.

ਸਨਾਤ [sənat] See ਸਨਾਤਿ. *A* شنات plural of ਸ਼ਾਨੀ; those who harbour enmity. **3** *Skt* सनात् *part* always, ever, perpetually. "kərta sədiv hərta sənat."–*əkal.* **4** स्नात bathed, cleansed by bathing, purified.

ਸਨਾਤਨ [sənatən] *Skt adj* ancient, primeval. **2** perpetual. **3** *n* God, the Creator. "əb mən ʊləṭɪ sənatən hua."–*gəʊ kəbir.* **4** Brahma. **5** Vishnu. **6** son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਨਾਤਨੀ [sənatni] *adj* following traditional customs. **2** traditional. **3** *n* conformist, traditionalist. **4** orthodox or conservative Hindu.

ਸਨਾਤਿ [sənatɪ], **ਸਨਾਤੀ** [sənati] *n* mixed caste or tribe. **2** a low caste, tribe or class. "nanək navɛ bajh sənatɪ."–*asa m 1.* "vɪcɪ sənati sevək hoɪ." *məla m 1.* **3** See ਸਨਾਤ.

ਸਨਾਥ [sənath], **ਸਨਾਥਾ** [sənatha] *adj* having a master or protector (above oneself). "tɪn dekhe həʊ bhəɪa sənath."–*tukha chāt m 4.* "tɪn səphlɪo jənəmʊ sənatha."–*jɛt m 4.*

ਸਨਾਦ [sənad] *adj* with sound or noise, sonorous.

ਸਨਾਦਿ [sənadɪ] alongwith or including an attendant of Shiv. "sənadɪ sɪv āt nə sʊjjhɛ."

–gyan.

ਸਨਾਨ [sənan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. **2** See ਸਿਨਾਨ.

ਸਨਾਯ [sənay] See ਸਨਾ.

ਸਨਿ [sənɪ] See ਸਣ, ਸਣੀ. "sənɪ jəyō tən khovhɪ dukhdani."–*NP.* 'Having decayed its own body, the flax, taking the form of a rope, ties others.' **2** *adv* with, accompanied or attended by, including. **3** *Skt* सनि *n* charity. **4** reward. **5** *Skt* शनि son of the sun and Chhaya; Saturn. **6** The seventh of the nine planets. Its distance from the sun is thought to be 883,000,000 miles. It is a very bright planet. Viewed with the help of a telescope, white rings are visible around it.

ਸਨਿਆਸ [sənɪas], ਸਨਿਆਸੀ [sənɪasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ and ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸਨਿਸਚਰ [sənɪscər] See ਸਨਿ 5-6 and ਛਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨਿਗਧ [sənɪgədh], ਸਨਿਘਧ [sənɪghədh] *Skt* स्निग्ध *adj* oily, greasy. **2** soft, tender, delicate. **3** well-wishing, benevolent.

ਸਨੀ [səni] See ਸਨਿ. **2** *adj* soaked in, mixed, kneaded. "sərpi sɪta svad sō səni."–*GPS.* 'ghi or butter-oil and sugar.'

ਸਨੀਚਰ [sənicər] See ਸਨਿ 5 and 6.

ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənukha], ਸਨੂਖਾ [sənukha] *Skt* ਸ੍ਨੁਸਾ *n* wife of one's son, daughter-in-law. "byah kəre səbh sutən ke pɪkh səhɪt sənukha."–*GPS.*

ਸਨੇ [səne] *adj* mixed, kneaded. **2** *Skt* शनैः *part* slowly, gently, gradually.

ਸਨੇਹ [səneh] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, friendship. **2** oil. "ram səneh chuṭi nrɪp deh su pacheu mel səneh me rakhi."–*hənu.* **3** According to the Nyay (system of Hindu) Philosophy, a quality of water that helps to form a ball of flour, clay, etc.

ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ [səneh nɪbahṇa], ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਨਾ [səneh nɪbahna]

kou kəhɛ dahbo kəṭhɪn vəpu pavək me
kou kəhɛ gahbo kəṭhɪn sīdhu teh ko[1],
kou kəhɛ cahbo[2] kəṭhɪn mrɪgraj sɔhē
kou kəhɛ ḍhahbo kəṭhɪn sətrudeh ko,
"gval kəvɪ" kəṭhɪn vɪsahbo dusəh dukkh
kou kəhɛ bahbo kəṭhɪn əsumeh[3] ko,
səbh hi səhɪj jəhā jiy me umahbo hɛ
mere jane kəṭhɪn nɪbahbo səneh ko.

ਸਨੇਹਾ [səneha] a message; communication. "mere pritəm ka me deɪ səneha."–*majh m 4.*

ਸਨੇਹੀ [sənehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* attached, affectionate, friendly.

ਸਨੇਤ [sənet] *Skt* सन्निहित *adv* continuous, close. "nɪjhər dhar əpar sənete."–*BG.* **2** *n* place of pilgrimage, in Kurukshetar, near the spot where Vishnu was seated. See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਗੁਰਦ੍ਵਾਰਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਨੈ [sənɛ] See ਸਨੇ 1. "gvar sənɛ bən bic phɪrē."–*krɪsən.* **2** See ਸਨੇ 2. **3** See ਸਨਯ.

ਸਨੈਸ਼੍ਚਰ [sənɛşcər] slow moving. See ਸਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਛਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨੋਢ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਢ. **2** The progeny of Janamejay's son Ajai Singh and a Brahman woman named Sanodha. "vəh jatɪ sənoḍh kəhat bhəe."–*əjɛ sīgh raj.*

ਸਨੌਢ [sənɔḍh] See ਸਨਉਢ. "bhaj sənɔḍh des te gəe."–*VN.*

ਸਨੌਢਿ [sənɔḍhɪ], ਸਨੌਢੀ [sənɔḍhi] *n* Sodhi. See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੋਢ. **2** a sanadhy Brahman. Its derivation is ਸਨ (charity), ਆਢ੍ਯ (endowed with or possessed of). He who accepts as alms offerings made to the deity. "brəhma ju ke cɪtt se prəgəṭ bhəe sənkadɪ. upje tɪn ke cɪtt tē səkəl sənɔḍhi adɪ."–*kəvɪprɪya.* "dino gāv sənɔḍhɪəṇ məthura mōḍəl mahi."–*ramcādrɪka.*

ਸਨੰਤ [sənāt] Sanakad, the sons of Brahma. "sɪddh sənath sənōtən dhyayo."–*əkal.* 'was meditated upon by Sanat Kumars.'

[1] depth.

[2] gaze in the eyes of someone.

[3] a sacrificial horse; to run this horse. Those who follow this horse, have to fight the enemy.

ਸਨੰਦ [sənõd], **ਸਨੰਦਨ** [sənə̃dən] *adj* with or accompanied by a son. **2** *n* short form for ਸਨੰਦਨ. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ. "sənək sənə̃d məhes səmana."–*dhəna kəbir.*

ਸਨੰਮੁਖਾ ਨ ਠੱਢੀਯੰ [sənə̃mukha nə ṭhəḍḍhiyə̃] –*cə̃ḍi 2. sen* ਸਨਮੁਖ-ਆਨ-ਠਾਢੀਆਂ, 'came and stood face to face.'

ਸਨ੍ਹੇਰ [sənher] A village, in the tehsil and police station Zira of district Ferozepur, which is about eight miles to the east of the railway station Talwandi. About one furlong to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara built in the memory of Guru Hargobind. It is an ordinary building and an Udasi saint is the priest there. A religious fair is held on Maghi (first day of the month of Magh, January-February) and Vaisakhi (the first day of the month of Vaisakh, April-May).

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sənnah] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਯਾਸ [sənyas], **ਸਨਯਾਸੀ** [sənyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ, ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ, ਸੰਨਯਾਸ and ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਯੋ [sənyo] *adj* mixed; imbued (with)

ਸਪ [səp] *Skt* शप् *vr* to promise on oath; curse. swear. **2** *Skt* सर्प *n* a snake, serpent. "səpɛ dudhu piaiɛ."–*suhi ə m 3.* **3** *Skt* सप penis.

ਸਪਸ਼ਟ [səpəsṭ] *Skt* (स्पश् *vr* to obstruct, make known, convince.) *adj* स्पष्ट clear, distinct. **2** evident. obvious.

ਸਪਕ੍ਸ਼ [səpəks], **ਸਪੱਖ** [səpəkkh], **ਸਪੱਛ** [səpəcch] *adj* partisan, factional. **2** with wings. "turkəcch turə̃g səpəcch bəḍo."–*kəlki.* **3** *n* a bird. "səpəcch uḍ jahɪge."–*əkal.*

ਸਪਤ [səpət] *Skt* शपथ *n* an oath, vow. See ਸਪ *vr.* "kur səpət ko dos nə mana."–*GPS.* **2** सप्त seven. "səpət dip səpət sagra."–*var sri m 4.* **3** *adj* seventh. "səpət patalɪ bəsə̃tɔ."–*səveye m 1 ke.* **4** Some ignorant scribe has written səpət in stead of səhəs in the cərɪtr 203, viz. "sorəh səpət krɪsən trɪy bəri." The correct text is: "sorəh səhəs krɪson trɪy bəri." **5** *Skt* ਸ਼ਪ੍ਤ *adj* accursed.

ਸਪਤਸਤੀ [səpətsəti] See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [səpət səmũdər], **ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ** [səpət səmudr] See ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਰ [səpətsər] See ਸਤਸਰ. "kərɪ məjno səpətsəre."–*asa chə̃t m 1.*

ਸਪਤ ਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ [səpət səloki gita] a recitation of seven quintessential stanzas (saloks) from Bhagvatgita. "babe kəhɪa mɛ səpət səloki gita pəṛhda hã."–*JSBB.* These seven stanzas of the Gita are –

(1) omɪtyekakṣərə̃ –*ə 8, s 13.*
(2) sthane –*ə 11, s 36.*
(3) sərvətəh –*ə 13, s 14.*
(4) kəvɪ̄ –*ə 8, s 9.*
(5) urdhvəmulə̃ –*ə 15, s 1.*
(6) sərvəsy –*ə 15, s 15.*
(7) mənməna bhəv –*ə 9, s 34.*

ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ [səpətsagər] Seven oceans, In the Purans, these seven oceans are mentioned as of milk, curd, ghi (or butter oil) sugarcane juice, honey, sweet water, and brackish water. It is also said that each of these oceans surrounds an island. "səpət dip səpət sagra" –*var sri m 4.* See ਸਗਰ and ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧਵ [səpət sɪ̄dhəv], **ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੁ** [səpət sɪ̄dhu] seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. **2** According to the Mahabharat, the seven rivers are - Vasvoksara, Nalini, Pavini, Ganga, Sita, Jambunad and Sindhu (Atak). **3** The land between the river Ghaggar and Sindh, in the Purans, is called Sapat Sindhu. The five rivers of Punjab and Ghaggar and Sindhu.[1] **4** See ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ.

ਸਪਤਸੁਰ [səpətsur] See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸਪਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ [səpətsrɪ̄g] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग A mountain, in the Himalayan range, near Badarinarain. See ਹੇਮਕੂਟ. "səpətsrɪ̄g tɪh nam kəhava. pə̃ḍu raj jəhɪ̄ jog kəmava."–*VN.* **2** A hillock, in the

[1]Sapatsindhu is the ancient name of Punjab.

Chandor range, in Nasik district of the Bombay State. Its height is 4659 feet above sea level. There is a temple of Mahikhasurmardani on the top of it, which is also called Sapatsring Nivasni. A fair is held there on the 15th of the light half of Chet.

ਸਪਤਕ [səptək] *Skt* सप्तक *n* a group of seven. **2** a group of seven notes ṣ, r, g, m, p, dh, n. **3** *adj* seventh.

ਸਪਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [səpət kukərəm] See ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ.

ਸਪਤ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ [səpət jɪhv], **ਸਪਤ ਜ੍ਵਾਲ** [səpət jval] *Skt* सप्तजिह्व *n* seven-tongued fire. Fire is supposed to possess seven flames- kali, kərali, mənojva, sulohɪta, sudhumrəvərṇa, ugra and pradipta.

ਸਪਤਦਲ [səpətdəl] *n* Alstonia Scholaris (also known as sat-pura, sapt-paran) the leaves of which are placed by the Hindus in the vanity box at the time of marriage. "səpətdəl sĩduk hɛ̃."–*GPS.*

ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ [səpət dip] *Skt* सप्तद्वीप seven islands; seven regions of the earth which, according to the Purans, are surrounded by the seven oceans. Their names are Jambu, Palaksh, Shalmali, Kush, Kronch, Shak and Pushkar. It is written in Hindu religious books that king Priyavrat went around the earth seven times in his one-wheeled chariot and the furrow made by its wheel created seven seas, and the regions of the earth surrounded by them came to be known as the seven islands. "səpət dip səpət sagra."–*var sri m 4.*

ਸਪਤ ਧਾਤੁ [səpət dhatu] seven essential ingredients of the body which preserve it - blood, chyle, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and semen. **2** See ਧਾਤੁ.

ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ [səpət dhara] seven hill states in the vicinity of Anandpur, separated from one another by the hill range. "səpət dhar səbh dhurɪ mɪlao."–*PP.* All the rulers of these states were called 22 Dhars. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

2 The following seven rivers are regarded in the Vedas as sacred and the best: Ganga, Yamuna, Sarasvati, Shatdru, Airavati, Marudvriddha, and Vipasha. **3** In the Ramayan the following seven tributaries of Ganga are mentioned as most sacred: Nalini, Lhadini, Pavni, Chakshu, Sita, Sindhu and Bhagirathi. The legend goes that when Shiv squeezed the Ganga from his matted hair these seven streams came into being.

ਸਪਤ ਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ [səpət naṛi cəkr] astrological table with the help of which various muhurats (auspicious moments) are calculated.

(1) The Vayu (windy) vessel of the Sun, which contains planets named Rohini, Svati, Jyestha and Ashvani.

(2) Dahin (hot) vessel of Mars which contains Mrigshir, Chitra, Mula and Revati.

(3) Somya vessel of Jupiter which contains Ardra, Hasat, Purbashara and Uttra Bhadrapada.

(4) The nir (rain) vessel of Venus which contains Punarvasu, Utraphalguni, Utrashara and Purab Bhadrpad.

(5) Jal (water) vessel of Mercury which contains Pushya, Purba Phalguni, Abhijit and Satbhisha.

(6) The urdha vessel of Saturn which has Krittika, Vishakha, Anuradha and Bharani.

(7) Amriṭa vessel of the Moon which contains Ashlesha, Magha, Sravan and Dhanishtha. "sətte rohənɪ sətt var sətt suhagənɪ sadhu nə ḍhəlɪa."–*BG.*

ਸਪਤਨੀ [səpətni] See ਸਉਕਣ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਤ੍ਰ [səpəṭ pətr], **ਸਪਤ ਪਰਣ** [səpət pərəṇ] See ਸਪਤ ਦਲ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਰਬਤ [səpət pərbət] seven famous mountains of the seven islands the names of which, as given in the Bhagvat, are: Himvan, Hemkunt, Nishad, Meru, Chaitr, Karni and Shringi. **2** See ਕੁਲ ਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ [səpət patal] seven subterranean or nether regions of the world are: Atal, Vital, Sutal, Rasatal, Talatal, Mahatal, Patal. See ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [səpət patal ki baṇi]–*sri beṇi sen* sound coming from the seventh subterranean region. It is the most feeble voice which is hardly audible.

ਸਪਤ ਪੁਰੀ [səpət puri] See ਸਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [səpət bhumɪka] seven states of mind; seven stages of knowledge, which according to the yog and the Vedant Shastar are :

(1) ṣubheccha: the best desire, that is, for salvation.

(2) vɪcarṇa: attainment of discretion (i.e. the power to distinguish between the reality and the illusion).

(3) tənumansa: attenuation of desires rising in the mind.

(4) sətvapəttɪ: attainment of supreme knowledge.

(5) əsə̃səktɪ: indifference to the supernatural powers.

(6) prarthabhavɪni: elimination of all thoughts except those relating to God.

(7) turyəga: attainment of the fourth state of the soul.

ਸਪਤਮ [səptəm] *adj* seventh. See *E* Seventh.

ਸਪਤ ਮਾਤਾ [səpət mata] *Skt* सप्त मातृका. seven goodesses who, according to Hinduism, are worshipped on auspicious occasions like marriage, etc. They are: Brahmi, Maheshvri, Vaishnvi, Kaumari, Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda. **2** mother, step mother, guru's wife, queen, mother-in-law, elder brother's wife and wet-nurse (or foster mother).

ਸਪਤਮਿ [səptəmɪ], **ਸਪਤਮੀ** [səptəmi] *n* seventh day of any lunar fortnight. "səptəmɪ sə̃c-hu namdhən."–*gəu thɪti m 5.* "səptəmi sətɪ sə̃tokh sərir."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.*

ਸਪਤ ਰਿਸੀ [səpət rɪsi], **ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ** [səpət rɪkhi] *Skt* सप्तर्षि According to the Mahabharat seven great sages are- Marichi, Atri, Pulah, Pulsatya, Kratu, Angira and Vasishath.

In Shatpath Brahman and the eighth section (chapter) of the Bhagvat these seven sages are: Kashyap, Atri, Vasishath, Vishvamitar, Gautam, Jamdagni and Bhardvaj. Wives of these seven sages are: respectively: Aditi, Anusuya, Arundhati, Menka, Ahalya, Renuka and Ghritachi. **2** seven types of sages. See ਰਿਖਿ.

ਸਪਤ ਰੰਗ [səpət rə̃g] See ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ 2 and ਰੂਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਵਾਯੁ [səpət vayu] See ਵਾਯੁ.

ਸਪਤਾਸ [səptas], **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ** [səptasu], **ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ** [səptā̃su] *Skt* सप्ताश्व *n* the sun, that is like a seven-faced horse. "suta səptasu ki."–*GPS.* 'Yamuna, the daughter of the sun.' "kɪt pəṭbijən kɪt səptasu."–*GPS.* **2** The sun is described as Saptansu, in the Nirukta, as it has seven-coloured rays, that is, the sun assumes seven colours in its rays which are visible in the rainbow.

ਸਪਤਾਸੁ ਸੁਤਾ [səptasu suta] the Yamuna. See ਸਪਤਾਸੁ.

ਸਪਤਾਹ [səptah], **ਸਪਤਾਹਕ** [səptahək] *Skt* सप्ताह *n* a week. **2** a job which can be completed in seven days like a paṭh (recitation of the scripture) completed in a week.

ਸਪਤਾਹ ਕਰਮ [səptah kərəm], **ਸਪਤਾਹ ਪਾਠ** [səptah paṭh] See ਸਪਤਾਹ 2.

ਸਪੱਤਾ [səpətta] *adj* respectable, honourable.

ਸਪਥ [səpəth] *n* an oath, pledge, vow. See ਸ਼ਪ *vr.*

ਸਪਦ [səpəd], **ਸਪਦਿ** [səpədɪ] *Skt* सपदि *adv* hurriedly, instantly, immediately. "bhrəm təm ko səm bhanu ke det səpədɪ ur tar."–*NP.*

ਸਪਰਸ [səpəras] *Skt* स्पर्श *n* sense of touch.

ਸਪਰਧ [səpərədh] *Skt* स्पर्ध् *vr* to envy, be jealous; to wish ill.

ਸਪਰਧਾ [səpərdha] *Skt* स्पर्धा *n* jealousy, envy. See ਸਪਰਧ *vr*. "jo səm hoɪ səpərdha kərəhī."–*NP.*

ਸਪਰਬਾਣਪਰਿ [səpərbaṇpərɪ] In place of सुपर्वन् अरि some ignorant scribe has written this text. "səpərbaṇpərɪ ərɪ pəd prɪtham bhəṇijiɛ." –*sənama.* 'Suparvan gods, their enemies, the demons.' See ਸੁਪਰਵਨ.

ਸਪਰੰਪਰ [səpərɔ̃pər] *adv* conventionally, in certain order, systematically, uninterruptedly. "sũn səmadhɪ əgadh sadhu sə̃gətɪ səpərɔ̃pər."–*BGK.*

ਸਪਾਸ [səpas] *P* سپاس *n* a praise, eulogy. **2** a favour. **3** gratefulness. **4** *Skt adj* ਸ-ਪਾਸ with a noose.

ਸਪਾਹੀ [səpahi] See ਸਿਪਾਹੀ.

ਸਪਾਧਾ [səpadha] *n* one who handles snakes; a snakecharmer. **2** See ਸਪਰਧਾ.

ਸਪਾਰਸ [səparəs] See ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ਼. "bəhur sɪkkh bəhu kər-hɪ səparəs."–*GPS.*

ਸਪਿਅਲ [səpiəl] *Skt* सर्पिल *n* milk, which contains butter or from which butter is extracted. "tum məkhtul səped səpiəl həm bəpure jɔs kira." –*asa rəvɪdas.* 'You are milk-white silk, we are mere kiran (black stones).' See ਕੀਰਾ.

ਸਪੀਤੀ [səpiti] *adj* ਸ-ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ with love or affection. affectionate. **2** *Skt* ਸਪੀਤਿ *n* the act of drinking together. **3** See ਸਿਪੀਤੀ.

ਸਪੀਦੋਂ [səpidõ] annihilation of snakes. See ਸਰਪਮੇਧ.

ਸਪੁ [səpu] *n* a snake. "səpu pɪrai paiɛ."–*maru ə m 1.*

ਸਪੁਤ [səput], ਸਪੁੱਤ [səputt] *adj* with a son. **2** a noble and dutiful son. **3** ideal progeny. "babaṇia kəhaṇia put səput kərenɪ."–*var ram 1 m 3.*

ਸਪੁੱਤਾ [səputta] *adj* having a son; with progeny. **2** having a noble son.

ਸਪੁੰਨ [səpũn] *adj* virtuous, pious. **2** See ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ.

ਸਪੁਰਖ [səpurəkh] See ਸਤ ਪੁਰਖ. **2** ਸ-ਪੁਰਖ that very person, the same person.

ਸਪੁਰਦ [səpurəd] *P* سپرد handed over, entrusted. consigned. See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.

ਸਪੁਰਦਨ [səpurdən] See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.

ਸਪੂਤ [səput] See ਸਪੁੱਤ and ਸੁਪੂਤ.

ਸਪੂਤਾ [səputa] See ਸਪੁੱਤਾ.

ਸਪੂਤੀ [səputi] *adj* woman having a son or progeny. **2** having a dutiful son.

ਸਪੂਰ [səpur] *adj* full, brimming. "drum səpur jɪu nɪvɛ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* **2** See ਸੁਪੂਰ.

ਸਪੇਦ [səped] *P* سپید *adj* white, bright.

ਸਪੇਰਾ [səpera] See ਸਪੇਲਾ.

ਸਪੇਦ [səpɛd] See ਸਪੇਦ.

ਸਪੇਲਾ [səpɛla] *n* one who keeps or rears snakes. "ɪk dyos bɪkhɛ ɪk aɪ səpɛla."–*GPS.* ਲਾ as suffix, at the end of a word, gives the meaning of ਵਾਨ 'possessed of', 'having'. For example. ਗੁਸੈਲਾ ਕਟੈਲਾ.

ਸਪੋਲੀਆ [səpolia] a young snake, snakelet.

ਸਪੰਦ [səpə̃d] *Skt* स्पन्द् *vr* to tremble, quiver, go. **2** *n* a tremor, quivering, vibration. **3** movement, speed. "səpə̃d məy prəbhə̃jne jəle drəvə̃t rup hõ."–*NP.* 'as movement of the wind (air).'

ਸਪੰਨ [səpə̃n] See ਸੰਪੰਨ. "gyan səpə̃n bhəe sukh pai."–*NP.*

ਸਪ੍ਤ [səpt] See ਸਤ, ਸੱਤ and ਸਪਤ.

ਸਪ੍ਤਤਿ [səptətɪ] See ਸਤਰ 3. See *E* seventy.

ਸਪ੍ਤਵਾਯੁ [səptvayu] See ਵਾਯੁ.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [səprɪh], ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [səprih] *Skt* स्पृह् *vr* to desire, wish or long for, yearn. **2** See ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ. "guru ləkhi səprih."–*GPS.* 'the Guru perceived the wish.'

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ [səpriha] *Skt* स्पृहा *n* a desire, ardent wish, longing See ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ. "əbɛ gyan ki kin səpriha." –*NP.*

ਸਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [səpritɪ], ਸਪ੍ਰੇਮ [səprem] *adj* with love or affection.

ਸਫ [səph] *A* صف *n* a line, row, file. **2** a mat. For offering namaz (a prayer), the Muslims

stand on it in rows; hence this name. "hərɪ name ke hovhu joṛi gurmukhɪ beṭh-hu səpha vɪchaɪ."–*bəsə̃t m 5.* **3** *Skt* शफ a hoof.

ਸ਼ਫ਼ਕ਼ਤ [ṣəfkət] *A* شفقت. kindness, compassion.

ਸਫਜੰਗ [səphjə̃g] *P* صف جنگ *n* an array of warriors; a battle-array. "səphajə̃g me ture nəcae."–*cərɪtr 52.* **2** See ਸਫਾਜੰਗ.

ਸਫਟ [səphəṭ] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* to open, bloom. burst open.

ਸਫਟਕ [səphəṭək], **ਸਫਟਿਕ** [səphəṭɪk] *Skt* स्फटिक *n* a rock crystal, quartz. In the Purans, gods and rishis (sages) are shown wearing necklaces made of it. These days high quality spectacles are also made of it. **2** a magnifying glass.

ਸ਼ਫ਼ਤਾਲੂ [ṣəftalu] *P* شفتالو a species of peach that bears fruit in the colder regions.

ਸਫ਼ਰ [səfər] *A* سفر *n* a journey, travel. **2** *Skt* शफर a fish. Here the word səphər is also correct. **3** *Skt* स्फर् *vr* to tremble, quiver, move tremulously, become visible.

ਸਫਰਮੈਨਾ [səphərmɛna] *E* Sappers and Miners. See ਕਰੀ 6.

ਸਫਰਾ [səphra] *A* صفرا *n* bile.

ਸਫਰੀ [səphri] *n* a traveller, wayfarer. "jɪu səphri udər bhərɛ bəhɪ haṭuli."–*sar m 5.* 'as a wayfarer sits at a wayside eatery and fills his belly.' **2** one who catches fish; a fisherman. See ਏਂਫਾਨ. **3** Poets have used the word 'səphri' as a substitute for 'ṣəphər' (fish). "cə̃cəl jyõ səphri jəl me."–*səloh.*

ਸਫਰੀਆ [səphria] See ਸਫਰੀ. **2** a group of persons sitting on a mat; an assembly, a congregation. "thɪr sadhu səphria."–*bɪha m 5.*

ਸਫਰੀ ਭੰਡਾਰ [səphri bhə̃ḍar] *Dg* a store of fish; the sea.

ਸਫਲ [səphəl] *adj* with or having fruit. **2** purposeful, fruitful. "apɪ tərhɪ səgle kul tar-hɪ tɪn səphəl jənəmu jəgɪ aɪa."–*maru solhe m 1.* **3** having testes; uncastrated.

ਸਫਲਦਰਸਨ [səphəldərsən] a fruitful glimpse. **2** one whose glimpse or visit produces good results. "nanək sev kər-hu hərɪ guru səphəldərsən ki."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸਫਲਮੂਰਤਿ [səphəlmurətɪ] one whose figure brings some gain or holds out good result. **2** whose being is fruitful. "aradh sridhər səphəlmurətɪ."–*guj m 5.*

ਸਫਲਾ [səphla], **ਸਫਲੁ** [səphəlu] See ਸਫਲ. "tɪn ka jənəmu səphəlu hɛ."–*sri m 3.*

ਸਫਾ [səpha] *A* صفا *adj* clean, clear. **2** simple, straight forward, honest. **3** chess-cloth, chess-board. "uṭhavɛ səpha os lagɛ nə bar."–*nəsihət.* **4** a line, array or row. "gopən ki un hi si səpha."–*krɪsən.* **5** صفح a page. **6** See ਸਿਫਾ.

ਸਫਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [səpha uṭhauṇa] to finish a game; to remove or fold up the chess-cloth. See ਸਫਾ 3.

ਸਫਾਇਤ [səphaɪt] See ਸਫਾਤ.

ਸਫਾਈ [səphai] *P* صفائی. cleanliness, purity. **2** innocence.

ਸਫਾਜੰਗ [səphajə̃g] *xa n* a battle-axe, a chopper. **2** See ਸਫਜੰਗ.

ਸਫਾਤ [səphat] *A* شفاعت *n* a recommendation; intercession. "so səphat məm bhərɛgo."–*GPS.*

ਸਫਾਰਿਸ [səpharɪs] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼.

ਸਫਾਲ [səphal] *Skt* स्फाल *n* pulsation, twinkling. **2** an acute intellect.

ਸ਼ਫ਼ੀਅ [ṣəfiə] *A* شفیع *adj* intercessor. **2** Per the Muslims belief, it is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad because he is regarded as the intercessor for the believers (i.e. the orthodox Muhammadans).

ਸ਼ਫ਼ੀਕ਼ [ṣəfik] *A* شفیق *adj* showing compassion, compassionate.

ਸਫ਼ੀਰ [səfir] *A* سفیر *n* a mediator, messenger, envoy.

ਸਫੀਲ [səphil] It is a Punjabi metathesis of ਫ਼ਸੀਲ. an enclosing wall; a rampart, bulwark. See

ਫਸੀਲ.

ਸਫੁਟ [səphuṭ] *Skt* स्फुट *adj* visible, apparent, manifest. "jɛ dev aɪo təs səphuṭā."–*gujri.* 'Jai Dev says that the benefit has manifestly accrued to him.' **2** Jai Dev has appeared in His Presence.

ਸਫ਼ੇਦ [səfed], **ਸਫੇਦ** [səphɛd] *P* سفید *adj* white, clear, bright.

ਸਫੋਟਕ [səphoṭək] *Skt* स्फोटक *n* a boil. **2** See ਅਸਫੋਟਕ.

ਸਫੋਟਨ [səphoṭən] *Skt* स्फोटन *n* the act of bursting or exploding.

ਸਬ [səb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all (of a set or group), entire. **2** *P* شب a night. "səb roj gəstəm dər hava." –*tɪlãg m 1.* **3** *A* ضب a battle, war. "yəlo tej ɪm səb."–*ramav.* **4** the act or process of making a fire.

ਸ਼ਬਸ਼ਾਹ [ṣəbṣah] *n* the king of the night; the moon. "ṣabəṣ beadli ṣəb ṣaham."–*krɪsən.* See ਬੇ ਅਦਲ and ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਜਦ.

ਸਬਹ [səbəh] *A* سبح *n* a necklace (of beads), rosary.

ਸਬਕ਼ [səbək] *A* سبق *n* a daily reading, lesson. **2** a condition.

ਸਬਕ਼ਤ [səbkət] *A* سبقت the act of advancing.

ਸ਼ਬਖ਼ੂੰ [ṣəbxũ] *A* شبخون *n* a night blitz, a massacre of the enemy while asleep.

ਸਬਜ਼ [səbəz] *P* سبز *adj* green.

ਸਬਜਪਾਨ [səbəjpan] *n* a green-coloured drink; an intoxicating liquor prepared from cannabis or hemp. "sagre səbəz pan."–*həkayət 6.*

ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [səbəj pulau] *xa n* a dish of green leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਜ ਮਣੀ [səbəj məṇi], **ਸਬਜਾ** [səbja] *P* سبزه *n* a green gemstone, an emerald. **2** the colour of a horse that is white with a bluish tinge; iron grey. "pɪkh-hu dahni dɪsa me səbja bəḍ ghora."–*GPS.*

ਸਬਜੀ [səbji] *n* greenery, verdure. **2** a leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਤ [səbət], **ਸਬਥ** [səbəth] *A* سبت He. Shabbath. *L* Sabbatum *F* Shabath *n* the act of taking rest or enjoying a holiday. **2** Per belief of the Jews, it is Saturday. According to the Bible, having created the world, God took rest on this day. **3** The Christians consider Sunday as the Sabbath. See ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿਰਚਨਾ and ਮੂਸਾ.

ਸਬਦ [səbəd] *Skt* शब्द *n* a sound, tone, tune, note. **2** significant word. **3** dialogue. "səbdɔ hi bhəgət japde jɪnu ki baṇi səci hoɪ."–*asa ə m 3.* **4** The Guru's precept. "bhəvjəl bɪn səbde kɪu təriɛ."–*bhɛr m 1.* **5** the supreme Being, the Creator. "səbəd guru surətɪ dhunɪ cela." –*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **6** religion, creed. "jogɪ səbdā gɪan səbdā bed səbdā brahmənəh."–*var asa.* **7** a message. "dhənvāḍhi pɪr des nɪvasi səce guru pəhɪ səbəd pəṭhaī."–*məla ə m 1.* **8** The verses of Bhagats like Tuka Ram, Namdev etc. are known as "abhang" and those of Surdas and Mirabai as "visnupad", the poetic compositions contained in Guru Granth Sahib are called "shabad". A shabad is not a particular class of metre. Metres of various types are inherent in the shabads. **9** See ਸਬਦੁ. **10** *Skt* शाब्द *adj* denotation of a word, the purpose or intent of a word. "nə səbəd bujhɛ nə jaṇɛ baṇi."–*dhəna m 3.* **11** See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਸਬਦ ਅਤੀਤ [səbəd ətit] *Skt* शब्दातीत *adj* beyond the power or reach of words; indescribable.

ਸਬਦ ਸ਼ਕਤਿ [səbəd ṣəkətɪ] the power of a word by virtue of which its meaning is known. See ਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ 4.

ਸਬਦ ਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [səbəd sətruṇi] *n* what inheres the 'enemy' word; the army; what includes the noise of the enemy.–*sənama.*

ਸਬਦ ਸਪੂੰਨ [səbəd səpūn] endowed with the word (knowledge). "guru kəru səbəd səpūn əghən kəṭ-hɪ səbhɪ tere."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'he who is accomplished in spiritual knowledge.'

ਸਬਦਸਰ [səbədsər] *n* the true Guru, who is an ocean of spiritual knowledge. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. "durət nɪvarəṇ səbədsəre."–*savɛye m 1 ke.*

ਸਬਦਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səbədsastr] *Skt* शब्दशास्त्र *n* grammar; a discipline that tells the correct form and usage of words.

ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤ [səbəd surət], **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ** [səbəd surətɪ] *n* concentration on the word so that the soul becomes one with it. **2** the engagement of mind with the Guru's precept. "sakət nər səbəd surətɪ kɪu paiɛ, səbəd surətɪ bɪn aiɛ jaiɛ."–*maru m 1.* "səbəd surət səvdhan ho, bɪn gurusəbəd nə suṇəi bola."–*BG.* **3** the tone and essence get identical. "rag nad səbhko suṇɛ səbəd surətɪ səmjhɛ vɪrloi."–*BG.* See ਸੁਤਿ and ਮੁਰਛਨਾ.

ਸਬਦਸੂਰ [səbədsur] *n* the Guru who is the sun of spiritual knowledge. **2** he who has the valour imbibed from the Guru's precept. "səbədsur bəlvāt."–*savɛye m 2 ke.*

ਸਬਦਕਰਣੀ [səbədkərṇi] *n* the interpretation and its practice; action matching words. "ɪsu jəg məhɪ səbədkərṇɪ hɛ sar."–*prəbha ə m 1.* **2** the process of practising the precept of the Guru.

ਸਬਦਘਰ [səbədghər] *n* the Guru who is the abode of truth. **2** Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਬਦਤਰੰਗ [səbədtərə̃g] See ਆਗਰ. **2** *n* a tune.

ਸਬਦਨੀਸਾਣੁ [səbədnisaṇu] the word symbolizing the battledrum; the battledrum of the word; hence, the proclamation of the Guru's precept; preaching of God's Name openly (or by the beat of the drum). "dhunɪ upjɛ səbədnisaṇu."–*sri m 1.*

ਸਬਦਬੀਣਾ [səbədbiṇa] *n* the uninterrupted flow of the spontaneous sounding of God's Name. "bajə̃t nanək səbədbiṇa."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸਬਦਬੇਧ [səbədbedh] *n* the act of hitting a target through its sound alone (and without seeing it).

ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ [səbədbedhi] *adj* hitting the target in the dark, detected by its sound alone.

ਸਬਦਬ੍ਰਹਮ [səbədbrəhm] revealed sound of the word identified with the supreme Being in scriptural form.[1] See ਸਬਦ ਭੇਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ [səbədbhedɪ] *adj* knowing the inner mystery of the Guru's precept. "səbədbhedɪ koi məhəlu pae."–*majh ə m 3.* **2** (Peace dawns) by grasping the secret of Logos, and the doctrine of Guru's word (Gurbani). "səbədbhedɪ sukh hoɪ."–*sri ə m 1.* **3** See ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ [səbədbhedi] *Skt* शब्दभेदिन् *adj* hitting the target by its sound alone. See ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ and ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ. **2** *n* king Dashrath. **3** Arjun.

ਸਬਦਵਿਦਆ [səbədvɪdya] scriptural knowledge. **2** the knowledge of grammar. **3** prosody, poetics.

ਸਬਦਵ੍ਰਿੱਤੀ [səbədvrɪtti] See ਸਬਦਸ਼ਕਤਿ and ਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ.

ਸਬਦਾ [səbda] *Skt* ਸਰੰਦਾ *adv* always, ever. "kyõ ɪm ritɪ cəlavət ho, dɪn dvɛk cəlɛ səbda nə cəlɛgi."–*datt.*

ਸਬਦਾਹ ਮਾਹਿ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ [səbdah mahɪ vəkhaṇiɛ] –*sri ə m 1. sen* precept being delivered through the Guru's words.

ਸਬਦਾਯਮਾਨ [səbdayəman] *adj* sounding, resounding. "bəhu səbdayəman jɪm gə̃ga."–*GPS.*

ਸਬਦਾਰਥ [səbdarəth] *n* meaning of a word; sense of a sentence.

ਸ਼ਬਦਾਲੰਕਾਰ [ṣəbdalə̃kar] See ਅਲੰਕਾਰ.

ਸਬਦਿ [səbədɪ] *n* ocean, in which the sound is produced through the waves. "madhəṇa pərbətu kərɪ netrɪ basəku səbədɪ rɪṛkɪonu."–*var ram 3.* **2** the sky, of which sound is the distinct quality. **3** *adv* by, with or because of the word. "səbədɪ mɪlae gurməti."–*maru solhe m 1.* **4** in the word,

[1]See Visnu Puran, Part 6, Ch 5.

Logos or Name, in the Guru's precept. "səbədɪ rəti sohagṇi."–*var sri m 3.* 5 See ਸਬਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਿਅਤੀਤ [səbədɪ ətit] indescribable and transcendent is the supreme Being. "səbədɪ ətit ənahədɪ rata."–*ram namdev.*

ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ [səbədɪ pərdhunɪ dhunɪ ərɪ] thundering cloud in the sky, Meghnad who produces such a thunder, his enemy the arrow.

ਸਬਦੀ [səbdi] *n* Preceptor is the Guru. **2** Sikh is he who imbibes the Guru's lesson. **3** *Skt* शब्दिन् one who utters it; a speaker. "nadi bedi səbdi moni jəm kɛ pəṭe lɪkhaɪa."–*sor kəbir.* 'Through its music, one attains silence.'

ਸਬਦੁ [səbədu] See ਸਬਦ. **2** religious life. "ghəṛiɛ səbədu səci ṭəksal."–*jəpu.* 'True religious life is thus forged.'

ਸਬਦੁਸੋਹਿਲਾ [səbədusohɪla] a hymn of the Guru's precept; a hymn of the Name. "səbədusohɪla sətɪguru suṇaɪa."–*ənə̃du.*

ਸਬਦੁ [səbdu] because of the word or the Guru's counsel. "səbdu uca hoɪ."–*asa m 3.* **2** from all.

ਸਬਦੰਤ [səbdə̃t] *n* the end or essence of a word; the doctrine of the logos.

ਸਬਨੀਗਰ [səbnigər] *n* a soap-maker. "tar cəlai hɛ sabən ko səbnigər."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਬਬ [səbəb] *A* سبب *n* reason; efficient cause.

ਸਬਰ [səbər] *A* صبر *n* contentment. "səbər chu suau."–*s fərid.* **2** *Skt* शबर A low caste tribe which is a branch of the Bhils. **3** Shiv. **4** Tantarshastar, a specific work in which various magical incantations are mentioned. It is said to have been authored by Shiv.

ਸਬਰਾਤ [səbrat] شب برات fifteenth night of 'Shaban', the eighth month of Muslims calendar. According to the Islamic belief, on God's bidding, the angels distribute food on this night and also calculate the life span of the people. This is why Muslims distribute food and display lights on this night.

ਸਬਰੀ [səbri] A woman of the Shavar sub-caste who lived on the bank of Pampasar. She was a disciple of sage Matang. During his exile, Ram Chandar stayed in her hermitage and was overjoyed to eat fruits such as jejube berries. Shavri piled up a pyre and immolated herself before the very eyes of Ram Chandar. She is also known as Bhilni. As some poets have mentioned, Ram Chandar ate Jejube berries which were already partially eaten by her. **2** one who has patience. See ਸਬਰ **1**.

ਸਬਰੋਜ [səbroj] day and night. "səbroj gəstəm dər həva."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.* See ਸ਼ਬੋਰੋਜ਼.

ਸ਼ਬਰੰਗ [ṣəbrə̃g] *P* شبرنگ *adj* night-coloured; hence, black, swarthy, dark. **2** a dark swarthy horse.

ਸਬਲ [səbəl] *adj* powerful, strong. "ɪh mənua ətɪ səbəl hɛ."–*sri m 3.* **2** with or accompanied by the army. **3** *Skt* शबल dappled, multicoloured, variegated. See ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ 2. **4** the two dogs of Yam which had four eyes each. Both of these dogs were black and white coloured; hence, the name.

ਸਬਲ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [səbəl brəhəm] *Skt* ਸ਼ਵਲਬ੍ਰਹਮ *n* the multicoloured Supreme Being; one, who associated with Maya, has acquired various forms. See ਸਬਲ 2 and ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ 2.

ਸਬਲਾ [səbla] *adj* powerful, strong. See ਸਬਲ. "kam kərodh nəgər məhɪ səbla."–*kəlɪ ə m 4.* **2** a powerful woman. See ਅਬਲਾ.

ਸਬਲੀ [səbli] *Skt* शबली a spotted cow. **2** *Dg* dusk, evening.

ਸਬਾ [səba] *A* صبا *n* easterly wind. **2** morning breeze.

ਸਬਾਇ [səbaɪ] *pron* all. *adv* everywhere; at all places. "sarə̃gpaṇɪ səbaɪ."–*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਸਬਾਇਆ [səbaɪa], **ਸਬਾਇੜਾ** [səbaɪṛa], **ਸਬਾਇੜੀ** [səbaɪṛi], **ਸਬਾਈ** [səbai], **ਸਬਾਏ** [səbae] *adj* one and a quarter. **2** *pron* all, whole, entire.

"suṇɪəhu lok səbaɪa."–*var asa m 1.* "ṭhakur ek səbai narɪ."–*oə̃kar.* "rũne bir səbae."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahəṇia.* **3** *Skt* a merger, relationship, union. "purəkh ek hɛ hor səgli narɪ səbai." –*var vəḍ m 3.* **4** See ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਬਾਸ [səbas] a poetic metre which is also called səvasən and suvas. Its distinct features are – four lines, and each line organised as: III, ISI, I.

Example:

cələt khətə̃g-hɪ. bhəṭ tən bhə̃g-hɪ.
bərən surə̃g-hɪ. gɪrət turə̃g-hɪ.–*GPS.*

2 See ਸਾਬਾਸ. **3** having cloth or clothes, clothed, clad.

ਸ਼ਬਾਸ਼ਬ [ṣəbaṣəb] *P* شباشب *adv* during a single night.

ਸਬਾਹ [səbah] *n* daybreak, dawn. See ਸੁਬਹ. **2** *adj* of the night. "cəuthe pəhərɪ səbah kɛ." –*var majh m 1.* 'during the last watch of the night.' **3** to or for all. **4** to deliver, convey. See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸ਼ਬਾਹਤ [ṣəbahət] *A* شباہت. the state of being identical; resemblance, similarity.

ਸਬਾਹੀ [səbahi] See ਸਬਾਹ, ਸਵਾਹੀ and ਸਾਬਾਹੀ.

ਸ਼ਬਾਂਗਾਹ [ṣəbãgah] *P* شباںگاہ *n* night- time.

ਸਬਾਤ [səbat] *A* ਸਾਬਾੜ *n* a roofed wayside shelter in which one can shield against the enemy weapons.[1] **2** Derived from this word, a large room is called ਸਬਾਤ in Punjabi. **3** *A* ثبات steadfastness, resoluteness.

ਸਬਾਬ [səbab] short form of ਅਸਬਾਬ. **2** *A* ثواب welfare, virtue, kindness, a charitable act. "nyay mor kijɪye səbab jan apno."–*NP.* **3** *A* صواب justness in acting and thinking; the right course, rectitude. **4** *A* ਸ਼ਬਾਬ youth, prime of life.

ਸਬਾਰ [səbar] See ਸਵਾਰ. **2** ਸ–ਵਾਰਿ *adj* soaked in water. drenched. "jən bəhut dɪvəs ki ɪh səbar hɛ."–*NP.* **3** See ਸਵਾਰਨਾ.

ਸਬਾਰਾ [səbara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ and ਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਬਾਰਿ [səbarɪ] *adj* with water. "səbarɪ neṇə̃." –*ramav.*

ਸ਼ਬਿਸਤਾਂ [ṣəbɪstã] *P* شبستان *n* a bedroom, king's sleeping chamber. **2** an anchorite's closet for meditation.

ਸਬਿਦ [səbɪd], ਸਬਿਦਯ [səbɪdy] *adj* learned, scholarly. "prerət səbɪdy torət nɪsə̃k."–*GPS.*

ਸਬੀਹ [səbih] *A* شبیہ *n* a picture; an icon. **2** an illustration, a citation. **3** *adj* comparable. resembling.

ਸਬੀਲ [səbil] See ਛਬੀਲ.

ਸਬੁੱਧਿ [səbuddhɪ], **ਸਬੁੱਧੀ** [səbuddhi] *adj* intelligent, wise, sensible.

ਸਬੂਹ [səbuh] See ਸਮੂਹ. **2** *A* سبوح the Creator; holiest of the holy.

ਸਬੂਣ [səbuṇ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਬੂਤ [səbut] *A* ثبوت a proof, testimony.

ਸਬੂਰੀ [səburi] *P* صبوری *n* patience, contentment. "sɪdək səburi sadɪka."–*var sri m 1.* "sɪdək səburi sə̃t nə mɪlɪo."–*maru ə m 5 ə̃juliã.*

ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [sạbeg sɪ̃gh] a resident of village Jambar, near Lahore, who was a Persian scholar and a government employee. In the Bikrami Sammat 1790, Zakaria Khan sent him, as his personal representative, to Amritsar to intercede on his behalf and offer the title of nawabhood and some precious gifts to the Khalsa Panth with a plea to shed violence and to placate them. Because he succeeded in his intercession and invested Sardar Kapur Singh with the title of a nawab he is known as 'Vakil' (i.e. an advocate) in Sikh history.

He remained the kotwal of Lahore for sometime and during his tenure he got constructed Shahidganj and several other gurdwaras. Ultimately, on the complaint of the qazis he, along with his son, Shahbaj

[1] At the time of Chataur war, Akbar had used 'Sabat'. See V. Smith's Akbar p. 87.

Singh, was tied to die on the killing wheel, in Sammat 1802, at Lahore. See ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਬੇਰ [səber], **ਸਬੇਰਾ** [səbera] *n* daybreak, dawn.

ਸਬੇਸ [səbɛs] *Skt* सवयस् *adj* of the same age. coeval. "ketɪk tɪn me səkha səbɛs."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ਬੋਰੋਜ਼ [ṣəboroz] *P* شب وروز day and night; continuously. "səboroj ṣərab ne jor laya." –*ramav.* See ਸਬ 2.

ਸਬੰਗਨ [səbāgən] ਸਰਵ-ਅੰਗਨ all the limbs; the whole body. "dhəro səbāgən suddh kesri cir."–*parəs.*

ਸੰਬਲ [səbbəl] hole made for stealing wealth; a house-break. **2** an iron crowbar to drive a hole in the wall. **3** See ਸਾਬਲ.

ਸਬਯ [səby] *Skt* सव्य *adj* left hand; leftside. **2** rightside, right hand. "cətur banyā lɛ su səbyā prəhare,... trɪtɪy baṇ lɛ bam panā cəlae."–*VN.*

ਸਬਯਸਾਚੀ [səbysaci] See ਸਵ੍ਯਸਾਚੀ.

ਸਭ [səbh] *adj* all, entire. "səbh upərɪ nanək ka ṭhakur."–*suhi chə̄t m 5.*

ਸਭਸ [səbhəs], **ਸਭਸੈ** [səbhsɛ] *part* every, each. "səbh jiə tere tu səbhəs da."–*dhəna m 4.* **2** *part* to or for everyone. "pritəm mənɪ vəsɛ jɪ səbhsɛ deɪ ədharu."–*sri m 3.*

ਸਭਕਛੁ [səbhkəchu], **ਸਭਕਿਹੁ** [səbhkɪhu], **ਸਭਕਿਛੁ** [səbhkɪchu], **ਸਭਕੇਹੁ** [səbhkehu] every thing. "səbh kəchu us ka ohu kərneharu." –*sukhməni.* "səbhkɪhu tere vəsɪ hɛ."–*var bɪha m 4.* "səbhkɪchu kita tera hovɛ."–*majh m 5.* "grɪh terɛ səbhkehu."–*kan m 5.*

ਸਭਕੋ [səbhko], **ਸਭਕੋਇ** [səbhkoɪ], **ਸਭਕੋਈ** [səbhkoi] every being, everybody. "səbhko asɛ teri beṭha."–*majh m 5.* "səbh koɪ miṭha māgɪ dekhɛ."–*vəḍ chə̄t m 1.* "səbhkoi hərɪ kɛ vəsɪ hɛ."–*var bɪla m 4.*

ਸਭਤਾ [səbhta] See ਸਭ੍ਯਤਾ. "sɪkkhən ko səbhta dərsaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਸਭਤੁ [səbhtu], **ਸਭਤੈ** [səbhtɛ] *Skt* ਸਵੰਤ੍ਰ *part* at all times. **2** everywhere. "ɪhu hərɪrəs vəṇ tɪṇ səbhtu hɛ."–*sri m 4.* "səbhtɛ rəhɪa səmaɪ." –*gəu ə m 3.*

ਸਭਦੂ [səbhdu], **ਸਭਦੂੰ** [səbhdū] of all, above all, over all. "səbhdu vəḍe bhag gursɪkha ke." –*var sor m 4.*

ਸਭਨਾ [səbhna], **ਸਭਨਾਹਾ** [səbhnaha], **ਸਭਨੀ** [səbhni] to all, for all. "əṇmāgɪa dan devṇa səbhnaha jia."–*var vəḍ m 4.* **2** all (nominative).

ਸਭਯ [səbhəy] *adj* fearful, afraid. **2** See ਸਭੈ 2.

ਸਭਰਵਾਲ [səbhərval] a subcaste of Khatris among the Khukhrains. The Khatris of this group engage in agriculture also. "pəṭne səbhərval hɛ nəvəl nɪhala suddh pərani." –*BG.*

ਸਭਰਾਈ [səbhrai] *adj* outshining or surpassing all; most illustrious; the principal queen. "sa kulvə̄ti sa səbhrai jo pɪr kɛ rāgɪ səvari jiu." –*majh m 5.* **2** *n* sister of Baba Pheru, the father of Guru Angad Dev. She is also called Phirai and was married in Khadur village. **3** See ਸਤਭਰਾਈ.

ਸਭਾ [səbha] *adj* all, entire. "jaṇ-hɪ bɪrtha səbha mən ki."–*asa m 5.* "apɪ tərɪa səbha sərɪsəṭɪ chəḍavɛ."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **2** *Skt n* an assembly, meeting. **3** a council chamber, court. "gursəbha ev nə paiɛ."–*var sri m 3.* **4** a court room of a king.

ਸਭਾਸਦ [səbhasəd] *n* a member of an assembly or a court, a courtier.

ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ [səbhasīgar] *adj* a gem of a gathering; perfect in beauty, qualities, strength, prudence, etc. "səbhasīgar bəḍe mənukha." –*BG.* **2** *n* a king. **3** a poet. **4** a scholar.

ਸਭਾ ਕੌਰ [səbha kɔr] See ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ. **2** daughter of raja Hamir Singh, king of Nabha, who was married to sardar Sahib Singh of the Bhangi misl.

ਸਭਾਗ [səbhag], **ਸਭਾਗਾ** [səbhaga], **ਸਭਾਗੀ** [səbhagi] *adj* fortunate. lucky. "bujhɛ bujhənhar səbhaga."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** *n* a devoted follower

of Guru Nanak Dev. **3** a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who was a resident of the village Chuhnia and was Arora by caste. **4** a Sikh from Peshavar who had brought five horses from Kabul and presented them to Guru Hargobind in the latter's court at Hargobindpur. "dhəni bəḍo əru nam səbhaga."–*GPS.*

ਸਭਾਜ [səbhaj] *Skt* सभाज् *vr* to serve; to please; to satisfy.

ਸਭਾਜਨ [səbhajən] *Skt n* the act of worshipping; praise. **2** See **ਸਭਾਜ.**

ਸਭਾਜਾ [səbhaja] *adj* who worships. **2** who pleases. See **ਸਭਾਜ** *vr.* "mɪthɪla purɪ raja. jənək səbhaja."–*ramav.* **3** a transform of **ਸਭਾਜਿਤ. 4 ਸ-ਭਾਰਜਾ.** together with one's wife.

ਸਭਾਪਤਿ [səbhapətɪ] *n* the president or chairman (of a meeting).

ਸਭਾਮੰਡਨ [səbhamə̃ḍən] an ornament of a group, society or gathering. See **ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ.**

ਸਭਿ [səbhɪ] *pron* all, entire. **2** all of, entire. "səbhɪ guṇ tere mɛ nahi koɪ."–*jəpu.*

ਸਭੀਤ [səbhit], **ਸਭੀਤਿ** [səbhitɪ] *adj* fearful, afraid.

ਸਭੁ [səbhu] *pron* all, entire. See **ਸਬ** and **ਸਭ.** "səbhu jəg apɪ upaɪonu."–*vəḍ m 3.*

ਸਭੁਕੋ [səbhuko] See **ਸਭਕੋ.**

ਸਭੂਤ [səbhut] *adj* alongwith or including the elements. **2** alongwith the attendants of Shiv. **3** alongwith or attended by a creature. **4** See **ਸੰਭੂਤ.**

ਸਭੇ [səbhe] *adv* all, entire. "səbhe gunəh bəkhsaɪ ləɪonu."–*asa ə m 3.*

ਸਭੈ [səbhɛ] See **ਸਭਯ.** "kəhu rəvɪdas səbhɛ nəhi səmjhəsɪ."–*ram.* **2** all without exception. "səbhɛ ghəṭɪ ramu bole."–*mali namdev.* **3** civilized. "soi ram səbhɛ kəhɛ soi kəutkəhar."–*s kəbir.* 'There is a difference between the uttering of (the word) Ram by a civilized person and by an acrobat.'

ਸਭੋ [səbho] *adv* entire, all. "səbho vərtɛ hukəm."–*var sri m 3.*

ਸਭੰਗਨ [səbhə̃gən] all the limbs, the whole body. See **ਭਗੌਹਾਂ.**

ਸਭ੍ਯ [səbhy] *adj* a member of an assembly or a court. **2** worthy of sitting in an assembly; good mannered and educated; civilized.

ਸਭ੍ਯਤਾ [səbhyta] *n* the capability of sitting in an assembly, court, etc.; civilised manners. **2** culture. nobility, civilization.

ਸਮ [səm] a figure of speech (depending on the sound of words) in which a proper relation of the concerned objects is mentioned.

Example:

jəu həm badhe moh phas həm, prem bā̃dhən tum bā̃dhe.–*sor rəvɪdas.*

'If we are entrapped in the noose of delusion, you are bound in the bond of love.'

turde kəu turda mɪlɛ uḍte kəu uḍta,
jivte kəu jivta mɪlɛ mue kəu mua.
–*var suhi m 2.*

rup dəmodərɪ ko jɪm sũdər
tyõ hərɪgobĩd rup vɪsala,
erɪ səkhi ! yəhɪ jori juri
səm jivhu bhog bhugo cɪrkala.–*GPS.*

jɪm jitkər tən rura. tɪm duləh bən gun pura,
ɪh sũdər ɪksəm jori. mɪl jivhu bərəkh kərori.
–*GPS.*

(b) Depiction of the qualities of the cause is its second form.

Example:

ṣri guru bani paṭh kər kyõ nəhɪ hovɛ gyan?
gyanrup sətɪguru ne ṣri mukh kəri bəkhan.

'The true Spiritual Guide, who utters baṇi, is a manifestation of spiritual knowledge, therefore, spiritual knowledge inheres his composition.'

(c) Its third form is when the result striven for, gets achieved without any effort or hindrance.

Example:

gurunanək ke dərəs hɪt lalo cəhyo pəyan,

ay dvar pər turət hi şri guru ṭhaḍhe an.
2 an even number; a pair. 3 in music, the instant from which rhythm grows. 4 like, equal, similar (to). "jo rɪpu ko daru nə səm şer."–*GPS.* 5 *Skt* शम् *vr* to make peace, pacify. 6 *n* peace. 7 restraint of mind, mental peace. 8 *P* ځم a finger nail. See ਜ਼ਮਜ਼ੇਰ. 9 *A* سم poison.

ਸਮਉਲਾ [səməula] *adj* with maula. See ਮੌਲਾ. 2 thoroughly mingled or merged. 3 overjoyed, ecstatic. "guṇ gavət guṇi səməula."–*var kan m 5.*

ਸਮਇਆ [səməɪa] *adj* merged, mingled. "hərɪ namɪ səməɪa."–*var suhi m 3.*

ਸਮਏ [səməe] *Skt* समये. in time (of), at the time (when). "sərir svəsoth khiṇ səməe." -*sohəs m 5.*

ਸਮਸ [səməs] a beard. See ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੁ. "pəkər səməs te brəhm ruayo."–*rudr.* "səməs məno təm cəhɪ səsɪ ghera."–*GPS.* 'The beard is the darkness, as if it wants to surround the moonlike face.' 2 *A* شمس the sun. "səməs mənĩd prəkas nəy."–*GPS.* 3 short form for ਸ਼ਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼. "pir brĩd jəhĩ səməs səmet."–*NP.* See ਸ਼ਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸ਼ਮਸ ਖ਼ਾਨ [şəməs xan] a companion of Mukhlas Khan, an official in the royal army, who fought against the sixth Master in the battle of Amritsar. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 2 a military commander of Doaba whose real name was Nur Khan. He was killed by the Khalsa Dal in Sammat 1768, near Raipur.

ਸਮਸਤ [səməsət] *Skt* ਸਮਸ੍ਤ *adj* entire, whole. 2 ਸਮ-ਅਸ੍ਤਿ is equal to, equals. "sərəb jiə səməsət."–*maru ə m 5.*

ਸਮਸਤਸਤ ਧਾਮੇਂ [səməsətəsət dhamẽ]-*japu. sen* whose display or manifestation is everywhere. 2 whose abode is everywhere.

ਸ਼ਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ [şəməs təbrez], **ਸ਼ਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ੀ** [şəməs təbrezi] شمس تبریز a Sufi fakir whose actual name was Makhdum Shah Shamsuddin. He was born on 17th Rajab, 560 Hijri, at Sabzvar, in Gajni. Touring India, he came to Multan. On a complaint from the bigoted maulanas that Samasuddin claimed 'ənəl həkk' (I am the Truth, God), he was flayed by the order of the ruler of Multan. His shrine is situated there. The Hindu and the Muslim followers of his sect are known as "Shamsi."

2 There was another mendicant, named Shamsuddin Muhammad, who was a resident of Tabrez. He was born in 603 Hijri. Once he revived a dead body by giving it the order to rise up. For this offence, Alauddin Mahmud got him flayed and thrown into a well in 645 Hijri. There is a legend about him that once the sun came down to roast a fish (according to some writers, the flesh of a dead ox) for the hungry Samas Tabrez. Maulana Rumi, the famous poet, was a disciple of this noble soul. Some poets, like Bhai Santokh Singh, have messed up the legends of these two saints.

ਸਮਸਤੀ [səməsti] See ਸਮਸ੍ਤੀ.

ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਸਲਾਮ [səməstul səlam] *sen* worthy of obeisance from all. "səməstul səlame."–*japu.* 2 See ਸਲਾਮ.

ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ [səməstul nɪvasi]–*japu.* dwelling in all.

ਸਮਸਤੋਪਰਾਜੀ [səməstopraji]–*japu. adj* the Creator of all. 2 He colours all and because of Him the universe appears multi-hued.

ਸਮਸਨ [səmsən] See ਸਮਾਸਨ.

ਸ਼ਮਸ ਬੇਗ [şəməs beg] a general in the army of Sahjahan who was killed in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj by Bhai Jatimalik–a general in the army of Guru Hargobind.

ਸਮਸਰ [səmsər], **ਸਮਸਰਿ** [səmsərɪ] *adv* resembling, like. "un səmsərɪ əvər nə date."–*gəu m 5.* "bura bhəla duɪ səmsərɪ səhie."–*maru solhe m 5.* 2 See ਸਮਾਸ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ਾਦ [ṣəmṣad] *P* شمشاد *n* marjorana, a tree of the cypress family which is used as a metaphor to show the height of a person. *L* Marjorana.

ਸਮਸਾਨ [səmsan] *Skt* ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ਾਨ *n* a burial or cremation ground.

ਸ਼ਮਸੀ [ṣəmsi] *A* شمسی *adj* solar; of or relating to the sun. **2** See ਸ਼ਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ 1.

ਸ਼ਮਸੁੱਦੀਨ [ṣəməsuddin] See ਸ਼ਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ [ṣəmṣer] *P* شمشیر *n* one that has the shape of a lion's nail. scimitar. "jug gər məhɪ sobhət səmser."–*GPS.* "her səmser səmser teri pəl pəl."–*GPS.* **2** like a lion.

ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ [ṣəmṣere hĩdi] *P* شمشیر ہندی a sword of India, which was considered excellent in ancient times. "bərəhnəh yəke teg hĩdostā." –*həkayət.*

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ੍ਟ [səməṣṭɪ] *Skt n* an aggregate, entirety, the whole.

ਸਮਸ੍ਤ [səməst] *adj* all, whole, entire.

ਸਮਸ੍ਤੀ [səməsti] See ਸਮਸ੍ਤ. "səməsti nɪdhane." –*japu.* **2** ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ਿ੍ਟ. 'It is auspicious or propitious.'

ਸਮਸਯਾ [səməsya] *Skt n* a short, meaningful sentence. **2** a line or sentence meant to complete a stanza; a verse set showing the metre in which a poem is to be composed. **3** a meeting, gathering. "səməsya jyō kyō tum kəriəhɪ."–*GPS.* **4** a complex matter or issue. **5** a hint, clue, tip.

ਸਮਸ੍ਰਾਨਨ [səm-sranən] ਸ਼ਮਸ਼੍ਰੁ -ਆਨਨ. It is an antonym of ਆਨਨਸ਼ਮਸ਼੍ਰੁ; beard on the face. See ਸਮਸ੍ਰੁ. "səm-sranən syam bhəli upmahi."–*NP.*

ਸਮਸ੍ਰੁ [səmsru] *Skt* ਸ਼ਮਸ਼੍ਰੁ. *n* a beard, moustache.

ਸਮਸ੍ਰੁਕੰਟਕ ਨ੍ਯਾਯ [səmsrukā̃ṭək nyay] See ਨ੍ਯਾਯ.

ਸਮਹਿਣਾ [səməhɪṇa] *v* to mingle (with), merge (in). **2** to be engrossed or absorbed. See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ. "vɪsmade vɪsmad səməhɪṇa."–*BG.*

ਸਮਹੀ [səmhi] merged (in), mingled (with). "joti jotɪ səmhi."–*sar m 5.* **2** just like; similar to.

ਸਮਕ [səmək], **ਸਮਕਾ** [səmka] *Skt* सम्यक् *part* properly, thoroughly. "nanək drɪsṭaɪo srəb ṭhai pranpəti hərɪ səmka."–*sar m 5.* **2** correct, proper, right.

ਸਮਕਾਲ [səmkal] *n* the same time, same moment.

ਸਮਕਾਲਿਕ [səmkalɪk], **ਸਮਕਾਲੀ** [səmkali], **ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ** [səmkalin] *adj* contemporary.

ਸਮਕ੍ਸ਼ [səmək̟ṣ], **ਸਮੱਖ** [səməkkh] *Skt* समक्ष *adv* before the eyes (of), face-to-face, apparently.

ਸਮਗਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "purən bhəi səməgri kəb-hu nahi ṭuṭ."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਮਗ੍ਰ [səməgr] *Skt adj* all, entire, whole.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰਿਕਾ [səməgrɪka], **ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ** [səməgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "səgəl səməgri teria."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਮਘਾ [səmə̄gha] *Skt* ਸਮਰ੍ਘ *adj* cheap; without incurring much expenditure. See ਸਹਘਾ. **2** got merged or absorbed. "hərɪ əsthɪru sevɪ sukhɪ səmə̄gha."·*suhi m 4.*

ਸਮੱਛ [səməcch] See ਸਮਕ੍ਸ਼.

ਸਮਜ [səməj] *n* a jungle, forest. **2** a herd (of animals).

ਸਮਜਿ [səməjɪ], **ਸਮਜਿਆ** [səmjɪa], **ਸਮਜ੍ਯਾ** [səmjya] *Skt* समज्या *n* fame, renown. **2** an assembly, association. "pā̃c bhut ek ghərɪ rakhɪle səməjɪ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'The gang of Cupid is kept under control at one place.' "əsajyō sajɪ səmjɪa."–*səhəs m 5.* 'Avarice through its influence gets indecent actions done not only privately but publicly too.'

ਸਮਝ [səməjh] *n* full of correct perception; accurate understanding or knowledge. "səməjh nə pəri bɪkhɛ rəsɪ rəcɪo."–*jɛt m 9.*

ਸਮਝ ਸੁਝ [səməjh sujh] *n* a proper perception and understanding. "səmjhɛ sujhɛ pəṛɪ pəṛɪ bujhɛ."–*oə̄kar.*

ਸਮਝਣਾ [səməjhṇa], **ਸਮਝਨਾ** [səməjhna] *v* to know, acquire knowledge. "səmjhət nəhɪ re əjan !"–*jɛja m 9.*

ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ [səmjhauṇa], **ਸਮਝਾਵਣਾ** [səmjhavṇa] *v* to impart knowledge; impress on the mind (of).

ਸਮਟ [səmət̤] See ਸਮੇਟਨ. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਿਸ੍ਰ. *adj* industrious; courageous. "səmət̤ sāg sāgrəhɛ."–*parəs.*

ਸਮਣੇ [səmṇe] merged (in), mingled (with). "səl-lɛ sələl səmṇe."–*nət̤ m 4.* 2 similar, compatible. 3 of one colour, or caste.

ਸਮਤ [səmət] *Skt* ਸਮਤ੍ਵ *n* equality, comparability, non-partisanship. "khel-hɪ səmət sarɪ." –*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'You play the game of impartiality.' "dukh sukh ʋa kɛ səmət bicara."–*bavən.* 2 *Skt* ਸਮਸ੍ਤ *adv* everywhere, all over, throughout. "hərɪ səmət nɪvasi." –*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਮਤਸਰ [səmətsər] a lake or sea of equality. "cahək tət səmətsəre."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਮਤਸਾਰਿ [səmətsarɪ] a game of equality or impartiality. See ਸਮਤ 1.

ਸਮਤਾ [səmta], **ਸਮਤੁ** [səmətu] See ਸਮਤ. "sətɪguru purəkhu dəɪalu hɛ jɪs no səmətu səbhkoɪ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸਮਤੁਲਿ [səmtulɪ] of equal or same weight. "tas səmtulɪ nəhi an kou."–*məla rəvɪdas.*

ਸਮਥ [səməth], **ਸਮਥੁ** [səməthu] *Skt* ਸਮਰ੍ਥ *adj* strong, powerful, competent. "səməth əkəth sukh data."–*bɪla m 5.* "bhājən gəṛən səməthu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 2 *Skt n* peace, calmness, tranquillity. 3 a minister.

ਸਮਦ [səməd] *adj* proud, haughty. 2 addict. 3 صمد careless, independent. 4 *n* God; the Creator.

ਸਮਦਖਾਨ [səmədxan] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮਦਰਸੀ [səmdərsi] *Skt* समदर्शिन् *adj* viewing equally; impartial. "so səmdərsi tətu ka beta."–*sukhməni.* 2 See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਸਮਦਲ [səmdəl], **ਸਮਦਲੁ** [səmdəlu] *n* equality in a group or community; global equality; unity in diversity. "rəvɪdas səmdəlu səmjhavɛ kou."–*sri.*

ਸਮਦੜਾ [səmədṛa] *adj* haughty. 2 addict. 3 proud or vain.

ਸਮਦਾ [səməda] *adj* proud or haughty (female)

ਸਮਦਿਸਟਿ [səmdɪsət̤ɪ] See ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ.

ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [səmdrɪst̤a] *Skt* समद्रष्टा *adj* impartial, unbiased. "gurprəsadɪ nanək səmdrɪst̤a." –*gɔ̃ḍ m 5.*

ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [səmdrɪsət̤ɪ], **ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ** [səmdrɪst̤i] *Skt* ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ. *n* impartiality. "mɪtr sətru həm kou səmdrɪsət̤ɪ dɪkhai."–*var vəḍ m 4.*

ਸਮਧਾ [səmdha] *Skt* समिध् fuel wood for the sacred or sacrificial fire. 2 *Skt* समिध wood. "mən tən səmdha je kəri ənu dɪn əgənɪ jəlaɪ."–*sri m 1.* 3 fire. 4 *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* prosperous, affluent, wealthy. "so ghəru ləḍha səhəjɪ səmdha."–*vəḍ chɔ̃t m 5.* "etṛɪa vɪchu so jən səmdha."–*var guj 1 m 3.* "namɪ rəte sei jən səmdhe."–*var bɪla m 3.* 5 very large.

ਸਮਧੀ [səmdhi] *Skt* संबन्धी *n* a relative; relation. kinsman. 2 father of a son-in-law or of a daughter-in-law. "hot bhəyo səmdhin ko mel."–*NP.* 3 even-minded. equanimous.

ਸਮਧੇ [səmdhe] See ਸਮਧਾ.

ਸਮਨ [səmən] *Skt* ਸ਼ਮਨ. *n* violence, murder, destruction. "jāke an səm na vɪghən gən səmna."–*GPS.* 'who is peerless in destroying a host of impediments.' 2 peace. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 cereals, food (in general). 5 an injury, hurt, blow. 6 disrespect. 7 *Skt* श्मन body, physique. 8 face, countenance. 9 *Skt* समन a social or cultural gathering, an assembly. 10 *P* سمن a jasmine. 11 *A* ثمن *adj* eighth. 12 *P* شمن an idol-worshipper, idolator.

ਸਮਨ੍ਵਿਤ [səmənvɪt] *Skt adj* properly combined, included.

ਸਮਪਨ [səmpən], **ਸਮੱਪਨ** [səməppən] *Skt* समर्पण *n* entrusting, handing over, consigning, dedicating. "jiu səməpəu apṇa."–*oə̃kar.* "tɪnər səy səhəs səməp-hɪ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸਮਬਿਔਂ [səmbɪɔ̃], **ਸਮਬਿਅਔਂ** [səmbɪyɔ̃] *Skt adj* not liable to change, immutable, imperishable,

eternal. "bhəv bhut bhav səmbɪyã."–*guj jɛdev.* 'Immutable are the past, present and future.'

ਸਮਯ [səməy] *n* time. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਯ arrogance, conceit. **3** astonishment, surprise.

ਸਮਯਣੀ [səmyəṇi], ਸਮਯਨੀ [səmyəni] *n* a river. In arrogance (ਸ੍ਮਯ), the river cuts its banks and uproots the trees, therefore it is termed ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ (the conceited one). See ਸਮਯ 2.

ਸਮਯਾ [səmya] *Skt part* near, close by. **2** in. within.

ਸਮਯਾਨਾ [səmyana] See ਸਮਿਆਨਾ.

ਸਮਰ [səmər] *Skt n* a war, battle. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਰ Kamdev, the god of love. **3** recollection, remembrance. **4** a variation of 'chəppəy' metre in which there are 35 guru and 82 ləghu matras. **5** *A* ثمر fruit. **6** result, reward, outcome. **7** *A* سمر a narrative, story. **8** the act of story-telling at night.

ਸਮਰਕੰਦ [səmərkə̃d] *P* سمر a famous city, founded by king Samar near Bhukhara, in Turkistan; some call it the place whose fruit is sweet as sugar.

ਸਮਰਖ [səmərəkh] *adv* angrily. "purəkh səmərəkh-hɪ kin ucaru."–*NP.*

ਸਮਰਣ [səmərəṇ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਰਣ *n* recollection, remembrance, contemplation.

ਸਮਰਣੇਨ [səmərṇen] *Skt* स्मरणेन (the third case) by remembering, recollecting or contemplating.

ਸਮਰਥ [səmrəth] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਅਰਥ, ਸਮਰਥ *adj* powerful, strong. **2** capable, competent. "sərəb kəla səmrəth."–*bavən.* **3** comparable. "həm horɪ sɪu dhəṛa kia jɪs ka koi səmrəth nahi."–*asa m 4.*

ਸਮਰਥਨ [səmərthən] *Skt* ਸਮਰਥਨ *n* asking, begging, soliciting. **2** backing or supporting with the help of reason or argument; corrobrating; confirmation **3** decision.

ਸਮਰਥ ਪੰਥ [səmrəth pə̃th] proper. "səbh dɪn ke səmrəth pə̃th bɪṭhule."–*dev m 5.*

ਸਮਰਥਾ [səmrətha] *Skt* ਸਾਮਰਥ੍ਯ power, strength. **2** capability, competence.

ਸਮਰਥੁ [səmrəthu] See ਸਮਰਥ.

ਸਮਰਪਣ [səmərpəṇ], ਸਮਰਪਨ [səmərpən] See ਸਮੱਪਨ.

ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕ [səmrãtək], ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕਰ [səmrãtkər] *n* that which ends a war; the sword.–*sənama.* **2** Shiv, the destroyer of Kamdev (ਸ੍ਮਰ).

ਸਮਰਾਥ [səmrath], ਸਮਰਾਥਾ [səmratha] powerful, strong. See ਸਮਰਥ. "nanək parbrəhəm səmrath."–*gəu m 5.* "mera guru səmratha."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਸਮਰਾਰਿ [səmrarɪ], ਸਮਰਾਰੀ [səmrari] enemy of war (ਸਮਰ); a fugitive, a deserter. **2** ਸ੍ਮਰਾਰਿ Shiv, the enemy of Smar (Kamdev).

ਸਮਰੂ [səmru], ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ [səmru ki begəm] His real name was Walter Reinhard but Somers[1] was his surname, whereby he came to be known as Samru. He was born in 1720 of French and German parents. At first, he was recruited in the French navy and thereafter he served in the English army. Having resigned from the service of the English, he served Mir Kasim, the nawab of Bengal, and in 1763, he killed the Resident of Patna and many English people. He was a brilliant scholar of Persian. Through his own efforts, he established his own state in Sardhana.[2] He died at Agra in 1778.

Begam Samru was the daughter of Lutaf Ali Khan. Her real name was Zebunnisa. She was born in 1751 and married Samru in 1765. After the death of her husband in 1778, she looked after his army and the state efficiently. She employed Europeans like Thomas and Levaso and valiantly fought many battles. The

[1]Some writers have spelt it as 'Sombre'.

[2]The Sardhana region lay between the Ganges and the Yamuna Doab. This city is situated 12 miles in north-west of Meerut.

Begam married Levaso in 1793. After two years, Levaso committed suicide and the Begam was arrested. But she was released and reinstated with the help of Thomas. From 1805 she started to rule under the suzerainty of the English and her territory extended from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh. She was very liberal and generous. She got many churches constructed and also participated in the propagation of this religion. Samru ki Begam died on 27th January, 1836. "səmru ki begəm ne sara. bic əɪ tha kaj sudhara."--*PP.*

ਸਮਰੂਪਕ [səmrupək] See ਰੂਪਕ (a)

ਸਮਲ [səməl] See ਸਮਲਨਾ. **2** *Skt adj* dirty, filthy. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ਮਲ *n* a sin. **4** blame, blemish, stigma.

ਸਮਲਨਾ [səməlna] *v* to be alert, cautious or careful. **2** to remember, recollect.

ਸ਼ਮਲਾ [ṣəmla] *P* شملہ *n* a sheet (of cloth) worn on the shoulders. **2** the loose end of a turban, left hanging on the shoulders or at the back.

ਸਮਲੋਚਨ [səmlocən] *adj* impartial, unbiased, viewing every one equally. "səda gavhɪ səmlocən."--*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਸਮਵਰਤੀ [səmvərti] *Skt* समवर्तिन् *adj* non-partisan, impartial, viewing equally, unbiased. **2** *n* Yam, the god of death. **3** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਮਵਾਯ [səməvay] *Skt n* सम्-अव a union, combination. **2** a mass (of people); a multitude.

ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ [səməvay sə̃bə̃dh] *n* relation between cause and effect, as thread and cloth have an inseparable connection.

ਸਮਵਾਯੀ [səməvayi] *Skt* समवायिन् *adj* related, kindred. **2** inseparable cause as clay for making an earthen pot.

ਸਮਾ [səma] *Skt n* a year. **2** a season, weather. **3** half a year, three seasons. **4** *Skt* time (in general). **5** *A* سما the sky. **6** شمع candle.

ਸਮਾਉ [səmau] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਇ. **2** *S* knowledge, learning. **3** heaven, paradise.

ਸਮਾਉਣ [səmauṇ], **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** [səmauṇa] to merge, become one (with), coalesce. "səbədu rətənu jɪtu mənu laga ehu hoa səmau."--*ənə̄du.* **2** to merge the individual light (i.e. soul) with the eternal light (the supreme Soul); to give up the ghost, and merge into the ultimate Being. See ਸਮਾਵਨ.

ਸਮਾਇ [səmaɪ] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "nanək socɪ səmaɪ."--*var sar m 3.* **2** practice, exercise. "nau lenɪ əru kərənɪ səmaɪ."--*səva m 1.* **3** achievement. "hərɪrəsu sadhu haṭɪ səmaɪ."--*asa m 5.* **4** absorption, destruction. "məl haumɛ jaɪ səmaɪ."--*sri m 3.* **5** *adj* attended by or under the influence of Maya. "dukh məhɪ səvɛ səmaɪ."--*sri m 3.* **6** ਸ-ਮਯਾ with compassion. "deda rɪjək səmaɪ."--*var sar m 3.* **7** *A* سماع listening to music or singing. **8** rapture, ecstasy, contemplation. "təu dərsən ki kərəu səmaɪ."--*tɪlə̄g m 1.* "jənu kəri səmaɪ pəṭhaṇi suṇkɛ rag nū."--*cə̄ḍi 3.* **9** *A* سماعت the act of hearing. "kə̄ni surətɪ səmaɪ."--*var majh m 1.* **10** *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਯ *n* arrogance, pride. "koi bhikhək bhikhɪa khaɪ. koi raja rəhɪa səmaɪ."--*asa m 1.* **11** See ਸਮਾਯ.

ਸਮਾਇਆ [səmaɪa] *adj* mingled, merged. **2** with or under the influence of Maya.

ਸਮਾਇਣ [səmaɪṇ], **ਸਮਾਇਣੁ** [səmaɪṇu], **ਸਮਾਇਨ** [səmaɪn] to merge, commingle, be immersed (in). **2** *n* rennet or sour milk used to produce curd. "dudhu kərəm phunɪ surətɪ səmaɪṇu."--*suhi m 1.* **3** destruction, ruin, annihilation. "ləbɪ lobhɪ əhə̄karɪ mata gərəbɪ bhəɪa səmaɪṇu."--*asa chə̄t m 5.* **4** *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਯਨ laughter, joking.

ਸਮਾਇਲਾ [səmaɪla] merged (into), commingled (with). "nama sacɪ səmaɪla."--*prəbha.*

ਸਮਾਈ [səmai] *n* peace; forbearance. **2** pervasion, diffusion. "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ rəhɪa səmai."--*məla ɔ m 1.* **3** absorption. "upjɛ nɪpjɛ nɪpəjɪ səmai."--*gəu kəbir.* 'absorbs.' **4** *P* شنوائی petition, hearing. "mohɪ ənath ki kərəhu

səmai."–gəu m 5. 6 See ਸਰਹਿ ਸਮਾਈ. 7 See ਸਮਾਇ 7 and 8. "ḍəre sekh jɛse səmai səmae." –cərɪtr 335. 'The Sheikhs were laid low in the battlefield in such a fashion as if they had been engrossed in listening to music.'

ਸਮਾਸ [səmas] *Skt n* ਸਮ-ਆਸ the act of sitting together at one place. 2 gathering, collecting. 3 According to grammar, the concept or method of forming one compound word from several simple ones. For example, there is compounding in words like ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖਰੀਤਿ.[1] 4 an abstract, abridgement. "duje hoɪ vɪt vyas səmas."–*GPS.* 'The second quality of a speaker (orator) is that he should know how to expand and abridge his speech.'

ਸਮਾਸਨ [səmasən], **ਸਮਾਸਮ** [səmasəm], **ਸਮਾਸਿਮ** [səmasɪm] *A* ਸਮਸਿਮ plural of ਸਮਸਿਮਤ red insects; They come out of their holes during the humid heat of the rainy season. "manhu pekh səmasən ke mukh dhaɪ cəli mɪl juth əhi hɛ."–*krɪsən.* 'Female snakes have rushed to eat up the moths.'

ਸਮਾਸੀ [səmasi] will merge (into) or commingle (with) "jɪn sevɪa mera hərɪ ji, se hərɪ hərɪ rupɪ səmasi."–*sopurəkhu.*

ਸਮਾਸੋਕ੍ਤਿ [səmasoktɪ] a figure of speech (a succinct expression), which imparts veiled knowledge of a secondary thing through a hint of the principal one.

Example:

sĩghən ki sun gərəj ko jãbuk hoe mɔn. ...
rogi nɪrbəl sĩgh pɪkh musa bhəe dɪler.

Here the coward, the king and the vile persons, are hinted at through the jackal, the lion and the mouse respectively.

ਸਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [səmaṣrɪt] *Skt adj Skt* dependent (on); supported (by). 2 who has found refuge (in). 3 connected or concerned (with).

[1] In grammar various kinds of compounds, such as əvyəyibhav, tətpuruṣ, səmanadhɪkərəṇ, dvãd etc. are described in detail.

ਸਮਾਹ [səmah] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ, ਸਮਾਈ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. 2 ਸ-ਉਮਾਹ with enthusiasm, eargerness or keenness. 3 cause to be conveyed or delivered. "səbhna rɪjək səmahda pɪara." –*sor m 4.* 4 *A* ਸਮਾਹ *adj* magnanimous, liberal. 5 merciful, compassionate.

ਸਮਾਹਰ [səmahər] *n* collection, aggregate, assemblage. "nanək səce səcɪ səmahər."–*var ram 2 m 5.* 2 According to grammar a kind of a compound, expressing a relationship.

ਸਮਾਹਰਾ [səmahra], **ਸਮਾਹੜਾ** [səmahṛa] *Skt* समाहृत ਸੰ-ਆਹ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* collected, accumulated. 2 brought together at one place. 3 associated with, joined. "so bhəgtã mənɪ vuṭha səcɪ səmahra."–*var guj 2 m 5.* 4 with pleasure, with delight. "bhəɪa səmahṛa hərɪrətən vɪsaha."–*bɪla chãt m 5.*

ਸਮਾਹਾ [səmaha] *Skt* समाहृत *adj* collected, accumulated, supplied. "jiə jãt səbhɪ pache kərɪa prɪthme rɪjəku səmaha."–*sar ə m 5.* "brəhəmgɪani kɛ gəribi səmaha."–*sukhməni.* 2 merged or absorbed (in), engrossed (in). "jəpɪ nanək bhəgət səmaha."–*sor m 4.* 3 See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ. "ape guṇ gavaɪda pɪara ape səbədɪ səmaha."–*sor m 4.*

ਸਮਾਹਾਰ [səmahar] See ਸਮਾਹਰ 2.

ਸਮਾਹਿਓ [səmahɪo], **ਸਮਾਹਿਆ** [səmahɪa] See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ.

ਸਮਾਹਿਤ [səmahɪt] *Skt adj* absorbed in meditation, meditating (mind). "səhɪj səmadhɪ səmahɪo."–*kan m 5.* 2 dressed (as food), prepared. 3 pure. 4 pervading. "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ rəhɪo səmahɪo."–*sor m 5.* "nanək sərəb səmahɪa jiu."–*majh m 5.*

ਸਮਾਹੀ [səmahi] merges (into), pervades.

ਸਮਾਹੀਐ [səmahiɛ] See ਸਮਾਹ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. "rɪjək səmahiɛ."–*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਸਮਾਹੁ [səmahu] See ਸਮਾਹ.

ਸਮਾਗ [səmag], **ਸਮਾਗਮ** [səmagəm] *Skt* ਸਮ੍-ਆ-ਗਮ *n* a meeting, union, combination. "ek pəl

sukh sadhsəmagəm koṭɪ bɛkũṭhəh pae."–*sar m 5.* "mɪlɪ sadhsəmagɛ."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** arrival. **3** coitus, sex.

ਸਮਾਗਾ [səmaga] *Skt* ਸਮਾਗਤ *adj* obtained. *n* arrived, merged (in). "dehi məhɪ deu səmaga."–*sor m 1.*

ਸਮਾਗੈ [səmagɛ] See ਸਮਾਗਮ.

ਸਮਾਚਰ [səmacər] short form for ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਰਣ [səmacərəṇ] *Skt n* good conduct or behaviour. **2** acting upon, practising. "gursəbadɪ səmacərɪo."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* "ɛsi budhɪ səmacəri."–*bɪla kəbir.* "sətu sãthokhu səmacəre."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਮਾਚਰਿਓ [səmacərɪo], ਸਮਾਚਰੀ [səmacəri], ਸਮਾਚਰੇ [səmacəre] See ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ [səmacar] *Skt n* an account of time. **2** news, tidings. **3** message. **4** usage, custom, practice.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਪਤ੍ਰ [səmacar pətr] a newspaper.

ਸਮਾਚੀ [səmaci] short form for ਸਮੀਚੀਨ.

ਸਮਾਜ [səmaj] *Skt n* assembly, gathering. **2** a meeting, conclave. **3** a council chamber or hall. **4** an elephant. It is a transform of ਸਾਮਜ. See ਸਾਮਜ.

ਸਮਾਣਉ [səmaṇəu] *adj* merged, contained, included.

ਸਮਾਣਾ [səmaṇa] *adj* merged, commingled. "sərbe səmaṇa apɪ."–*vəḍ m 1.* **2** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਮਾਨਿਤ. commended, admired. "jəjɪ kaj viahɪ suhavɛ othɛ mas səmaṇa."–*var məla m 1.* **3** See ਸਮਾਨਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੀ [səmaṇi] *adj* merged, included. **2** See ਸਮਾਣਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੇ [səmaṇe] to sink into. "kal kãṭək marɪ səmaṇe ram."–*suhi chə̃t m 3.* **2** obliterated, eliminated.

ਸਮਾਤ [səmat] See ਸਮਾਦਿ 9. **2** merges, vanishes, pervades.

ਸਮਾਤਾ [səmata], ਸਮਾਤੇ [səmate] *adj* mingled, merged, pervaded.

ਸ਼ਮਾਦਾਨ [ṣəmadan] *P* ਸ਼ਮਅ਼-ਦਾਨ. *n* a candlestick. candleholder. **2** a lamp stand.

ਸਮਾਦਿ [səmadɪ] means such as ਸ਼ਮਦਮ. See ਖਟਸੰਪੱਤਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ [səmadh] *n* a memorial at the cremation site. **2** See ਸਮਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ ਭਾਈ [səmadh bhai] a village in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. The place has come to be known thus because of the memorial (ਸਮਾਧ) of Bhai Rup Chand that is situated here. There is in this village a gurdwara of the sixth Guru who, while passing through Malva, had come here. At that time this village did not exist. Pandit Bhola Ram Udasi, a unique scholar of Nyaya Shastar, belonged to this village.

ਸਮਾਧਾ [səmadha] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਆ-ਧਾ *n* resolution of a dispute. **2** a reply (to a question). **3** concentration of mind on one object. **4** See ਸਮਾਧਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਧਾਨ [səmadhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind. **2** fortitude. **3** a reply to a question. **4** a decision.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [səmadhɪ] *Skt n* the act of total perceptual concentration. **2** merger of the mind in the object of meditation. **3** a Vaishya, who was a companion of king Surath and a devotee of goddess Durga. "səmet səmadhɪ səmadhɪ ləgai."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **4** a figure of speech that renders easy the meaning of one word by relating it to the others:

Example:

khɪdraṇe pər sɪ̃ghã ne jəd paya hɛ ghəmsan,
məhã sɪ̃gh ər bhag kər sãg sɪ̃gh pəhuce an,
kəri mar ṣətrun pər ɛsi dine pɛr hɪlay,
ghayəl thəke trɪkhatur vɛri bhage piṭh dɪkhay.

'The sudden arrival of the Singhs and non-availability of water helped in forcing the enemy to flee.' **5** a religious establishment built at the place of cremation or burial of a person. **6** sleep, slumber.

ਸਮਾਧਿਓ [səmadhɪo] See ਸਮਾਧੇਯ. "jəh nam səmadhɪo."–səvɛye m 3 ke.

ਸਮਾਧਿਹਰਾ [smadhɪhra] *adj* practising meditation or contemplation. "sadhɪk sɪdh səmadhɪhra."–səvɛye m 3 ke.

ਸਮਾਧੇਯ [səmadhey] *Skt adj* systematic, sequential. **2** advisable. **3** acceptable. **4** a question worthy of a reply.

ਸਮਾਨ [səman] *Skt adj* equal, even. **2** merged, mixed. "joti jotɪ səman."–*bɪla m 5.* **3** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 6. **4** life-breath active in the navel. **5** respect, honour. "raj duarɛ sobh səmanɛ." –*gəu ə m 1.* **6** ਸ-ਮਾਨ. obey Him, know Him. "cərnarbĩd nə kətha bhavɛ supəc tulɪ səman."–*keda rəvidas.* **7** short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨਕਾ [səmanka] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨਤਾ [səmanta] *Skt n* equality, parity, evenness.

ਸਮਾਨਾ [səmana] See ਸਮਾਣਾ. **2** *n* a canopy, baldachin, large tent. "uc səmana ṭhakur tero, əvər nə kahu tani."–*ṭodi m 5.* 'The high canopy (sky) is yours and it does not stand on the strength of anyone else but you'. **3** a town in the state of Patiala that is 17 miles south-west of the capital. The Samanid dynasty from Persia first settled here, thus giving it its name. Like in Dhaka, fine cloth was woven here, as is mentioned by several European writers. A resident of Samana, Jalaludin Jallad assassinated Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi, The Saiyyads of this place issued a fatwa to slaughter the younger sons of the tenth Guru. The executioners who tortured and killed them were of this place. That is why the Khalsa led by Banda Bahadur captured the town in Sammat 1766 (year 1708 AD) and punished the sinners.

Guru Tegh Bahadur travelled to Samana from Bahadurgarh, but the place where he camped is now outside this town. See ਗੜ੍ਹੀ ਨਜ਼ੀਰ.
4 got associated, counted. "mənmukh tətu nə jaṇni pəsu mahɪ səmana."–*maru ə m 1.* 'The self-willed are to be counted amongst animals.'

ਸਮਾਨਿ [səmanɪ] equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. "gur səmanɪ tirəthu nəhi koi."–*prəbha m 1.* **2** ਸ-ਮਾਨਜ. *adj* honourable, venerable. "te bɛragi sə̃t səmanɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.*

ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ [səmanɪka] a metre, whose each line is organised as SIS, ISI, S.

Example:

dhar kɛ guru gɪra. kam krodh tẽ phɪra.
ṣãtcɪtt hvɛ rəhyo. labh deh ko ləhyo.

(b) In the Dasam Granth 'pərmaṇɪka' is called by this name, and each line is organised as ISI, SIS, I, S.

Example:

nəres sə̃g kɛdəe. prəbin binkɛ ləe.
sənəddh bəddh hvɛ cəle. subir birha bhəle.
–*ramav.*

ਸਮਾਨੀ [səmani] See ਮੱਲਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨੁ [səmanu] See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨੈ [səmanɛ] is equal, are equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. "rəvɪ səsɪ eko grɪhɪ udɪanɛ. kərṇi kirətɪ kərəm səmanɛ."–*gəu ə m 1.* 'A leper, home and jungle are the same for Him, and so are mundane versus glorious deeds.'

ਸਮਾਪਤ [səmapət] *Skt* ਸਮਾਪ੍ਤ *adj* finished. **2** ਸੰ-ਆਪ੍ਤ accomplished.

ਸਮਾਪਤਿ [səmapətɪ] *Skt* ਸਮਾਪ੍ਤਿ *n* the end. **2** gain, an achievement.

ਸਮਾਯ [səmay] See ਸਮਾਇ. **2** a village in nizamat Barnala tehsil Mansa, state of Patiala, also known as Samha. A gurdwara in the name of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated a furlong away towards the east. When the Guru was returning from Kheeva Kalan, news came that a group from Peshawar region on way to Anandpur was arriving to obtain his blessing. The Guru rested here under a wild caper tree.

The pilgrims offered dry fruit and several

other presents to the Guru. They were delighted upon meeting him and hearing his precept. The gurdwara and houses around are pucca; the priest is a Namdhari Singh. 40 ghumaons of land given by the Patiala state are attached to the gurdwara and an earthen track connects Narindarpura railway station with the village 9 miles north of it.

ਸਮਾਰ [səmar] *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਾਰ *n* to ponder. "hərɪ hərɪ nam səmar."–*sri m 4 pəhɪre.* "sətɪguru sɪkh kəu jiə nalɪ səmarɛ."–*sukhməni.*

ਸਮਾਰਉ [səmarəu] to remember (the name of God). "səmarəu nam."–*asa m 4.*

ਸਮਾਰਸਿ [səmarəsɪ], **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ** [səmarsi] remembers. "əpne prəbhu kəu kɪu nə səmarəsɪ?."–*maru m 5.* **2** reminds.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [səmarət] *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਾਰ੍ਤ *adj* associated with memory. **2** *n* the Dharam enunciated by the Simriti to regard, for worshipping, the five gods (Vishnu, Shiv, Durga, Ganesh, Sun) as of one form.

ਸਮਾਰਨ [səmarən], **ਸਮਾਰਨਾ** [səmarna] *v* to improve, amend, correct. **2** *Skt n* to remind. "sumətɪ səmarən kəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਮਾਰਿ [səmarɪ] See ਸਮਾਰ. **2** *adv* having memorized. "un səmarɪ mera mən sadharɛ."–*dev m 5.*

ਸਮਾਰਿਆ [səmarɪa] memorized. "jɪnɪ hərɪ hərɪ nam səmarɪa."–*gəu var 1 m 4.* **2** improved, amended.

ਸਮਾਰੀ [səmari] one who improves, amends. **2** one who remembers, memorises. "kəde nə vɪsari əndɪn səmari."–*dhəna chə̃t m 4.*

ਸਮਾਰੇ [səmarɛ] See ਸਮਾਰ.

ਸਮਾਲ [səmal], **ਸਮਾਲਸਿ** [səmaləsɪ], **ਸਮਾਲਸੀ** [səmalsi] See ਸਮਾਰ, ਸਮਾਰਿਸ and ਸਮਾਰਸੀ.

ਸਮਾਲਨ [səmalən] See ਸਮਾਰਨ. **2** See ਸੰਭਾਲਨ.

ਸਮਾਲਿ [səmalɪ] safely. **2** cautiously. "sahu sujaṇu hɛ lɛsi vəsətu səmalɪ."–*sri m 1.*

ਸਮਾਲੁ [səmalu] See ਸੰਭਾਲੁ.

ਸਮਾਲੇਨ [səmalen] remember. **2** safeguard.

ਸਮਾਲੋਚਨਾ [səmalocna] *Skt n* a careful appraisal. **2** a critical evaluation. See ਆਲੋਚਨਾ.

ਸਮਾਵਨ [səmavən], **ਸਮਾਵਨਾ** [səvavna] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "kɪth-hu upjɛ kəh rəhɛ kəh mahɪ səmavɛ."–*var bəsə̃t.* **2** to breathe one's last, leave this body. "janyo səbhɪn səmavən bhəe."–*GPS.*

ਸਮਾਵੇ [səmave] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਵਨ.

ਸਮਾਵੇਸ਼ [səmaveṣ] *Skt* (ਸਮ੍-ਆ-ਵਿਸ਼੍) *n* condensation of many meanings into one. **2** obstinacy. **3** an entry, admittance. **4** a comprisal. **5** a resolution.

ਸਮਾਵੈ [səmavɛ] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਵਨ.

ਸਮਿਓ [səmɪo] *n* time, hour. "nanək səmɪo rəmɪ gəɪo."–s m 9.

ਸਮਿਆ [səmɪa] *adj* asleep. **2** See ਸਮਯਾ.

ਸਮਿਆਨਾ [səmɪana] *P* شامیانه *n* a canopy, tent.

ਸਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ [səmɪgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "səgəl səmɪgri ekəs ghəṭ mahɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਸਮਿਤ [səmɪt] See ਸਮਿਤਿ. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਿਤ *adj* blossoming. **3** smiling. "kəmlanən vak kəhe səmɪtā."–*NP.* **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਮਿਤ. *adj* annihilated. **5** serene, tranquil.

ਸਮਿਤਪਾਣਿ [səmɪtpaṇɪ] *Skt* समित्पाणि *adj* who holds fuel in his hand for use in the sacrificial fire. **2** who in his hand holds fuel to offer to the guru.

ਸਮਿਤਿ [səmɪtɪ] ਸ-ਮਿਤਿ *adj* measured, proven, weighed, balanced. **2** *Skt n* a battle, war. **3** an assembly, committee. **4** an alliance, a union.

ਸਮਿਥ [səmɪth] Sir Harry G.W. Smith who was born in 1787. After joining the English army 1805, he showed great courage in several battles. He became a junior general in the British Indian Army in 1839. In 1846 he earned a lot of fame by winning the battle of Aliwal against the Sikhs; and in 1847 he became the governor of Cape of Good Hope. He died in 1860. 'Harry Smith' and 'Aliwal' are towns named after him. In South Africa

there is another town 'Lady Smith' in the name of his Spanish wife. **2** *Skt* fire. **3** oblation. **4** a battle.

ਸ਼ਮੀ [ṣəmi] *Skt n* jand, a tree (prosopis spicegara) *L.* Mimosa Suma. See ਸਮੰਬਰ and ਸਮੀਗਰਭ. **2** *Skt* शमिन् *adj* destroyer, pacifier/ deliverer.

ਸਮੀਆ [səmia] See ਸ਼ਮੀ *adj* peaceful; who is pacified. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਯਾ *part* middle, inbetween. **3** close by. "jaka mit sajən hɛ səmia. tɪsu jən kəu kəhu kaki kəmia."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਮੀਛਣ [səmikṣəṇ] See ਸਮੀਛਨ.

ਸਮੀਗਰਭ [səmigərəbh] *Skt* ਸ਼ਮੀਗਰਭ *n* fire; a conflagration produced by rubbing twigs of the Jand tree which rishis regarded supremely pure for yags and sacrificial fires.

ਸਮੀਚੀਨ [səmicin] *Skt adj* capable, suitable. **2** entire, complete.

ਸਮੀਛਨ [səmichən] *Skt* ਸਮ੍-ਈਛਣ. ਸਮੀਛਣ *n* the process of deliberating; carefully considering.

ਸਮੀਛਾ [səmicha] *Skt* ਸਮੀਖਾ See ਸਮੀਛਨ. *n* a point of view. **2** an opinion, agreement. **3** a decision.

ਸਮੀਜੈ [səmijɛ] take rest. **2** blend in, mix in. "nanək sukh səhəjɪ səmijɛ."–*ram m 5.* **3** is absorbed.

ਸਮੀਤਾ [səmita] *adj* absorbed, mixed. **2** blossoming, developed. "bujhɪ səcu səmita."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਸਮੀਪ [səmip] *Skt adv* near, in proximity, close.

ਸਮੀਪਤ [səmipət] *adj* very close, very near. **2** *Skt* ਸੰਵਰਾਪ੍ਰ *n* the sky. "mɪrət lok pəɪal səmipət əsthɪr than jɪsu hɛ."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਮੀਰ [səmir] *Skt n* ਸਮ੍-ਈਰ. (cool) breeze, wind, air. **2** See ਜੈਪ ਰਾਯ.

ਸਮੀਰਸੁਤ [səmirsut], ਸਮੀਰ ਤਨਯ [səmir tənəy] *n* the son of the wind (Hanuman) 2 Bhimsen.

ਸਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ [səmir da koṭ] See ਕੋਟ ਸਮੀਰ.

ਸਮੀਲਾ [səmila] *adj* mixed, blended.

ਸਮੁਹ [səmuh] *adj* face to face, in front. **2** upto the brim. "palɪ səmuha sərvər bhəra."–*s kəbir.* 'The pond is full to the brim.'

ਸਮੁਹਾ [səmuha] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਹਾਇ [səmuhaɪ] ਸੰਮੁਖ-ਆਇ. came face to face. "əvər kəvən səmuhaɪ hɛ?."–*parəs.* 'will come face to face.'

ਸਮੁਹਾਤ [səmuhat] *v* confronts, faces.

ਸਮੁਹਿ [səmuhɪ], ਸਮੁਹੇ [səmuhe] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਖ [səmukh] *adj* facing, in front. "səmukh pərāmukh kəbɪ vɪcrōte."–*GPS.*

ਸਮੁਚਾ [səmuca], ਸਮੁਚੈ [səmucɛ], ਸਮੁੱਚਯ [səmuccəy] *Skt* समुच्चय *n* relating or connecting by using a single verb words that are not in consonance with each other, being paradoxical. e.g. murəkh, pāḍɪt, kəvi, bhə̄ḍ, rajdərbar nū ja rəhe hən. The verb 'ja rəhe hən' applies to all the nouns. **2** a figure of speech, in which many sentiments/emotions are simultaneously aroused in the mind.

Example:

pẽde xā de kə̄ṭh pər cəli guru təlvar,
ṣok krɪpa pəchtau təb udɛ bhəe ɪkk bar.

(b) If this work is accomplished by many who unite to do it, it is another form of səmuccəy.

Example:

sũdərta yovən ɔ dhən mɪl prəbhuta sõ,
nər mən vɪkhe bəhu məd upjat hɛ̃.

ਸਮੁੱਛਤ [səmucchət] *Skt* समुच्छ्रित *adj* increased. **2** high. "səmucchət kɛ bəhɪyā gəhɪ."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਮੁਝੈ [səmujhɛ] attains knowledge, becomes aware, understands. "sadhu sāgətɪ mɪlɪ səhəjɪ səmujhɛ."–*BG*

ਸਮੁਦ [səmud] *n* ਸਮ੍-ਉਦ an ocean, sea. **2** *adj* blissful; happy.

ਸਮੁੰਦ [səmūd] an ocean. See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. **2** *adj* bounded. **3** upto the border. **4** *n* a bay, gulf. "apɪ səmūd apɪ hɛ sagər."–*var bɪha m 4.*

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ [səmūd sagər] *adj* an ocean extending to the horizon; a sea extending to the border.

"jeta səmũdu sagəru nirɪ bhərɪa tete əugəṇ həmare."–*gəu m 1.*

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਖ਼ਾਂ [səmũd xã] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖ਼ਾਨ.

ਸਮੁੰਦਪਾਨ [səmũdpan] *n* a potable liquid extracted from the sea; alcohol; wine. "səmũdpan pankɛ. gəji krɪpaṇ paṇɪ lɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*[1]

ਸਮੁਦਰ [səmudər], **ਸਮੁੰਦਰ** [səmũdər] See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. **2** *xa* milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਾਧਾਰੀ [səmũdradhari] *xa* one who lives on milk (ਸਮੁੰਦਰ) alone.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾ [səmũda] See ਸਮੰਦ. **2** a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev to whom the Guru expounded the attributes of spiritual versus and non-spiritual qualities essential for salvation.

ਸਮੁਦਾਇ [səmudaɪ], **ਸਮੁਦਾਯ** [səmuday] *Skt n* a gathering, group. **2** a battle, war. **3** progress, advancement.

ਸਮੁੰਦਿ [səmũdɪ] in the ocean. "nədia ətɛ vah pəvhɪ səmũdɪ nə jaṇiəhɪ."–*jəpu.*

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਾਗਰੁ [səmũdu sagəru] See ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [səmudr] *Skt n* ਸਮ੍-ਉੱਦ that which completely wets; the sea, ocean. This is the body of water that covers 3/5 portion of the earth. Scholars have visualised its five parts as follows:

(a) The first, spreading from America to Europe and touching half of Africa, is known as the Atlantic.[2]

(b) The ocean between Americas and Asia is known as the Pacific.[3]

(c) That which spreads from Africa to India and Australia is the Indian Ocean.[4]

(d) Arctic[5] Ocean is the body of water that is to the north of Asia, Europe and America and surrounds the North Pole.

(e) That surrounding the South Pole is known as the Antartic[6] Ocean.

If one considers this carefully, then there are only the northern and southern oceans, the other three are included in them.

A part of the sea that encroaches upon land is known as 'bay' i.e. Bay of Bengal. The depth of the ocean is not uniform everywhere, but the maximum depth is thirty thousand feet. The tides of oceans greatly influence the climate. The water is less hot or cold according to the geographical degrees of latitude; it is icy cold near the Poles, but the quality of water is uniform everywhere. Scholars have identified nineteen different elements, in which salinity is predominant; the pressure of water in the sea increases by 7 ½ seer per square inch at the depth of every 33 feet. In this manner the pressure of water at a depth of 12000 feet would be 70 maunds per square inch.

The light of the sun's rays can penetrate upto a depth of 330 feet, below which this penetration gradually decreases and there is complete darkness below 5580 feet.

The waxing and waning of the moon has a lot of impact on the tides. See ਜ੍ਵਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

There has been enormous advancement in oceanography and sophisticated instruments can now measure accurately the depth of the sea, increase in salinity, the movement of the tides, temperature etc.

The Purans have described seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ and for an accepted opinion on its origin see ਸਗਰ. "khar səmudr ḍhə̃ḍholiɛ."–*maru ə m 1.* **2** an indicator of number seven because the seas recognised are as many.

[1]Some think that this text is an error on the part of the writer. The original text is – "su mədypan panke."

[2]ਐਂਧ ਮਹਾਂਸਾਗਰ.

[3]ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ.

[4]ਭਾਰਤੀਯ ਸਾਗਰ.

[5]ਉੱਤਰੀ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ.

[6]ਦੱਖਣੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

3 ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ also means the sky in the Nighantu. 4 *xa* milk. 5 *adj* a coin that has official stamp on it. 6 wealthy, rich.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ [səmudrsut] *n* the moon.–*sənama.* 2 If we accept this etymology then fourteen gems and pearls, corals etc. can be called səmudrsut.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਚਰ [səmudrsut dhər cər] *n* son of the ocean, the moon; the sky that holds it and the arrow roaming therein.–*sənama.* 2 a bird. 3 a cloud.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [səmudrsut dhər dhər] *n* the moon-embracer (sky), the arrow (star) embedded in it.–*sənama.* 2 Shiv, whom the moon adorns; Kailash on whose top Shiv resides.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਫੇਨ [səmudrphen] the foam of the ocean.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਬਾਜਿ [səmudrbajɪ] *n* hippopotamus. 2 Ucheshrava, the sun's horse that emerged during the churning of the ocean. See ਲੇਹੀਅੰ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮੇਖਲਾ [səmudrmekhla] earth, that has made the ocean a girdle.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਰਿਪੁ [səmudr-rɪpu] See ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [səmudrɪk], **ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੀਕ** [səmudrik] See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. "paḍhyo səmudrɪk mɛ bəhu sodha." –*NP.*

ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ [səmudhərɪa], **ਸਮੁਧਰੇ** [səmudhəre], **ਸਮੁਧਾ** [səmudha] *Skt* समुद्धृत *adj* properly made, well established; salvaged. "kulsõbuh səmudhəre."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* 2 lifted, raised to a high rank. "sɪv sənkadɪ səmudhərɪa." –*səvɛye m 3 ke.* "sadh sãgətɪ mɪlɪ məhã əsadh səmudha."–*BG*

ਸਮੁਧ੍ਰਿਤ [səmudhrɪt] See ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ.

ਸਮੁੰਨਤਿ [səmũnətɪ] *Skt* समुन्नति *n* progress. 2 superiority.

ਸਮੁਲਵੈ [səmulvɛ] narrates, utters. "hərɪ pərsɪo kəl səmulvɛ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.*

ਸਮੁਲੇ [səmule] joyful. "səmule sur əhure jãg." –*ramav.* See ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ.

ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ [səmullas] *Skt* समुल्लास *n* extreme joy, complete bliss. 2 exultation, heart's desire.

ਸਮੂਹ [səmuh] *Skt n* a group, community. 2 *adv* completely, with all customary rituals. "mai ri, mati cərəṇ səmuh."–*sar m 5.* See ਸਭੂਹ 2. 3 superb imagination.

ਸਮੂਚਾ [səmuca] See ਸਮੁੱਚਯ.

ਸਮੂਰ [səmur] *P* سمور a sable fox, the skin of which is worn as dress by rich people; sable-fur. 2 *Skt* समूर deerskin that students sit on while studying the Veds.

ਸਮੂਰਤੁ [səmurətu] *n* an auspicious hour, lucky time. "bhəlo səmurətu pura."–*sor m 5.* 2 *adj* with a beautiful figure. 3 with a form; incarnate.

ਸਮੇਉ [səmeu], **ਸਮੇਇ** [səmeɪ] *n* absorption, merger. See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "gərəb nɪvarɪ səmeu." –*sri m 1.* "seva surətɪ səmeɪ."–*məla m 3.* 2 *adj* absorbable.

ਸਮੇਹ [səmeh] *adj* with rain. 2 cloudy. 3 *n* same face, countenance, feature. "gɪrgəṭ hi ke rãg kəməl səmeh bəhu."–*BGK.* 'Even the chameleon has colour that looks like the pink of lotus flowers.'

ਸਮੇਕ [səmek] *adj* equivalent, equal. 2 See ਸਮਜਕ.

ਸਮੇਜ [səmej] *adj* united, mixed, blended, inclusive. "mat uṇayo prem səmej."–*GV 6.*

ਸਮੇਟਣਾ [səmeṭṇa], **ਸਮੇਟਨ** [səmeṭən] *v* to collect, gather scattered things in one place. "laɪ dhɪan drɪsəṭɪ səmeṭɪa."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸਮੇਤ [səmet] *part* including, alongwith, inclusive.

ਸਮੇਵ [səmev] *adj* mixed, absorbed. "məte səmev cərṇə̃ udhrəṇə̃ bhɛ dutərəh."–*səhəs m 5.* engrossed in love, they lie at his feet. "sri gurudev səmev su sãgət."–*BGK.* 2 *adv* self, oneself, by oneself.

ਸਮੈ [səmɛ] *n* time, hour. "ek səmɛ mokəu gəhɪ bãdhɛ." *sar namdev.* 2 sleeps, reposes,

slumbers. "hukmo seve hukəmu əradhe hukme səmɛ səmae."–*sava m 4.*

ਸਮੇਸਰ [səmɛsər], **ਸਮੇਸਰਿ** [səmɛsərɪ] in time. 2 See ਸਮਸਰ. "drɪsəṭɪ səmɛsərɪ."–*ram ə m 1.*

ਸਮੋਇ [səmoɪ], **ਸਮੋਈ** [səmoi] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮੋਣਾ. "guru məhɪ apu səmoɪ səbəd vərtaɪa."–*var məla m 1.* "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ jotɪ səmoi."–*sor m 1.*

ਸਮੋਗੀ [səmogi] time gone by. "ramdas guru əmər səmogi."–*BG*

ਸਮੋਣਾ [səmoṇa] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. 2 *v* to mix. 3 to mix cold and hot to make it even.

ਸਮੋਧ [səmodh] *n* an address; knowledge of the whole. "səkɛ nə səmodh mən trɪsna nə mari hɛ."–*BGK.* 2 *adj* aware, with full knowledge.

ਸਮੋਹੈਂ [səmɔhɛ̃] *adv* facing, in front, face to face. "sərəb dano səmɔhɛ̃ sɪdh ye." –*mãdhata.*

ਸਮੰ [səmə̃] See ਸਮ. 2 See ਸਮੰਜੀਐ.

ਸਮੰਜਸ [səmə̃jəs] *Skt* समञ्जस् *adj* that which is suitable; appropriate, apposite, proper.

ਸਮੰਜੀਐ [səmə̃jiɛ] See ਮੰਜੀਐ. 2 ਸਮੰ-ਜੀਐ. "prəbhu choḍɪ ən lagɛ nərəkɪ səmə̃ jiɛ."–*var jɛt.* 'Hellish is life.'

ਸਮੰਤ [səmə̃t] *Skt* good end; whose phase is good; neighbourhood. 2 a boundary, limit. 3 *adv* all around, surrounding. 4 near, close. 5 See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

ਸਮੰਦ [səmə̃d] *P* سمند *n* a cream-coloured horse.

ਸਮ੍ਹਾ [səmha] See ਸਮਾਯ 2.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [səmmulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਮ੍ਰਥ [səmrəth] See ਸਮਰਥ. "tū səmrəth purəkhu mɪhərvanu."–*dhəna m 5.* "he səmrəth əgəm purən."–*məla m 4 pəṛtal.*

ਸਮ੍ਰਾਜ [səmraj], **ਸਮ੍ਰਾਟ** [səmraṭ] *Skt* ਸਮਯਕ-ਰਾਜਤੇ a rajah, monarch, emperor, king of kings.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧ [səmrɪddh] *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* with great powers, mangificent. "səmrɪddh bɛn rakhiɛ."–*brəhəm.*

ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧਿ [səmrɪddhɪ] *Skt* समृद्धि *n* magnificence, glory. "səmrɪddhɪvan hvɛ joi."–*NP.*

ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧੁ [səmrɪddhu] See ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧ.

ਸਮਯ [səmy] See ਸਾਮਯ.

ਸਮਯਕ [səmyək] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਯਤਾ [səmyta] See ਸਾਮਯਤਾ.

ਸਯ [səy] *n* a hundred, century. "səy səhəs səmp-hɪ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* 'Lakhs of objects are offered.' 2 *A* شے an object, thing, entity. 3 *Skt* शय rest; a state. 4 sleep. 5 mind.

ਸ਼ਯਨ [ṣəyən] *Skt n* a bed. 2 sleep.

ਸ਼ਯਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ṣəyən ekadəṣi] *Skt* शयनैकादशी eleventh day of the lunar month of Harh of the Bikrami era. According to Hindu mythology Vishnu begins his sleep from this day. See ਦੇਵੋਥਾਂਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਯਾਸਤ [səyasət] See ਸਿਆਸਤ.

ਸਯਾਨ [səyan] See ਸਿਆਨ.

ਸਯਾਮ [səyam] See ਸਜਾਮ.

ਸਯਾਰ [səyar] *n* a jackal. 2 *A* سیار one who travels. 3 a revolving star.

ਸਯਾਲ [səyal] *n* See ਸੀਆਲ. 2 See ਸਯਾਰ. 3 a famous tribe of Muslims in Jhang district that originated from Panwar Rajputs. Heer's lover, Ranjha belonged to this tribe. "jun səyal jaṭ ki dhəro."–*cərɪtr 98.*

ਸਯੰਕਾਲ [səyə̃kal] See ਸਾਯੰਕਾਲ. "tuhi pit bana səyə̃kal dharyo."–*cərɪtr 1.*

ਸਯੰਦਨ [səyə̃dən] See ਸਜੰਦਨ.

ਸਯੰਦਰੀ [səyə̃dri] See ਸੈਰੰਧ੍ਰੀ.

ਸੱਯਦ [səyyəd] See ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸ਼ੱਯਾ [ṣəyya] *Skt* शय्या *n* a cot, bed, couch.

ਸੱਯਾਦ [səyyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਰ [sər] *Skt* सरस् *n* a pond. "sər bhərɪ thəl həriavle."–*sri ə m 1.* "nəu sər subhər dəsvẽ pure."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* Here sər stands for senses. 2 water. "bhaṇɛ thəl sɪrɪ sər vəhɛ." –*suhi m 1 sucəji.* 'There is water on the dune'. 3 शर an arrow; a shaft. "sər sãdhɛ agas kəu." –*var majh m 2.* 4 a reed, sacchrum arundinaceum "ape dhənukh ape sər baṇa."

–maru solhe m 1. 'He is himself the reed and the steel.' **5** indicative of number five because Kam, the god of Love is supposed to have five arrows. **6** cream of milk. **7** root of plant Cymbopogon arom aticus. **8** *Pkt* appropriate time, suitable hour. "sər əpsər ki sar nə janhi."–*sor m 1.* **9** equal, even. "name sər bhərɪ sona lehu."–*bher namdev.* **10** a sea, ocean. **11** a breath, voice, life. "avət jat nak sər hoi."–*gɔ̃ḍ kəbir.* 'is the limit of endurance.' **12** *P* سر the top of the head; head. "məm sər muɪ əjrail gərɪphətəh."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.* "nə əkəl sər."–*var sar m 1.* **13** a victory, triumph. "des sərəb sər kino."–*GPS.* **14** a chieftain. **15** *A* شر evil, wickedness. **16** *Dg* milk.

ਸਰ ਅਪਸਰ [sər əpsər] See ਸਰ and ਅਪਸਰ.

ਸਰਅਰਿ [sər-ərɪ] *n* an arrow with a half-moon. –*sənama.* 'a sickle shaft that can destroy the enemy's arrow.' **2** sword.–*sənama.*

ਸ਼ਰਈ [ṣərəi] See ਸ਼ਰਅੀ. **2** enough, sufficient. See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਸ [sərəs] *Skt adj* juicy, moist. **2** with the nine emotions/sentiments of poetics. **3** The six types of flavours. **4** with pleasure. "rut aile sərəs bəsə̃t mah."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* **5** *Skt* सदृश balanced, even. "apən sərəs kiəu nə jəgət koi."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* **6** *Skt* सहर्ष happy, glad. "sɪkh sə̃t səbhɪ sərse hoe."–*sor m 5.* **7** *Pkt* extra, more, excessive.

ਸਰਸਉ [sərsəu] See ਸਰਸ. **2** *n* mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "kaci sərsəu pelɪkɛ."–*s kəbir.*

ਸਰਸਅੜਾ [sərəs-əṛa] *adj* was elated, felt happy. See ਸਰਸ.

ਸਰਸਨ [sərsən] See ਸਰਸ 6. to flourish; to be happy; to burst with happiness. "dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਰਸਪ [sərsəp] *Skt* सर्षप *n* mustard, rapeseed plant or crop. See *P* سرشف ਸਰਸ਼ਫ.

ਸਰਸਵ [sərsəv] See ਸਰਸਪ. "tā məhī ḍar sərsəvhɪ dəyo."–*cərɪtr 95.*

ਸਰਸਾ [sərsa] a town in district Hissar founded in the sixth century AD by Saras Rajput, where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Nanak Dev is located near the house of the five pirs. It is a famous pilgrimage as Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here while travelling from Malva towards the South. Nabha's ruler, Maharaja Hira Singh spent a lot of money to get a beautiful gurdwara constructed there. The gurdwara gets an annual grant of Rs. 325/- from Patiala and Rs. 26/- from Nabha. There is some non-irrigating land donated to the gurdwara by devotees of some villages. Sarsa is a station on the Bombay Baroda Central India Railway. **2** a rivulet between Anandpur and Chamkaur. When Guru Gobind Singh left Anandpur for Chamkaur, then many Sikhs were drowned in this rivulet and a lot of war material also got lost. This event is known as 'gurumarɪa' among the Sikhs.

ਸਰਸਾਈ [sərsai] *n* excess, tyranny. **2** happiness, joy.

ਸਰ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sər sastrə] *n* Dhanurved. See ਗੀਤਾ 2.

ਸਰਸਾਹੀ [sarsahi] *n* a measure of weight that is one sixteenth of a kacha seer, or two tolas. **2** a measure of land that is the ninth portion of a marla.[1] See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਸਰਸਾਮ [sərsam] *P* سرسام tumour in the head; swelling in the brain. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ for information on this disease.

ਸਰਸ਼ਾਰ [sərṣar] *P* سرشار *adj* intoxicated, drunk. **2** drowned in, absorbed.

ਸਰਸਿਅੜਾ [sərsɪəṛa], **ਸਰਸਿਆ** [sərsɪa] *adj* happy, elated. "sərsɪəṛe mere bhai səbh mita."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਰਸਿਜ [sərsɪj] *n* a lotus, which blossoms in a pond.

ਸਰਸਿਜ ਸੁਤ [sərsɪj sut] the son of lotus, Brahma.

[1] sarsahi or bisvasi is one and the same thing.

ਸਰਸੀ [sərsi] See ਸਰਣਾ. will be completed. "mən sərsi kaj."–*bəsə̃t kəbir.* **2** exceeded. **3** was delighted. **4** *n* a metre in poetry, that was named suthra in Gurupad Prem Prakash by Bawa Sumer Singh. It has four lines of 27 matras each; the first pause is at the 16th matra, the second at the subsequent eleventh matra and the end is organised as guru and ləghu (*SI*)

Example:

eka mai jugətɪ vɪai, tɪnɪ cele pərvaṇu,
ɪku sə̃sari ɪku bhə̃ḍari, ɪku lae dibaṇu.
--*jəpu.*
pərdara pərdhən pərlobha, həumɛ bɪkhɛ bɪkar,
dusəṭbhau təj nɪ̃d pərai, kam krodh cə̃ḍar.
–*məla m 1.*

(b) The characteristic of vərṇɪk sərsi metre is that it has four lines, and each line has matra-combinations as III, ISI, SII, ISI, ISI, ISI, SIS. There are two pauses, one after the eleventh character, and the other after the tenth thereafter. This metre is also called pə̃ckavli.

Example:

sɪmrət prem se guru gɪra, rəhte jəg me səda sukhi,
kərət bɪhar kar jəgke, nəhɪ hovət so kəda dukhi.

5 got juicy; succulent. **6** *Skt* a pond; a tank full of water. "jo bhəv bhurɪ bhəra sərsi." –*NP.*

ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ [sərsiruh] *Skt n* that which grows in a pond; a lotus.

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sərsuti] See ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ. "gə̃ga jəmna godavri sərsuti, te kərhɪ udəm dhurɪ sadhu ki tai." –*məla m 4.*

ਸਰਸੇਰੁ [sərseru], **ਸਰਸੇਰੋ** [sərsero] lotus. See ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ. "pə̃k bɪkhe bəsta rəs me rəs urədh ko nɪsra sərsero."–*NP.* 'The lotus blossoms happily in mire and water and emerges higher than them.'

ਸਰਸੋਂ [sərsõ] See ਸਰਸਪ.

ਸਰਸੋਧ [sərsodh] शरसौध *n* a temple of arrows. "cəhũ or ghɪryo sərsodh sɪvə̃."--*rudr.* 'So many arrows were showered from all sides that a temple of arrows got erected.'

ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤ [sərəsvət] *Skt* सरस्वत् *n* that which contains water; a pond or a tank. **2** a sea, an ocean. **3** See ਸਾਰਸ੍ਵਤ. **4** *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ [sərəsvəti] *Skt n* land made wet with water. **2** Saraswati is the name of a river in the Veds at the border of Brahmavart, which the Aryans first inhabited and considered Saraswati to be as pure as subsequently their inheritors regarded the Ganges. Now it flows out from Sirmaur area and disappears into the sand and re-emerges at many places and meets Ghaggar in the area of Patiala. **3** according to the Purans, wife of Brahma, the goddess of knowledge and speech. Her beauty is described as – "cɪṭṭa rə̃g, ə̃g səjile, məstək te cə̃drma, hətth vɪcc viṇa, kəməl phull vɪcc vɪrajman."

The Vaishnavas of Bengal believe that, like Lachhmi and Ganga, she was the consort of Vishnu. Once all the three goddesses fought amongst themselves, then Vishnu, believing Saraswati to be quarrelsome, as also realizing that he couldn't handle more than one consort, gave Saraswati to Brahma and Ganga to Shiv and kept Lachhmi for himself. **4** brahmi, a herb. **5** malkə̃gni, a scrambling shrub and its bitter seed. **6** a cow. **7** *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸ਼ਰਹ [ṣərəh] See ਸ਼ਰਾ.

ਸਰਹੱਦ [sərhədd] *P* a boundary, a line which demarcates the border of a country or land.

ਸਰਹਾਲੀ [sərhali] a village in district Amritsar known for Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib, raised

in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 2.

ਸਰਹਿੰਦ [sərhĩd] an important town of Hindustan. Ferozeshah Tughlaq separated it from the rule of Samana and made it the capital of a suba with this name. It was a large and wealthy town during the Mughal reign and had twenty-eight districts under it. On 13 Poh Sammat 1761, Vazir Khan the subedar got the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, killed here, as a result of which Mata Gujri also breathed her last in utter grief.

Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind on 1 Jeth Sammat 1767 and killed Vazir Khan.[1] In Sammat 1820 Hakim Zain Khan was eliminated by the Khalsa Dal and gurdwaras were raised in Sirhind. The town is known as 'Gurumari' amongst the Sikhs; now it is in the state of Patiala. See ਫਤੇ ਗੜ੍ਹ. Sirhind has the following gurdwaras:

1 Shaheedganj 1. When Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind, six thousand Sikhs were cremated here.

2 Shaheedganj 2. Jathedar Sukha Singh was martyred here while inflicting defeat upon Jain Khan.

3 Shaheedganj 3. Jathedar Malla Singh was martyred here while scoring victory over Jain Khan.

4 Jotisaroop, the place where the Sahibzadas and Mataji, their grandmother, were cremated.

5 Tharha Sahib, where the sixth Guru rested for a while.

6 Fatehgarh, where the Sahibzadas were martyred. It has a grant of property worth four thousand rupees from the time of the Sikh rule and from Maharaja of Patiala. A huge fair is held here on 13 Poh. This place is about one and a half miles away from the railway station of Sirhind.

7 The tower of Mata Gujri, where she was under house arrest along with the Sahibzadas and where she breathed her last.

8 Vimangarh, the place where the bodies of Mataji and the Sahibzadas were brought from Fatehgarh and kept overnight to be bathed and taken for cremation to Jotisaroop.

ਸਰਹੰਗ [sərhə̃g] *P* سرہنگ a chieftain, who is the head of soldiers. **2** a wrestler, an athlete. **3** chief of a kotwali (Police station). **4** a gate-keeper.

ਸਰਕ [sərək] See ਸੜਕ. **2** See ਸਰਕਣਾ. **3** See ਸੜਾਕਾ. "sərək səstrə jhar-hī."–*VN.* **4** *A* شرق to shine. **5** the east, where the sun rises.

ਸਰਕਸ਼ [sərkəṣ] *P* سرکش a rebel, mutineer. "sərkəs hoɪ əphat uṭhai."–*GPS.* **2** arrogant, proud.

ਸਰਕਣ [sərkəṇ], **ਸਰਕਣਾ** [sərəkṇa] *Skt n* sliding. **2** shifting. **3** creeping slowly.

ਸਰਕਪ [sərkəp] See ਸਿਰਕਪ.

ਸਰਕਰਦਾ [səpkərda] *P* سرکردہ a chief agent, headman of workers, chief officer.

ਸਰਕਰਾ [sərkəra] *Skt* ਸ਼ੱਕਰਾ *n* raw sugar. **2** sugar. **3** a pebble, gravel.

ਸਰਕੜਾ [sərkəṛa] See ਸਰਕੁੜਾ.

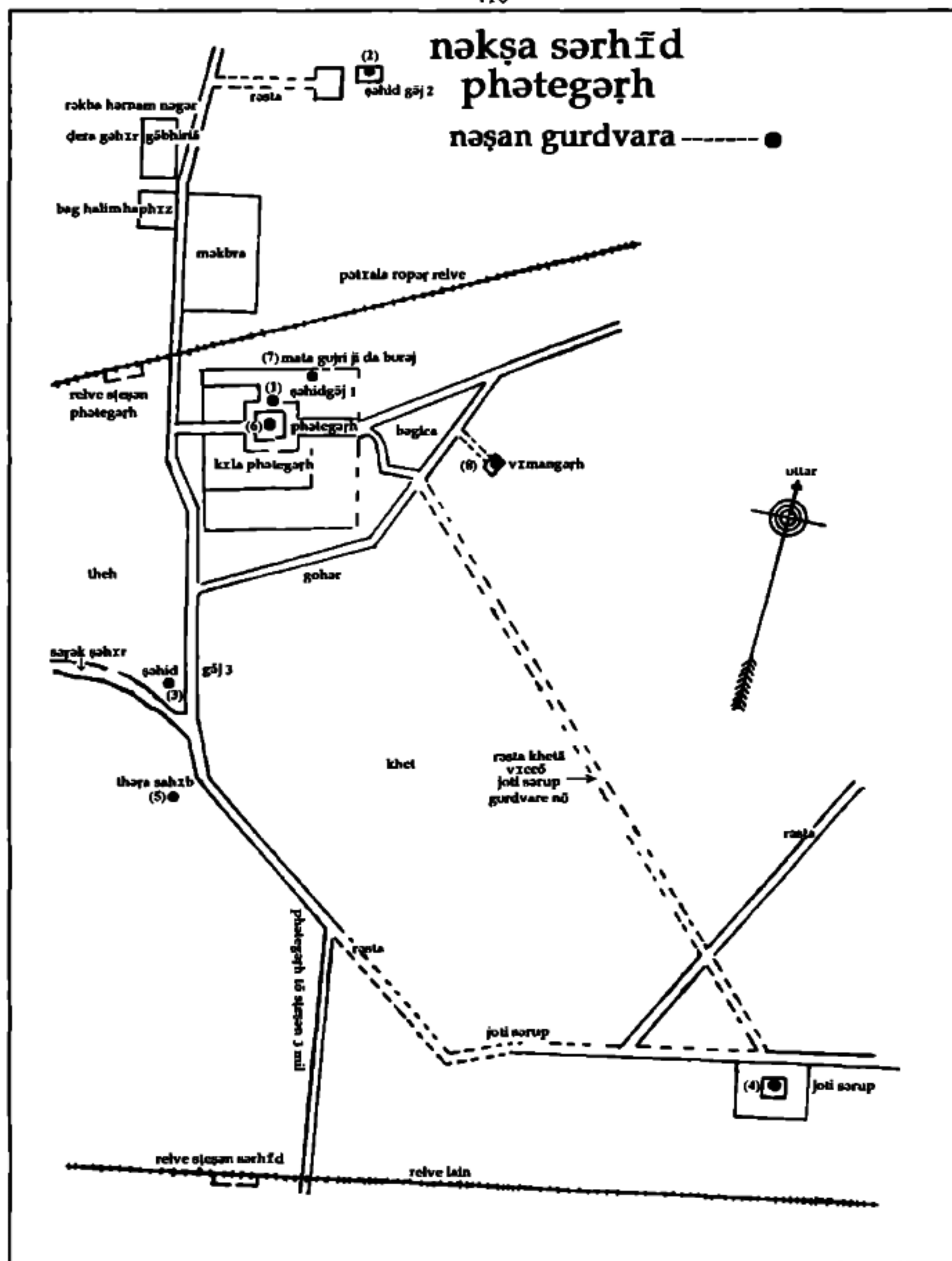
ਸਰਕਾਮ [sərkam] *P* سرکام *n* concern, relation, connection. **2** business. "əb nahɪ əvər sərkam."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.*

ਸਰਕਾਰ [sərkar] *P* سرکار *n* government. **2** a royal court. **3** a ruler. **4** the people. "dujɛ bhaɪ dusəṭu atma ohu teri sərkar."–*sri m 3.* **5** During the sMughal rule, the head office or

[1]Bhai Santokh Singh has shown the capture of Sirhind before the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh and even Giani Gyan Singh has given the year of it as 1764 (Sammat). However this is a grave error, because in this year, Banda Bahadur had not even met Guru Gobind Singh.



GURDWARA FATEHGARH SAHIB – SIRHIND



MAP OF SIRHIND – FATEHGARH

head officer was given this name. **6** *Skt* one who makes arrows.

ਸਰਕੁੜਾ [sərkuṛa] *Skt* शरकाण्ड a reed.

ਸਰਕੋਪ [sərkop], **ਸਰਕੋਬ** [sərkob] *P* سرکوب *adj* chief, boss, oppressor. "sərkop sardar." –*səloh.* **2** *n* a mace, club.

ਸਰਕ੍ਰ [sərkrə] See ਸਰਕਰਾ 2. "əsəthɪ cur sərkrə."–*cā̃ḍɪ 2.* 'crushed bones like pebbles on a riverside.'

ਸਰਖ [sərəkh] See ਸਰਕਣ. the act of moving forward. "hərkhe sərkhe bəsudevhɪ ke pəg jaɪ chuyo jəmna jəl te."–*krɪsən.* "səmuhɪ cā̃ḍ sɪvɛ sərkhe."–*krɪsən.* **2** with joy. **3** *A* شرخ the point of a sword or a spear. **4** a root, base. **5** a beginning, an origin.

ਸਰਖਤ [sərxət] *P* سرخط *n* a caption, an address. **2** a receipt. "sərkhət əb hi həm te lehu lɪkhaɪkɛ."–*cərɪtr 162.* **3** a certificate; a testimonial.

ਸਰਖਪ [səkhəp] mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "sərkhəp sag bənai."–*NP.*

ਸਰਖਿਓ [sərkhɪo], **ਸਰਖ੍ਯੋ** [sərkhyo] See ਸਰਖ. "kruddhkɛ juddh-hɪ ko sərkhyo hɛ."–*cā̃ḍi 1.* **2** See ਸਰਖ 3.

ਸਰਗ [sərəg] *Skt* सर्ग *n* See सृज् *n* a sacrifice, a renunciation. **2** a chapter; a section. **3** creation, world, earth. "ləkhət sərəg bhəhrat."–*parəs.* **4** origin. **5** source of water, spring. **6** nature.

ਸਰਗਸਤ [sərgəṣət] *P* سرگشت *n* an umbrella, especially one held over the head of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

ਸਰਗਨਾ [sərɢəna] *P* سرغنہ chief villain. **2** the head of a tribe.

ਸਰਗਮ [sərgəm] *Skt* ਸਰਗਮ. *n* nomenclature of the seven ascending or descending notes: ṣəṛəj (ਸ), rɪṣəbh (ਰ), gā̃dhar (ਗ), mədhyəm (ਮ), pā̃com (ਪ), dhəvɛt (ਧ), and nɪṣad (ਨ).

ਸਰਗਰਦਾਂ [sərgərdā̃], **ਸਰਗਰਦਾਨ** [sərgərdan] *P* سرگردان one whose head is spinning; amazed, befuddled.

ਸਰਗੁਣ [sərguṇ], **ਸਰਗੁਨ** [sərgun], **ਸਰਗੁਨੀ** [sərguni] *Skt* ਸਗੁਣ *adj* with qualities; with the three qualities of Maya: sət, rəj, təm. "sərguṇ nɪrguṇ thapɛ naũ."–*asa m 5.* "sərgun nɪrgun nɪrə̃kar."–*sukhməni.* "tũ nɪrgun tũ sərguni."–*gəu m 5.* **2** knowledgeable and skilled. **3** with a ਗੁਣ (rope).

ਸਰਘਾ [sərgha] *Dg n* a honeybee.

ਸਰਘੀ [sərghi] *A* سرگی a meal taken before dawn. See ਰਮਜਾਨ 2.

ਸਰਚਣਾ [sərəcṇa] *v* to feel interested or satisfied. **2** to entertain. **3** to be content. "həm bhrata kɪh bɪdhɪ sərcā̃ɪ."–*GPS.*

ਸਰਜ [sərəj] *adj* dusty. **2** *n* a lotus flower. **3** *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਜ warning; removal. "mar mar kɛ kop-hɪ sərje."–*cərɪtr 405.* **4** sal tree. **5** See ਸਰਜਨ 2. "əpno mət sərjyo."–*GPS.* **6** *Skt* ਸਰਜ : ਸਰ (from cream) ਜ (created, churned), churned out of cream; butter.

ਸਰਜਜ [sərjəj] The writer has erroneously transcribed this word instead of ਸੁਰਜਜ. There the meaning of ਸੁਰਜਜ is son of Surya (Sun), the horse. See ਅੰਗ 613. **2** See ਸੁਰਜਜ.

ਸਰਜਨ [sərjən] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਜਨ *n* the rear flank of the army. **2** origin, creation. "sudha sərovər ko sərjavət."–*GPS.* **3** a surgeon; a doctor who performs operations.

ਸਰਜਾਲ [sərjal], **ਸਰਜਾਲਾ** [sərjala] *n* a net cast in a pond to catch fish etc. "mənu maɪa bā̃dhɪo sərjalɪ."–*bɪla ə m 1.* **2** an illusion of water.

ਸਰਜਾਲਿ [sərjalɪ] in the net. See ਸਰਜਾਲ 1.

ਸਰਜੀ [sərji] See ਸਰਜਨ. **2** *adj* alive; aware; animate. "səthavər te sunkɛ sərji."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਰਜੀਉ [sərjiu] *adj* alive, aware, living. "sərjiu kaṭ-hɪ nɪrjiu puj-hɪ."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸਰਜੀਤ [sərjit] *Skt* irrigated. *adj* watered, moist. **2** verdant. **3** possessing vital force. **4** the Creator, the Maker, "əgā̃m sərjit səbaɪa." –*var məla m 1.*

ਸਰਜੂ [sərju] See ਸਰਯੂ. "ban panɪ kəman lɛ

bɪhrət sərju tir."–*ramav.*

ਸਰਜੂਦਾਸ [sərjudas] See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਸਰਟ [sərəṭ], **ਸਰਟਾ** [sərṭa] *Skt* शरट *n* a lizard, chameleon.

ਸਰਡੋਬ [sərdob] *adj* water deep enough to rise above the head of a standing man. **2** covered from head to foot. "sar ḍob loh me deh soɪ." –*GPS.* 'the entire body sheathed in armour and weapons.'

ਸਰਣ [sərəṇ] *Skt n* a voyage; going away. **2** *Skt* a refuge, home. **3** a shelter, protection. **4** *adj* sheltering, protecting.

ਸਰਣਜਾਚਿਕ [sərəṇjacɪk] *adj* who supplicates for shelter; who seeks protection; one who asks for refuge. "sərəṇjacɪk prətɪpaləṇ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.*

ਸਰਣਜੋਗ [sərəṇjog] *adj* worthy of refuge; deserving shelter.

ਸਰਣਾ [sərṇa] short form of ਸਰਣਾਗਤ. **2** *v* to be completed, to be accomplished. "tujh bɪn kɪu sərɛ."–*bɪla chə̃t m 5.* "jɪnɪ jɪnɪ namu dhɪaɪa tɪn ke kaj sərе."–*barəhmaha majh m 5.*

ਸਰਣਾਇ [sərṇaɪ] a refugee. **2** a shelter, haven. "gərib das ki prəbhu sərṇaɪ."–*gõḍ m 5.*

ਸਰਣਾਇਆ [sərṇaɪa] a refugee; one who has come under protection. "səgal tɪagɪ nanək sərṇaɪa."–*suhi m 5.*

ਸਰਣਾਈ [sərṇai] shelter, refuge. "ṭhakur tum sərṇai aɪa."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਰਣਾਗਤ [sərṇagət] *adj* one who has come for shelter. "sərṇagət prətɪpalək hərɪ suami." –*dhəna m 4.*

ਸਰਣਾਲਯ [sərṇaləy] *n* a (place where refugees find) shelter. **2** a gurdwara. **3** the Creator.

ਸਰਣਿ [sərəṇɪ] See ਸਰਣ. **2** *Skt* a passage, path, way, footpath, road. ਸ਼ਰਣਿ is also correct. **3** *Skt* शरण्य capable of protecting one who has sought shelter. **4** the earth; land.

ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਰਥ [sərəṇɪ səmrəth] *adj* capable of giving shelter. "sərəṇɪ səmrəth əgocər suami."–*suhi m 5.*

ਸਰਣਿਸਮਾਈ [sərəṇɪsamai] where refugees can be put; one who takes refugees under his protection. "sərəṇɪ səmai das-hɪtu."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਰਣਿਸੂਰ [sərəṇɪsur] *Skt* शरण्यशूर *adj* brave enough to protect refugees i.e. who doesn't give in but fights against the enemies. "sərəṇɪsur bhəgvanhɪ."–*var jɛt.* "sərəṇɪsur phare jəmkagər."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਰਣਿ ਜੋਗੁ [sərəṇɪ jogu] *adj* capable of providing shelter. "sərəṇɪ jogu səmrəthu mohənu."–*gəu chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਰਣਿਬੰਦਨ [sərəṇɪbə̃dən] worthy of respect as a protector. "sərəṇɪbə̃dən kəruṇapəte."–*keda m 5.*

ਸਰਣੀ [sərṇi] See ਸਰਣ and ਸਰਣਿ.

ਸਰਣ੍ਯ [sərṇy] See ਸਰਨਯ.

ਸ਼ਰਤ਼ [ṣərət] *A* شرط *n* a promise, vow. **2** a condition.

ਸਰਤਾ [sərta] See ਸਰਿਤਾ.

ਸਰਤਾਜ [sərtaj] a coronet. **2** a canopy over the head. **3** chieftain, leader.

ਸਰਤ਼ਾਨ [sərtan] *A* سرطان *n* the zodiac sign for Cancer. See ਕਰਕ. **2** *adj* courageous, brave.

ਸਰਤੇਸ [sərtes] King of streams, the ocean. –*sənama.* **2** Lord Varun.–*sənama.*

ਸਰਤੇਸਜਾ [sərtesja] poison born from the chief of the streams i.e. the ocean; venom.–*sənama.* **2** Lachhmi (goddess of wealth)–*sənama.*

ਸਰਤੇਸਰੀ [sərtesri], **ਸਰਤੇਸ੍ਵਰੀ** [sərtesvri] the queen of streams (rivers), Ganga.–*sənama.*

ਸਰਥਲੀ [sərthəli] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh is situated.

ਸਰਦ [sərəd] *P* سرد *adj* cold, cool. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਰਦ੍. *n* autumn. "rutɪ sərəd əḍə̃bro əsu kətɪke hərɪ pɪas jiu."–*ram ruti m 5.* **3** a year. **4** a bow and arrow; a sheath; a quiver.

ਸਰਦਖ਼ਾਨਹ [sərədxanəh], **ਸਰਦਖਾਨਾ** [sərədkhana] *P* سردخانہ *n* a cool home, basement or house

cooled by using damp jute cloth etc. "rəhɪt sərədkhane me joe."–*GPS.*

ਸਰ ਦਰਦ [sər dərəd] See ਸਿਰਪੀੜ.

ਸਰਦਲ [sərdəl] *n* a threshold, the top arm of a door frame.

ਸਰਦਾ [sərda] *n* one which offers sər (water); a bowl, cup. **2** *P* سردہ a Kabuli melon, the seed of which was first brought to India by Babar. "sərde mãgvae ɪk ə̃k."–*GPS.*

ਸਰਦਾਈ [sərdai] *n* coolness. **2** a medicine or drink that cools, prepared by blending crushed almonds, cardamom, black peppers, chicory, petals of rose sown in Chet with mɪṣri (sugar lumps) and cold water, especially drunk in the summer months. **3** ground bhə̃g (hemp) is also referred to as sərdai by some people.

ਸਰਦਾਰ [sərdar] *P* سردار a leader, chieftain, premier. **2** See ਸਰਦ. **3** a year. "sərdar bɪsə̃tɪcar kəlɪ-əvtar chətr phɪraiə̃."–*kəlki.* 'For twenty four years Kaliavtar (prophet ordained to put an end to evil) will keep an umbrella over the head. i.e. will rule.'

ਸਰਦਾਰੀ [sərdari] the rank of the sardar.

ਸਰਦੀ [sərdi] *n* coldness, coolness; winter.

ਸਰਦੂਲ [sərdul] See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ.

ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ [sərdul sɪ̃gh] the elder son of Baba Ala Singh who was born in 1715 and died during his father's life time in 1763.

ਸਰਧ [sərədh] *Skt* faith, sentiment, belief. "sej bɪchai sərədh əpara."–*suhi m 5.* **2** interest, wish, desire. "hor pɛnəṇ ki həmari sərədh gəi." –*var vəḍ m 4.* **3** *Skt n* an army. **4** *adj* strong.

ਸਰਧਨ [sərdhən] *adj* wealthy, affluent. "nɪrdhən sərdhən donəu bhai."–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਸਰਧਾ [sərdha] *n* faith, belief. See ਸ਼ੁੱਧਾ. "sərdha lagi sə̃gɪ pritme."–*ram ruti m 5.*

ਸਰਧਿ [sərədhɪ] *adj* venerable, worthy of devotion. "sərədhɪ kəu sərdhɪa."–*maru jɛdev.* 'worshipped the Creator worthy of devotion.' **2** a sheath, quiver. See ਇਖੁਧਿ.

ਸਰਧਿਆ [sərdhɪa] See ਸਰਧਿ. **2** faith. "bəhut mən sərdhɪa."–*asa chə̃t m 4.*

ਸਰਨ [sərən] *n* slope next to a well on which oxen walk as they pull a leather bucket. See ਸਰਣਿ. "apən sərən dɪsa təb gəyo."–*GPS.* **2** See ਸਰਣ 3. "sərən pərən sadhu, an than bɪsare."–*sar pəṛtal m 5.* **3** a veterinary disease that slackens the muscles of the legs.

ਸਰਨਗ [sərnəg] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee.

ਸਰਨਭਾ [sərnəbha] See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਨਰੀਆ [sərnəria] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee. "nanək sərənria."–*bɪha m 5.*

ਸਰਨਾਈ [sarnai] a shelter, refuge. See ਸਰਣਾਈ. **2** *Skt* ਸਹਨਾਈ. "kɪsi tula de kɪs sərnai. kɪs hũ nɔka det cəḍhai."–*NP.*

ਸਰਨਾਹੀਂ [sarnahĩ] disproportionate. **2** a shelter, refuge, haven. "pəg ləgɪ ram rəhɛ sərnahĩ." –*dhəna kəbir.*

ਸਰਨਾਗ [sərnag] short form for ਸਰਨਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਤ [sərnagət] See ਸਰਣਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਨਾ [sərnagna] a refugee, one who has beseeched for shelter. "jo prəbhu ki sərnagna."–*maru ə m 5.*

ਸਰਨਾਗੈ [sərnagɛ] is sheltered. "nanək sərnage."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਰਨਾਜੋਗ [sərnajog], **ਸਰਨਿਜੋਗ** [sərənɪjog] qualified to accept shelter. "mənsa purən sərnajog."–*sukhməni.* "tu səmrəthu sərənɪjog."–*kan m 5.*

ਸਰਨਯ [sərəny] *Skt* शरण्य *adj* one who protects the refugee. **2** one capable of protecting the sheltered. "sərnyə̃ səhayə̃."–*VN.*

ਸਰਪ [sərəp] *Skt* सर्प (See ਸ੍ਰਿਪ) voyage, gait. **2** slow pace, tardy movement. **3** a snake, serpent. "kəi jənəm pə̃khi sərəp hoɪo."–*gəu m 5.* See ਸਰਪਿੰਦ.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤ [sərəptat] Kashyap, the father of snakes.–*sənama.*

ਸਰਪਤਾਤਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ [sərəptatṇi ɪsṇi] *n* military.

army.–sənama. Kasyap, the father of snakes, his earth, the army of his patron Lord.

ਸਰਪਨਿ [sərəpnɪ], **ਸਰਪਨੀ** [sərəpni] *Skt* सर्पिणी *n* a female snake. **2** i.e. maya. "sərpənɪ kɛ vəsɪ jiəṛa."–*sri ə m 1.* "sərpəni te upərɪ nəhi bəlia."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸਰਪਮੇਧ [sərəpmedh], **ਸਰਪਯਗ** [sərəpyəgy] a religious sacrifice involving violence to snakes. This was the sacrifice Janamejya conducted to avenge the death of his father Parichhat (Parikshit) at the hands of the snakes. The place where this sacrifice took place was 'sərəpdəmən-kṣetr' and is now known as "spidõ" in the Jind State.

ਸਰਪਰ [sərpər] *Pkt adv* without doubt, unquestionably; indisputably. "sərpər ʊthi cəlṇa."–*sri m 5.* "rãgʊ nə ləgi parbrəhəm ta sərpər nərke jaɪ."–*sri ə m 5.* **2** on the head.

ਸਰਪਰਸ੍ਤ [sərpərəst] *P* سرپرست *adj* a patron, protector.

ਸਰਪਰਸ੍ਤੀ [sərpərəsti] *n* patronage.

ਸਰਪਰਾਜ [sərəpraj] *n* Sheshnag. **2** Vasuki.

ਸਰਪਾਰਿ [sərəparɪ], **ਸਰਪਾਰੀ** [sərəpari] *n* Garud, snake's enemy. **2** a peacock. **3** a mongoose.

ਸਰਪਿੰਦ [sərpĩd] *n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag and Vasuki. See *E* Serpent. "sərpĩd gɪrĩd khəgĩd tulã."–*NP.* 'Girindar (hilly chieftains) who are like Sarapraj, to them the king of birds is the same as Garud.'

ਸਰਪੀ [sərpi] *Skt* सर्पिस् *n* ghee, clarified butter. "dhar səroə vɪkhe sərpi mədh pavək pavət joɪ əbhãga."–*NP.*

ਸਰਪੇਚ [sərpec] *P* سرپیچ *n* a turban, head-dress. **2** an ornament like a plume worn on the head that adorns the turban. "lalən ko sərpec suhayo."–*cərɪtr 109.*

ਸਰਫ [sərəph] *A* صرف *n* wandering, travelling. **2** a test. **3** expenditure. **4** advantage. **5** knowledge of vocabulary. **6** the way of the world. **7** *A* شرف honour, veneration, praise. **8** a faqir, who was the resident of Panipat. See ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ. **9** a Muslim resident of Kandhar who became a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸ਼ਰਫ ਅਲੀ [ṣərəf əli] a lieutenant in Aurangzeb's army who was present during the last battle of Anandpur.

ਸਰਫ਼ਰਾਜ਼ [sərfəraz] *P* سرفراز proud; one who holds his head high. **2** an increase in respect and power.

ਸਰਫ਼ਰਾਜ਼ੀ [sərfərazi] *P* سرفرازی *n* arrogance, pride. **2** headship, honour. "dəi sərphəraji tɪs kala."–*GPS.*

ਸਰਫਾ [sərpha] *A* صرفہ *n* frugality, parsimony, niggardliness. "sərphɛ sarphɛ səda səda evɛ gəi vihaɪ."–*səva m 1.*

ਸਰਫੀ [sərphi] *A* صرفی *adj* a grammarian, philologist. **2** *n* short form for ਅਸ਼ਰਫੀ. "sərphi kaḍh əgr gʊru dhəri."–*GV 10.*

ਸਰਬ [sərəb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all, whole. "sərəb rog ko ɔkhədhʊ namʊ."–*sukhməni.* **2** *Skt* शर्व *n* Lord Shiv, who slays with a ਸ਼ਰ (arrow).

ਸਰਬਸ [sərbəs] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

ਸਰਬਸਕਤਿਮਾਨ [sərəbsəkətɪman] *adj* omnipotent, possessing all powers. **2** *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਸਰਬਸਤਾ [sərbəsta] *P* سربستہ *adj* whose head is tied. **2** hidden, secret.

ਸਰਬਸਧਾਰੀ [sərəbsədhari] *adj* nourishing all, supporting all. "pərəupkari sərəbsədhari." –*dev m 5.* **2** owning everything.

ਸਰਬਸੁ [sərbəsʊ] *Skt* सर्वस्व *n* pelf and power. "kər gəhɪ line sərbəsʊ dine."–*sor m 5.* **2** all essence, quintessence. "sərbəsʊ choḍɪ məharəs pijɛ."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸਰਬਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [sərəbsʊhagəṇɪ] always lucky; who is never widowed. "hərɪ ki narɪ sʊ sərəbsʊhagəṇɪ."–*suhi chə̃t m 1.*

ਸਰਬਸੁਖਾਂ ਸੁਖ [sərəbsukhã sʊkh] *n* the culmination of all joys, spiritual bliss. **2** everlasting joy, eternal happiness.

ਸਰਬਸੋ [sərəbso] See ਸਰਬਸੁ. "mere sərəbso gobĩd."–*kan m 5.*

ਸਰਬਸੰਮਤਿ [sərəbsə̃mətɪ] unanimity, consensus. 2 unanimous view point.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ [sərəbkəla] *n* all knowledge and skill. 2 *adj* expert in all arts (knowledge); accomplished in all skills. "munɪ jən gavhɪ sərəbkəla."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ ਸਮਰਥ [sərəbkəla səmrəth] *adj* supremely skilled in all knowledge and art. 2 omnipotent. "sərəbhkəla səmrəth prəbhu."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਰਬਕਲਿਆਣ [sərəbkəlɪaṇ] one who bestows happiness upon all, bringer of good luck and prosperity to everyone. "sərəbkəlɪaṇ vəsɛ mənɪ aɪ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਰਬਕਾਲ [sərəbkal] *adj* who destroys everyone; which annihilates everything. 2 unchanging. 3 *n* transcendental God, who is not affected by death or time. "sərəbkal hɛ pɪta əpara."–*VN.*

ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਸ [sərəbkrɪs] that which attracts all. "nəmo sərəbkrɪsə̃."–*japu.* 2 microscopic (sukhəm)[1].

ਸਰਬਗ [sərbəg] See ਸਰਬਗਜ. "ram rəvɪ rəhɪa sərbəge."–*sar m 4 pəṛtal.* 2 *Skt* one who pervades everywhere, omnipresent.

ਸਰਬਗਉਣ [sərəbgəuṇ] one who travels to all places. "nəmo sərəbgəuṇe."–*japu.*

ਸਰਬਗਤ [sərəbgət] omnipresent, all pervading. "jədɪ cɪ̃tɪ sərəbgətə̃." and "bhəv bhut sərəbgətə̃."–*guj jɛdev.*

ਸਰਬਗਿ [sərbəgɪ], **ਸਰਬਗਯ** [sərəbəgy] *Skt* सर्वज्ञ *adj* omniscient; who knows everything. "sərbəgy purən purəkh bhəgvanəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸਰਬਜੋਤਿ [sərəbjotɪ] source of all light, God. See ਜੋਤਿ.

ਸਰਬ ਠੌਰ ਗਾਮੀ [sərəb ṭhɔr gami] *adj* (one) who goes everywhere; omnipresent. 2 *n* an ascetic who wears matted hair and ringing bells; a hermit. See ਧਰਮਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਤ [ṣərbət] *A* شربت a refreshing drink. 2 See ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਰਬਤਿ [sərbətɪ], **ਸਰਬਤੁ** [sərəbətu], **ਸਰਬੱਤ** [sərəbətt], **ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ** [sərbətr] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਵਤ੍ਰ *adv* everywhere. omnipresent. "sərəb man sərbətr man."–*japu.* "ə̃tərɪ bahərɪ sərbətɪ rəvɪa."–*sri chə̃t m 5.* 2 in all times, in all ages. "jiə jə̃t sərbət nau tera dhɪavṇa."–*var sor m 4.* "hərɪ bhəgtã ka meli sərbət."–*var bɪla m 4.* "dəyalə̃ sərbətr jia."–*səhəs m 5.* 3 all. "tere bhaṇe sərbətt ka bhəla."–*ərdas.*

ਸਰਬਥਾ [sərəbtha] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਵਥਾ *adv* anyhow, in every manner.

ਸਰਬਦਾ [sərəbda] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਵਦਾ *adv* always, in all times.

ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sərəbdrɪs] omniscient, all-seeing.

ਸਰਬਧਾਰ [sərəbdhar], **ਸਰਬਧਾਰਨ** [sərəbdharən] *adj* who embraces all. 2 basic to all, fundamental. "sərəbdhar səmrəth."–*var ram 2 m 5.* "sərəbdharən prətɪparən."–*maru m 5.*

ਸਰਬਨਾਮ [sərəbnam] *Skt* सर्वनामन् a word that comes in place of a noun; pronoun e.g. in "jəd mərdane ne guru nanək dev de carṇã te nəməskar kiti, tã unhã ne us nũ agya kiti." Here 'unhã' (he) and 'us' (him) are pronouns. 2 all names. "tvə sərəbnam kəthɛ kəvən."–*japu.*

ਸਰਬਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sərəbnɪvasi] *adj* omnipresent. "sərəbnɪvasi səda əlepa"–*dhəna m 9.*

ਸਰਬਨੈਨ [sərəbnɛn] *adj* functioning as the eye of all. "sərəbnɛn apɪ pekhənhara."–*sukhməni.* 2 one who keeps an eye on all.

ਸਰਬਪਾਖ [sərəbpakh] *adj* championing everyone's cause, helping everyone. "sərəbpakh rakhu murare."–*dev m 5.*

ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰ [sərəbpɪar], **ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰੁ** [sərəbpɪaru] love from all, adoration by one and all. 2 beloved of all, the Creator loved by all. "paiɛ sərəbpɪaru."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਸਰਬਪੂਜ [sərəbpuj], **ਸਰਬਪੂਜਯ** [sərəbpujy] worthy

[1] अणोरणीयान्.

of being worshipped by all; worth-adoring by everyone. "sarəbpuj carən gur seu."–*gə̃d m 5.*

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਲ [sarəbprətɪpal] *adj* who protects all, God. "sarəbprətɪpal rəhim."–*ram m 5.*

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ [sarəbprɪə], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [sarəbprɪy], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੇਉ** [sarəbpreu] loved by all, beloved of all. See ਪ੍ਰੇਉ.

ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਕ [sarəb bɪapək], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਤ** [sarəb bɪapət], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਿਕ** [sarəb bɪapɪk], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪੀ** [sarəb bɪapi] *adj* omnipresent, all-pervading. "sarəb bɪapət purəndhəni."–*gəu m 5.* "sarəb bɪapi ram sə̃gɪ rəcən." –*sukhməni.* "sarəb bɪapɪk ə̃tər həri."–*məla namdev.* **2** *n* the transcendental Being, the Creator. **3** the sky. **4** air. **5** a sadhu with supernatural powers, whose shrine is in Patiala.

ਸਰਬਭਉਣ [sarəb bhəuṇ] who travels to all places. **2** pervading in all the worlds. "nəmo sarəb-bhəuṇe."–*japu.* **3** whose home extends everywhere.

ਸਰਬਭੱਖੀ [sarəb bhəkkhi], **ਸਰਬਭੱਛੀ** [sarəb bhəcchi] *adj* all-consuming; (one) who devours everything, eating up even what his dharam prohibits him; omnivorous. **2** See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਮਈ [sarəbməi], **ਸਰਬਮਯ** [sarəbməy] every form. "he puran he sarəbmɛ."–*bavən.* "əmɪt ədvɛkhā sarəbmai."–*gyan.*

ਸਰਬਮਾਨ [sarəbman] worth following by all, worthy of being emulated, adored by all. "sarəbman sərbətr man."–*japu.*

ਸਰਬਮੈ [sarəbmɛ] See ਸਰਬਮਯ.

ਸਰਬਮੰਗਲਾ [sarəbmə̃gla] *Skt* सर्वमङ्गला a particular goddess, who per the Purans, brings prosperity to all. See ਦੇਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅ: 45 and ਭਵਿਸ਼ਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ. "sarəbmə̃gla ko bhəvən gokha nəgər məjhar."–*carɪtr 88.*

ਸਰਬਰ [sərbər] *n* a competition, rivalry. "ravən seti sərbər hoi."–*gə̃d namdev.* **2** *adj* in comparison, equal. "sərbər kəu kahɪ jiu." –*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਰਬਰਸ [sarəbrəs] sugarcane. **2** *xa* salt.

ਸਰਬਰਸਾਇਣੁ [sarəbrəsaɪṇu] spiritual pleasure, which inheres all essences. **2** God's name. "sarəbrəsaɪṇu gurmukhɪ jata."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਸਰਬਰਾਹ [sərbərah] *P* سربراه a patron, manager who makes all arrangements. **2** a guide, one who shows the way.

ਸਰਬਰਿ [sərbərɪ] See ਸਰਬਰ and ਸਰਬਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sərbəri] night. See ਸਰਵਰੀ. "səpət sərbəri pə̃th vɪtai."–*NP.* **2** belonging to everyone. In Dingal ਰੀ is indicative of ਦਾ or ਦੀ (of). "sərbəri pritɪ pɪar."–*sar pəṛtal m 5.*

ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sarəbloh] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਵਲੋਹ *adj* made entirely of iron/steel/pure steel. **2** *n* a kind of arrow called 'narac' that doesn't have a reed but is all iron. **3** *xa* iron. **4** a weapon. **5** immortal. "sarəbloh ki rəcchɪa həm nɛ."–*əkal.* **6** an incarnation of Mahakal whose tale is told in Sarbloh Granth. **7** Sarbloh Granth, that is also known as Mangalcharan. There is at the beginning of this granth Shri Mukhvaak Patshahi 10. Here is its exposition for the sake of the readers:

First chapter – the eulogy of the devi and əkal, seeking of refuge by the gods with the devi after losing to the demons, assuming the powers of other gods by the devi to fight and kill the demon, Bhimnad.

Second chapter – committing of səti by Bhimnad's wife; preparations made for war by Bhimnad's brother; Brijnad (Veeryanad) to fight the gods; Indar writing missives to all the gods asking for help.

Third chapter – attack by both sides; going of Vishnu to Brijnad as a messenger of Narad; Brijnad's refusal for rapprochement and his determination to fight; the death of 11 commanders of Brijnad's army in the battle.

Fourth chapter – waging of a terrible war;

Vishnu reviving the dead gods by giving them nectar; final triumph of the demon over the gods and imprisoning of Indar; Vishnu's rescue of Indar by cutting off his chains; Brijnad's victory and capture of Indarpuri.

Fifth chapter – the harassed demi-gods petitioning God; assumption of the Sarbloh avtar by God, as in, "sərəb ə̃g bəjrə̃g he dharyo purəkh əsə̃g he, sərəbloh əvtar."--*chə̃d 65*; and the arrival of Sarbloh to see Brijnad as a messenger of Ganesh; ensuing of a terrible war after clauses of the peace treaty are rejected; entry of the devi and other powers into the fray of the battle; Sarbloh hypnotizing all demi-gods and demons with his powers, except Brijnad; the eulogy by Brijnad of Sarbloh invoking him to appear again and fight him; Sarbloh assuming a horrific form and engaging in a battle; the beheading of Brijnad and the offering of his head to Shiv to raise a mountain of heads; presentation of robes of honour to all the demi-gods and bidding them adieu.

This granth holds that this book is a gist of Shukr Bhashy, as in –

"te səbh kathe prɪthək kər nɪrṇəy sukrabhashɪ chə̃d,
səva lakh hɛ sə̃khya yə̃ki vədət muni jən chə̃d,
tə̃ko sar kaḍhkɛ bərṇa mə̃gəlcərəṇ suchə̃d,
səva lakh chə̃dən ko sarə̃ trɛ səhəsr ṣət chə̃ḍ."

It also holds that this was not a war between Sarbloh and Brijnad, but one between reason and passion, that is "nrɪp bɪbek abɪbek senani bhəṭ prədhan mə̃tri dhujni."

In the Sarbloh, there are several irrelevant articles on Sikhism, especially under headings like "gurugadi patṣahi 10", "khalsa prəkaṣ" and "bəkhṣɪṣ həjur":

"bhyo nɪstar tras əsurən te
tarlɪkho guru jəgət səbɛ,
ṣah gobɪ̃d phətəh sətɪguru ki
vahguru sucɪmə̃tr əkhɛ." ...
"pə̃th khalsa bhəyo punita
prəbhu agya kər udətɪ bhəe,
mɪṭɪo dvɛt upadhi jəg ki
əsur məlechən mul gəe,
dhərmi pə̃th khalsa prəcuryo
sətyrup punɪrup jəye,
kəcch kes kɪrpan trɪmudra
gurubhəgta ramdas bhəye.
əkal-upasək chətridhərma
rəṇ kəṭɪ kəs pərdhan əe,
ta məhɪ pə̃c calis prədhana
pə̃cprədhan khalsa ṭhəe,
sɪ̃gh ajit jujhar phətəhɪ sɪ̃gh
joravər sɪ̃gh pərəm prɪe,
pə̃cɪm khalɪs sətɪguru pura
jɪn ɪh pə̃th supəth prəgṭae." ...
"guru əpnəpɔ khalse dina,
dutɪy rup sətɪguru gurugrə̃tha,
bolən sətɪguru səbəd sə̃bhakhən
nam gobɪ̃d kirtən sə̃tha,
dvadəs rup sətɪguru e kəhiəhɪ
dvadəs rəvɪ prəgṭyo hərɪsə̃ta,
das gobɪ̃d phətəh sətɪguru ki
grə̃th khalsa guru bədə̃tha." ...

According to Pandit Tara Singh's research, Sarbloh is a work by Bhai Sukha Singh, who was a granthi at Patna Sahib. He has confessed that he got this granth, a work of Guru Gobind Singh, from an ascetic of the Udasi sect living in the jungle in Jagannath.

We are also not inclined to regard Sarbloh as the work of Guru Gobind Singh, because it mentions Roopdeep in Pingal language. Roopdeep was written in Sammat 1776, and the Guru had passed away in 1765; and if this granth precedes Amrit Sanskar then how could it have a chapter on the Khalsa and

detail about Guruship to Granth Panth? If it is later than Amrit Sanskar, then why names like Das Gobind, Shah Gobind?

As it is, this is full of errors due to the carelessness of ignorant scribes as is the Dasam Granth. ਨਇੰਦ instead of ਗਜੰਦ, ਵੇਪ instead of ਓਪ, ਸਮਾਕਰਨ instead of ਸਤਾਮਕਰਨ, ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁੰਗੀ instead of ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ, ਬਖਤਕਾਰ in place of ਵਖਟਕਾਰ, ਨਿੰਧਾ instead of ਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ etc. are hundreds of errors marring the text of this granth.

A saintly resident of Bhai Dhyan Singh Sahib Kattu, (State of Nabha) took a charitr from Dasam Granth included it in Sarbloh and prepared a volume, which did not become popular.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [sərəblohia] *xa* one who doesn't eat from utensils made of any other metal but iron. **2** an armed warrior, who is encased in iron. **3** one who covers his entire body in armour.

ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sərbakrɪt], **ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sərbhakrɪtɪ] (सर्वाकृति) shape of all things. "sərbakrɪt hɛ." *–japu.*

ਸਰਬਾਗ [sərbag], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿ** [sərbagɪ], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿਓ** [sərbagɪo] See **ਸਰਵਗਜ. ਸਰਵਗਜਾਤਾ**. "kər-hu təpavəsu prəbhu sərbagɪ."*–prəbha ə m 5.* "purən sərbagɪo."*–mali m 5.* **2** See **ਸਰਵੰਗ.**

ਸਰਬਾਂਗੀ [sərbāgi] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन *adj* whose limbs partake the entire cosmos; the Creator, in whose image the cosmos is created. "sukhdai sarbāgɛ."*–sar m 5.*

ਸਰਬਾਣਾ [sərbaṇa] See **ਸਰ** 4. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਰਵਾਣਿ an archer; one who makes his living as an archer; a soldier carrying a bow.

ਸਰਬਾਣੀ [sərbaṇi] See **ਸਰਵਾਣੀ.**

ਸਰਬਾਤਮ [sərbatəm] *Skt* सर्वात्मन् soul of everything; one's self. "sərbatəm hɛ."*–japu.* "sərbatəm jɪnɪ jaṇɪo."*–səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਸਰਬਾਨ [sərban] See **ਸਾਰਬਾਨ.**

ਸਰਬਾਭਰਣਾਢਯ [sərbabhərṇaḍhy]*–japu. sen* ਸਰੱ-ਆਭਰਣ-ਆਢਯ all be jewelled; wealthy for having all the jewellery. **2** one who wears all ornaments.

ਸਰਬਾਲਾ [sərbala] See **ਸਹਬਾਲਾ.**

ਸਰਬੁਲੰਦਖ਼ਾਂ [sərbulə̃dxã] the maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Durrani and a famous general in his army. His entire life was spent in battling the Sikhs. For a while he was the subedar of Jalandhar. In 1756 Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia inflicted a heavy defeat on him near Jalandhar and Sardar Charhat Singh Shukarchakkiya imprisoned him at Rohtas, but then he was sent off to Afghanistan with due respect after the presentation of a robe of honour.

ਸਰਬੇਸ [sərbes], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [sərbesur], **ਸਰਬੇਸ੍ਵਰ** [sərbesvər] *Skt* सर्वेश्वर the Lord of all things, God.

ਸਰਬੋਤਮ [sərbotəm] *Skt* सर्वोत्तम the best, topmost, incomparable.

ਸਰਬੋਪਰਿ [sərbopərɪ] *Skt* सर्वोपरि topmost; (one) who rules over everyone; (one) who is above everyone.

ਸਰਬੌਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ [sərbɔṣədhɪ pərbət], **ਸਰਬੌਖਧਿ ਪਰਵਤ** [sərbɔkhədhɪ pərvət] सर्वौषधि पर्वत. In the 74th chapter of the Lanka section of Valmiki's Ramayan, it is mentioned that Sarbosadhi mountain was beyond Mount Himvan but in between Mount Rishabh and Mount Kailash, over which are to be found four divine herbs.

(1) mrɪtsə̃jivni, which can revive the dead.

(2) vɪṣlyəkərṇi, which can heal wounds.

(3) suvərəṇ kərṇi, which can heal the wounded and diseased limbs and make them healthy, strong and beautiful.

(4) sə̃dhani, which can cure wounds the moment it touches the affected parts.

This mountain is said to be at a distance of 4000 kos from Lanka. When Ram and

Lachhman were caught in the celestial trap laid by Indarjeet and fell unconscious, then Hanuman, upon Janbvan's order, carried this mountain and cured Ram and the others and returned the mountain to its original place. This mountain was brought again for the second time when Lachhman fell unconscious.

Valmiki Section 6, Ch 50 has an essay that describes how Inderjeet trapped Ram and Lachhman in a snake-snare and made them unconscious with snake-like arrows. The entire army was rendered unconscious. Then, Tara's father and Sugriv's father-in-law, Sukhen asked Hanuman to fetch two herbaceous plants from Mount Chandar and Mount Dron in Keer Sea – Sanjivni, that bestows life, and the other, Vishlaya, that heals the wounds. As Hanuman was preparing to leave, Garud came and neutralized the effect of the snake trap and he did not have to take the trouble to go.

In Hanu Natak (a play on Hanuman), the uprooting of Dronachal has been mentioned, and the distance of the mountain from Lanka is said to be – "saṭh lakh yojən hɛ koṣa. kon jaɪ jɪy hɛ nə bhərosa."

When Hanuman took Dron and flew over Ayodhya on his way to Lanka, Bharat shot arrows and brought him down thinking that he was some mischievous demon. When he found what the truth was, he felt repentant and asked Hanuman to sit along with the mountain on his arrow, so as to enable him to reach Lanka immediately. In this context, the chapter tells: "jɪti dur te lyayõ hɛ̃ gɪrɪ. tɪti dur lə̃ka pache phɪrɪ." According to this poet, Ayodhya is thirty lakh yojan (a measure of distance) away from Lanka. If we look at the map of India and try to visualise it, per the crow-flight then it is far less, but by rail and ship, the distance of Ayodhya from Lanka is 1960 miles.

ਸਰਬੰਸ [sərbə̃s] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

ਸਰਬੰਗ [sərbə̃g] all parts of the body. "mɛ gəṇət nə avɛ sərbə̃ga."–*maru solhe m 5.* **2** all good qualities. "jɪu pani sərbə̃g."–*s kəbir.*

ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ [sərbə̃gna] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन् complete in all respects, not lacking in any respect. "ek rəvɪa sərbə̃gna."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਰਬੰਗੀ [sərbə̃gi] See ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ. "səbhna ə̃dər hɛ sərbə̃gi."–*BG* **2** A belief or doctrine enjoining upon the devotees to wear the symbols of Shiv on their limbs, arose with Mastnath Yogi. Its followers take alcohol and non-vegetarian food and remain naked, and do not practice untouchablity in matters of food. The pilgrimage of sarbangis is in Bohar near Rohtak. The people of this sect eat even garbage/filth, termed 'ghori' or 'əghori' by them. See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਸਰਭ [ṣərəbh] *Skt n* an eight-legged monster living in snow-clad mountains that hunts even lions, according to descriptions by Sanskrit poets. He is also known as Ashtpad Sinhari, the eight-footed killer of lions, and Mahansakandhi, See ਸਿਆਰ. **2** a demon. **3** a camel. **4** son of Shishupal. **5** Vishnu.

ਸਰਭਰਿ [sərbhərɪ] equal in weight, balanced. "name sərbhərɪ sona lehu."–*bhɛr namdev.* **2** having filled the pond. "sərbhərɪ sokhɛ."–*oə̃kar.*

ਸਰਭਾਰ [sərbhar] weight carried on one's head. **2** weight which one can carry on one's head. **3** disaster in water. "thəl tap-hɪ sər bhar."–*tukha barəhmaha.* 'Land is parched in Jeth, and water dries up, that is, even ponds are parched.'

ਸਰਭਾਰਿ [sərbharɪ] on one's head, upside down. **2** See ਸਿਰ ਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਰਭੰਗ [sərbhə̃g] *Skt* शरभङ्ग an ascetic whom

Ram and Sita visited in the Dandak forest. When he saw Ram, he said that his heart's desire was fulfilled and that he would now proceed to heaven, Saying this, he walked into the fire and died.

ਸਰਮ [sərəm] *P* شرم *n* shyness. "rakh-hu sərəm əsaṛi jiu."–*majh m 5.* **2** *Skt* श्रम effort, labour, toil, hard work. "sərəm khə̃ḍ ki baṇi rupu." –*jəpu.* **3** *Skt* शर्मन् joy, bliss, happiness.

ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ [sərəm khə̃ḍ] a region of hard labour. **2** a sphere of joy, the region of bliss. See ਸਰਮ 2 and 3.

ਸਰਮਦ [sərməd] *A* سرمد *n* the Creator who has neither a beginning nor an end. **2** a faqir, Jew of Kashan in Persia. Muslim in name only, he used to frequent the company of Vedantic scholars and have debates on the Quran and the prophets. He was a special friend of Dara Shikoh. In 1661, (Sammat 1719) Aurangzeb got him executed to punish for remaining naked down the waist. His tomb is in Delhi near the Shahi Masjid. "sərməd bəḍ dərveṣ sə̃gharyo."–*GPS.* **3** *Skt* शर्मद *adj* who bestows happiness. **4** *n* Vishnu.

ਸ਼ਰਮਨਾਕ [ṣərəmnak] *P* شرمناک *adj* shameful. "ṣərəmnak hvɛ hrɪdɛ, bəcən həs həs kəhɛ." –*cərɪtr 245.* **2** shameful.

ਸਰਮਾ [sərma] *Skt n* Devshuni, a bitch belonging to Indar in the Rigveda; the mother of two dogs named Sarmey. They had four eyes each and belonged to Yamraj. **2** the term is also used for a mother-dog. "hoɪ gəi sərma tən turən."–*NP.* **3** the daughter of Shailoosh Gandharav and the consort of Vibhishan, had the charge to look after Sita in Ashok Vatika and was her well-wisher. "ʊt trɪjṭi sərma səhɪt sunhī siy ki bat."–*hənʊ.* **4** in the Agni Puran and Bhagwat, Sarma said to be a daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, is the mother of forest creatures. **5** a wave referred to as ਸਰਮਾ in the Dasam Granth, its root being *Skt* सरिमन् which means air and motion. "set sərovər hɛ ətɪ hi tɪh me sərma səsɪ si dəmkai."–*krɪsən.* **6** *Skt* शर्मन् refuge, shelter. **7** home, house. **8** joy. **9** surname of a Brahmin that is Devdutt Sharma, etc.

ਸਰਮਾਸ [sərmas] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਵੰਰਿਕ ਆਸ *n* dew, fog or mist. "surəj ki kɪrne sərmas-hɪ renʊ ənek təhā̃ kər ḍaryo."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* 'The rays of the sun dispersed the mist.'

ਸਰਮਾਪਤਿ [sərmapətɪ] sərma's (the bitch) husband, a dog. **2** Vibishan. See ਸਰਮਾ 3.

ਸਰਮਾਯਾ [sərmaya] *P* سرمایہ *n* capital, wealth, assets.

ਸਰਮਿੰਦਾ [sərmīda] *P* شرمندہ *adj* shy, ashamed. "jɪh kəṛni hov-hɪ sərmīda."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸਰਮੁ [sərəmʊ] See ਸਰਮ. "sərəmʊ dhərəmʊ dʊɪ chəpɪ khəloe."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.*

ਸਰਮੌਰ [sərmɔr] a hilly principality towards the east of Ambala, between the rivers Jamuna and Satluj, that is also known as Nahan. See ਨਾਹਨ. **2** a coronet, meaning chief, e.g. "bɛraṛ və̃s sərmɔr." See ਨਾਭਾ. See ਸਿਰਮੌਲਿ.

ਸਰਯੀ [səryi] *A* شرعی *adj* bound by religious practice, a religious taboo. "məhā̃ sərɛyən te ḍərpavɛ."–*GPS.* **2** that which is related to a religious practice.

ਸ਼ਰਯੀਤੰਬੀ [ṣəryitə̃bi] tight trousers or pyjamas down to ankles, worn by Muslims.

ਸ਼ਰਯੀਮੁੱਛਾਂ [ṣəryimʊcchā̃] moustaches of Muslims that are clipped above the lips.

ਸਰਯੂ [səryu] a river that flows near Ayodhya, also known as Gogra and Ghagra. According to Valmiki's Ramayan it is known as Saryu for originating from Mansar.

ਸਰਲ [sərəl] *adj* not crooked, straight. "mɛ sərəl kərā̃ga akiā̃."–*jə̃gnama.* **2** honest, guileless. "bhəe sərəl purɪ məhɪ je bami."–*NP.* 'The crooked became straight.' **3** ਸ-ਰਲ. a text that

can be recited correctly and fluently by segmenting it at the right places. e.g. "grə̃thi sərəl paṭh kərda hɛ."–*prov.*

ਸਰਲੋਹ [sərloh] *P* سرلوح *n* a writing on a slate or tablet. **2** the title page of a book, with gilded ornamentation and writing on it.

ਸਰਲੋਹੇ ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ [sərlohe jərə̃gari] *n* golden embroidery work done on iron; gold work done on iron.

ਸਰਵ [sərəv] See ਸਰਬ. **2** *P* سرو *n* a cypress tree. "sərvo səhi cəmən ra."–*ramav.* See ਸਰੂ.

ਸਰਵਗਾਮੀ [sərəvgami] *adj* omnipresent, one who can go anywhere. **2** *n* See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 33.

ਸਰਵਗਜ [sərvəgy] See ਸਰਬਗਜ.

ਸਰਵਣ [sərvəṇ] See ਸ੍ਰਵਣ. **2** son of blind Andhak rishi Vashya, whose real name was 'Sindhu'. He was a devoted son and was shot accidentally in the dark by raja Dashrath, who mistook him for an animal in the jungle. "hovɛ sərvəṇ vɪrla koi."–*BG.* See ਸਿੰਧੁ 9. **3** See ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ.

ਸਰਵੱਤਣ [sərvəttəṇ] *n* moisture.

ਸਰਵਤ੍ਰ [sərvətr] See ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਰਵਨ [sərvən] See ਸਰਵਣ and ਸ੍ਰਵਣ.

ਸਰਵਰ [sərvər], **ਸਰਵਰੁ** [sərvəru] See ਸਰੋਵਰ. **2** Indus river. "bhərɪ sərvəru jəb uchlɛ."–*suhi fərid.* **3** Lake Mansar. "tū sərvəru tū hə̃su."–*sri m 1.* **4** short form for ਸਰ-ਆਵਰਤ. a corn (on foot or hand); a whirlpool. "na survəru na uchlɛ."–*suhi m 1.* **5** *Dg* the sea, ocean. **6** *P* سرور chieftain, leader. **7** See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. **8** *Skt* शर्वर *adj* piebald, streaked.

ਸਰਵਰ ਮਹਿ ਹੰਸੁ, ਹੰਸ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਗਰੁ [sərvər məhɪ hə̃su, hə̃s məhɪ sagəru]–*dhana ə m 1.* 'There are discerning people in the congregation, and their hearts inhere ocean of knowledge, i.e. the Creator.'

ਸਰਵਰੜਾ [sərvərṛa] a pond, tank. **2** the best among the water bodies, the ocean, See ੜਾ.

ਸਰਵਰੜੈ [sərvərṛɛ] in the water (ocean) "tɪtu sərvərṛɛ bhaile nɪvasa."–*sopurəkhu.* i.e. 'in the ocean of the universe.'

ਸਰਵਰੀ [sərvəri] *adj* Sultan's devotee, belonging to the Sultan. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਰਵਰੀ *n* a star-studded night. See ਸਰਵਰ 8. **3** turmeric. **4** *P* سروری headship, leadership.

ਸਰਵਰੁ [sərvəru] See ਸਰਵਰ and ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸਰਵਰੇ ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [sərvəre kaynaṭ] *P* سرور کائنات *adj* the ruler of the universe.

ਸਰਵਾਈ [sərvai] See ਸਰਵੱਤਣ. moisture. "hərɪt durba jəl sərvai."–*GPS.*

ਸਰਵਾਂਗ [sərvãg] *Skt* सर्वाङ्ग. all the limbs. **2** a complete body.

ਸਰਵਾਣੀ [sərvaṇi] *n* Shiv's consort; Parvati; Durga.

ਸਰਵਾਨ [sərvan] See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ.

ਸ਼ਰਵਾਲ [ṣərval] See ਸਲਵਾਰ.

ਸਰਵਾੜ [sərvaṛ] *n* a grove of willow reeds. **2** reeds of this shrub, a grove of reeds.

ਸਰਵੇਰਵਾਂ [sərvervã] *P* سرورواں ever growing cypress tree; ever moving tree, that is, a beloved.

ਸਰਾ [səra] *n* short form for ਸ਼ਰਾਬ.

"səcu mɪlɪa tɪn sophia rakhəṇ kəu dərbar ... səcu səra guṛ bahra jɪsu vɪcɪ səca nau. ... ta mənu khiva jəṇie ja məhli pae thau."–*sri m 1.* **2** *P* سرا a home. **3** an inn, hotel. **4** *A* شرح a direct path. **5** religious decorum, tradition of religion. "suṇɪɛ səra guṇa ke gah."–*jəpu.*

ਸਰਾਂ [sərã] See ਸਰ. "so mɪtɪ jaṇɛ nanka sərã merã jə̃tah."–*var asa.* **2** See ਸਰਾ 2 and 3.

ਸਰਾਉਗੀ [səraugi] See ਸ੍ਰਾਵਗ.

ਸਰਾਇ [səraɪ] *P* سرائے *n* an inn. "məhɪl sərai səbh pəvɪtu həhɪ."–*var sor m 4.* **2** a residence, place, house, meaning – universe. "duhi sərai khunami kəhae."–*suhi m 5.* 'named a sinner in both the worlds.' **3** a village near Muktsar in Ferozepur district, See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਚਉ [səraɪcəu], **ਸਰਾਇਚਾ** [səraɪca] *P* سرایچہ

n a small house. **2** a tent, camp. "sãtokh səraɪcəʊ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* "jacɛ ghərɪ dɪg dɪsɛ səraɪca."–*məla namdev.* "chətr səraɪce."–*maru m 1.*

ਸਰਾਇ ਨਾਗਾ [səraɪ naga] See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਰਾ [səraɪra] *adj* moist, verdant. "sĩməl rukh səraɪra."–*var asa.* **2** straight as an arrow.

ਸਰਾਈ [sərai] See ਸਰਾਇ. **2** *A* صحرائی *adj* wild. "nuru nama sərai bəkriã carda si."–*JSBM.*

ਸਰਾਸ [səras] short form for ਸਰਾਸਨ.

ਸਰਾਸਨ [sərasən] *Skt* ਸਰਾਸਨ *n* an archer; one which is used to shoot an arrow; bow.

ਸਰਾਸਰ [sərasər] *P* سراسر from one end to another. **2** all, complete. See ਸਰੋਸਰੀ. **3** ab initio.

ਸਰਾਹ [sərah] *n* appreciation, praise, eulogy.

ਸਰਾਹਤ [sərahət] *A* صراحت openly, transparently, clearly.

ਸਰਾਹਨ [sərahən], **ਸਰਾਹਨਾ** [sərahna] *v* to praise, eulogise, appreciate.

ਸ਼ਰਾਕਤ [ṣərakət] *A* شراکت partnership, share-holding.

ਸਰਾਗ [sərag] *adj* colourful. **2** loving. **3** with musical sense.

ਸਰਾਜ [səraj] *A* سرّاج *n* a saddler. **2** a jockey. **3** an earthen lamp, lantern, light.

ਸਰਾਜਤ [sərajət] *A* سراجت *n* the craft of making saddles.

ਸਰਾਜੀ [səraji] *A* سراجی shining, illuminated.

ਸਰਾਜੀਤਿ [sərajitɪ] See ਸਰਾਜਤ. **2** See ਸਰਾਜੀ. "cəḍhyo tətt taji sərajitɪ sobhɛ."–*paras.* 'A radiant rider looks smart on an agile horse.'

ਸਰਾਤ [sərat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਰਾਧ [səradh] *Skt* श्राद्ध *n* an act of devotion. **2** offerings of food and clothes with reverence to or in remembrance of one's ancestors. Per the Hindu belief, a ṣəradh has four features:

(a) nɪty ṣradh: daily offerings of water, etc. that are made to gods.

(b) parvəṇ: offerings made on festive occasions like the day of new moon.

(c) kṣəyah is performed on the death anniversary of one's father.

(d) məhalay is performed in the first half of Asu.

"jivət pɪtər nə manɛ kou mue səradh kərahi."–*gəʊ kəbir.*

ਸਰਾਨ [səran] See ਸਰਣ. "jən nanək pərɪo səran."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਰਾਪ [sərap] *Skt* a curse.

ਸਰਾਪਰ [sərapər] See ਸਰਪਰ. "choḍɪ sərapər jana."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸਰਾਪਾ [sərapa] *P* سراپا short form for ਅਜ਼ ਸਰ ਤਾ ਪਾ. from head to foot, i.e. the whole body.

ਸਰਾਪਿਆ [sərapɪa], **ਸਰਾਪੀ** [sərapi] See ਸਰਾਪ. **2** *adj* cursed, damned. "jo jo sãt sərapɪa se phɪr-hɪ bhəvãde."–*var gəʊ 1 m 4.* "dər bhrəsəṭ sərapi nam bin."–*bəsãt ə m 1.* 'Those who are not devotees of God, are the cursed and degraded ones.'

ਸਰਾਫ [səraph] See ਸਰਾਪ. **2** *A* صرّاف *n* one who trades in money etc.; a money lender; "je hove nədər səraph ki bəhuṛɪ nə pai tau."–*var majh m 2.* Here səraph stands for Satguru.

ਸਰਾਫਤ [səraphət] *A* شرافت nobility, goodness, honour. See ਸਰਫ 7.

ਸਰਾਫੀ [səraphi] *n* money-changing. "ɛsa sahu səraphi kərɛ."–*asa ə m 1.* **2** See ਸਰਾਪਿਆ the cursed one.

ਸਰਾਫੀਲ [səraphil] whose name is Israphil also See ਫ਼ਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਸਰਾਬ [sərab] *A* شراب *n* an alcoholic drink. **2** frolicsome water, wine, See ਸੁਰਾ and ਸੋਮ. **3** *A* سراب **4** See ਸਰਾਵ.

ਸਰਾਬੀ [sərabi] *adj* who drinks alcohol; drunk. "bhajət hɛ̃ grəhɪ choḍ sərabi."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਰਾਯ [səray] See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਰ [sərar] short form for ਅਸਰਾਰ. See ਅਸਰਾਰ. **2** *A* شرار *n* sparks of fire. **3** possessed as if by a spirit or ghost. "kɔn sərar bhəyo ɪs ko?" –*NP.*

ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤ [ṣərarət] *A* شرارت a mischief, wickedness. See ਸਰ 15.

ਸ਼ਰਾਰਾ [ṣərara] *A* شرارہ *n* a spark, flare, burst of fire.

ਸਰਾਲਾ [sərala] *n* a tall grass having black thorns at its head. **2** a village five koh to the east of Phagwara, also known as 'Guru ka Chakk'. Here the ninth Guru rested after journeying from Bakala. A Palash tree known as 'Gurpalah' still stands there since that time. The incharge is an Udasi ascetic, See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਰਾਵ [sərav] See ਸਰਾਬ. **2** a hamlet at a distance of one koh to the west of the village of Bahibal in the state of Faridkot. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The gurdwara is known as Gurusar. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ: 4. **3** *Skt n* that which prevents milk, curd etc. from curdling; an earthen vessel. **4** a pot of clay; an earthen bowl. **5** sixty-four tolas of weight.

ਸਰਾਵਰ [səravər] *Skt* ਸ਼ਰਾਵਰ. *n* a quiver, bow. **2** a shield. **3** an armour.

ਸਰਿ [sərɪ] *adj* balanced, even, equal. "həm sərɪ dinu dəɪalu nə tum sərɪ."–*dhəna ravɪdas.* "hənuman sərɪ, gəruṛ səmana."–*dhəna kəbir.* **2** in the pond, on water. "sərɪ hãs uləthṛe ai."–*sri m 1 pəhire.* 'The pond is the body, the swans are the white hair.' **3** *Skt n* a river.

ਸਰਿਆ [sərɪa] *adj* created, made, crafted. **2** became a pond. "tɪsu bhaṇa ta thəlɪ sɪrɪ sərɪa."–*bhɛr m 5.* **3** See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਸ [sərɪs] *adj* angry. **2** balanced, even.

ਸਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ [sərɪṣta] *P* سررشتہ an office, a register.

ਸਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰ [sərɪṣtedar] *P* سررشتہ دار an officer, incharge.

ਸਰਿਸ਼੍ਤ [sərɪṣt] *P* سرشت *n* a blend, mixture. **2** yeast; an innate quality. **3** a characteristic, habit, temperament, nature.

ਸਰਿਕਾ [sərɪka] *A* سرقہ *n* theft.

ਸਰਿਠ [sərɪṭh] See ਸਿਰਠ.

ਸਰਿੱਠਾ [sərɪṭṭha] to/for the world. "ap təre taren sərɪṭṭha."–*BG.*

ਸਰਿਤ [sərɪt] *Skt* सरित् a river, so called because it is ever-moving. See ਸ੍ਰਿ *vr.*

ਸਰਿਤਜ [sərɪtəj] *n* son of the river Ganga, Bhisham Pitamah. **2** grass.–*sənama.*

ਸਰਿਤਾ [sərɪta] *Skt n* a river; something gushing forth. See ਸਰਿਤ. "het bhagətɪ sərɪta bɪstarən. nanək raɪ jəgət nɪstarən."–*NP.*

ਸਰਿਤਾਧਿਪਤਿ [sərɪtadhɪpətɪ], **ਸਰਿਤਾਨਾਥ** [sərɪtanath], **ਸਰਿਤਾਪਤਿ** [sərɪtapətɪ] master of rivers, the ocean. **2** Varun.

ਸਰਿਤੇਸਰੀ [sərɪtesri] *n* the goddess of rivers, Ganga.–*sənama.*

ਸਰਿਧ [sərɪdh], **ਸਰਿਧਿ** [sərɪdhɪ] *n* a receptable of the rivers, ocean.–*sənama.*

ਸਰੀ [səri] See ਸਰਿ. **2** See ਸਰਣਾ. "bhəlɪ səri jɪ ubri."–*sri m 1.* **3** iron rod. "səri sar ki jənu ɪh badhi."–*GPS.* **4** with arrows, with shafts. "bedhɪ tikhən səri."–*keda m 5.*

ਸਰੀਅਤ [səriət] *A* شریعت *n* a path, way. **2** a religious path. **3** a tradition established by a religious preceptor.

ਸ਼ਰੀਅਤ ਪਰਸ੍ਤ [ṣəriət pərəst] *P* شریعت پرست *adj* the follower of a religion; a protector of religion.

ਸਰੀਅਤਿ [səriətɪ] See ਸਰੀਅਤ. "musəlmana sɪphətɪ səriətɪ."–*var asa.*

ਸਰੀਆ [səria] *adj* created, formed, made. "bĩdu rəkətu mɪlɪ pĩḍu səria."–*maru solhe m 1.* **2** a long iron rod.

ਸਰੀਹ [sərih] *A* صریح *adv* manifest, perceptible, evident.

ਸਰੀਂਹ [sərĩh] *Skt* शिरीष a tree. *L* Acacia Sirissa.

ਸਰੀਹਣ [sərihəṇ], **ਸਰੀਹਨ** [sərihən] *P adv* visibly, evidently, See ਸਰੀਹ.

ਸਰੀਕ [sərik] *A* شریک *n* a partner. **2** one who considers another as equal. "tɪs ka sərik ko nəhi."–*var vəḍ m 3.* **3** *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀਕ *adj* elegant. **4** beautiful.

ਸਰੀਕੀ [səriki] *adj* who shares, who is a partner. "təb huɪ bhɪsət səriki."–*asa kəbir.* **2** *n* a share, partnership.

ਸਰੀਖ [sərikh], **ਸਰੀਖਾ** [sərikha] *adj* balanced, even.

ਸਰੀਣ [sərin̤] a subcaste of the Khatris. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਰੀਫ [səriph] *A* شریف *adj* good, noble. **2** elderly; (one) who maintains his dignity. **3** *n* the ruler of Mecca. This is a traditional meaning, just as Amir has always been the epithet of the emperor of Kabul.

ਸ਼ਰੀਫ਼ਾ [ṣərifa] See ਸੀਤਾਫਲ.

ਸਰੀਰ [sərir] *Skt adj* that dissipates moment by moment.[1] "nɪrməl deh sərir."–*sri ə m 1.* **2** *n* body, physical body. "sərir svəsth khin̤ səməe sɪmrãtɪ nanək."–*səhəs m 5.* **3** *P* شریر *adj* good, noble. **4** beautiful. **5** *A* debased, wretched. **6** *n* a sea beach.

ਸਰੀਰਕ [sərirək] See ਸਾਰੀਰਿਕ.

ਸਰੀਰਾ [sərira], **ਸਰੀਰਿ** [sərirɪ], **ਸਰੀਰੀ** [səriri] *Skt* शरीरिन् *n* a soul. **2** a living creature. "dehɪ bɪməlmətɪ səda sərira."–*asa kəbir.* 'May the creature be blessed with good sense.' **3** to the body/soul. "deh sərirɪ sukhu hovɛ səbədɪ hərɪ naɪ."–*vəḍ m 3.* 'May the body and soul receive bliss from reciting the Creator's Name.'

ਸਰੁ [səru] See ਸਰ. **2** *n* a sound, melody. "sur səru sosɪlɛ."–*maru m 1.* 'Dry up the pingla vessel with a kind of breathing exercise. **3** *Skt* anger. **4** a weapon. **5** violence, murder. **6** *adj* violent. **7** lean and thin.

ਸਰੁਖਾ [sərukha] *adj* angry. **2** harsh, without gentleness. "sunət raɪ ur rɪs bhər sərukha." –*NP.*

ਸਰੂ [səru] See ਸਰਣਾ. **2** *P* سرو *n* "səru ek sar khəre həre həre pat jəre."–*GPS. Skt* cypress tree *L* Cupressus Sempervirens.

ਸਰੂਚ [śəruc] *Skt* सरूच *adj* interested. **2** joyful. "nəbh məg cəle chɪtɪ pəth cəle bəhu, cəle adhər[2] səruc hi."–*səloh.* **3** ਸ-ਰੁਚਿ with interest.

ਸਰੂਪ [sərup] *adj* of the same or identical form. **2** ਸੁਰੂਪ beautiful form. "cətur sərup sɪana soi." –*maru solhe m 5.* **3** ਸੁਰੂਪ *n* oneself, self.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ [sərup sı̃gh] Jind's glorious king, son of Sardar Karam Singh Bajidpuria, who took over as the ruler after Raja Sangat Singh of Jind died childless. He ascended the throne on Fagun Badi 2 Sammat 1893 (18 March, 1837). He was a wise, farsighted and able administrator. He sided with the British during the Anglo-Sikh wars in 1845-46. He supported them during the revolt of 1857 and was present with his army when Delhi was captured. The British bestowed great honour on him for his help and added the district of Dadri with Jind from the lands annexed from Nawab Jhajjar. He took over the mosque near Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi from the British and the service that he rendered to the gurdwara will always be remembered in Sikh history. Raja Saroop Singh died on 26th of January, 1864 at the age of fifty-one in Bajidpur. **2** See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [sərup sı̃gh baba] This noble mahatma with great achievement to his credit was born on Chet Sudi 9 Sammat 1840 in village Pitho (Nabha state). Initially he served the state of Nabha, then came under the protection of Baba Ajapal Singh and got higher education.

He was appointed mahant of Baba Ajapal Singh's gurdwara in Sammat 1869 and served at this post with distinction. He initiated a large number of people into the Sikh faith by baptizing them. He also baptized the entire family of Raja Bharpur Singh Bhagwan Singh.

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[1]See Aitrey Arnyak, arnyak 2, Chapter 1, Part 4.

[2]अधस् – midway to the under world.

He passed away on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1918 in Nabha. His grandson, Baba Narayan Singh was appointed mahant in his place. See ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਨਾਰਾਇਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪਚੰਦ [sərupcə̃d] See ਮਹਿਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਸਰੂਪਦੇਵੀ [sərupdevi] wife of Baba Ajit Singh Bedi and the mother of Baba Sahib Singh Rais Una.

ਸਰੂਪਿ [sərupɪ], **ਸਰੂਪੀ** [sərupi] *Skt* सुरूपिन् *adj* handsome, beautiful. **2** (woman) with a beautiful form. "əb ki sərupɪ sujanɪ suləkhni."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸਰੂਰ [sərur] *A* سرور *n* bliss, happiness.

ਸਰੇ [sare] See ਸਰਣਾ. "tɪn ke kaj sare."–*majh barəhmaha.* **2** comparable, like. "əvər nə duja tujhɛ sare."–*var bɪha m 4.*

ਸਰੇਉ [sareu] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. **2** to use, offer. "kəvən seva sareu."–*savɛye m 4 ke.* **3** See ਸ੍ਰੇਯ.

ਸਰੇਉਣਾ [sareuṇa], **ਸਰੇਉਨ** [sareun] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

ਸਰੇਉੜਾ [sareuṛa] See ਸਰੇਵੜਾ.

ਸਰੇਸ [sares] *P* سریش *n* a glutinous substance extracted from the joints of bones and hide, used as an adhesive for joining wooden pieces etc. **2** a sticky substance prepared from resin etc. and used as an adhesive.

ਸਰੇਸਟ [saresəṭ] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ. *adj* deserving the highest praise. "hərɪ ə̃mrɪtkətha saresəṭ utəm."–*var sri m 4.* "bhəgətɪ saresəṭ puri."–*sar m 5.* **2** See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸਟ. **3** *Skt* a mango.

ਸਰੇਸਿਆ [saresɪa] *adj* balanced; (one) who maintains equality.

ਸਰੇਖਣ [sarekhəṇ] the act of uttering sounds; speaking in loud tones. "gũg na sarekhəi."–*BG.* **2** *adj* neighing, whining.

ਸਰੇਖਾ [sarekha], **ਸਰੇਖੀ** [sarekhi] *adj* equal, comparable, even. **2** pure, unadulterated. **3** best. "gursɪkhā rəhɪras sarekhi."–*BG.* narrated. See ਸਰੇਖਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਣ [sarevəṇ] *Skt* सेवन *n* the act doing something in the best way; worship, service. See *E* service. "nanək bɪnvɛ tɪsɛ sarevhu."–*dhəna m 1.* "səce cərəṇ sareviahɪ."–*sor ə m 5.* "guru ke cərəṇ sarevṇe."–*sri m 5.* "səda sarevi ɪkmənɪ dhɪai."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਸਰੇਵਤ [sarevət] uses. **2** *adv* while using or offering. "gurcərəṇ sarevət dukh gəɪa."–*bəsə̃t m 5.* See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਨ [sarevən] See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

ਸਰੇਵੜਾ [sarevra], **ਸਰੇਵੜਾ** [sarevṛa] *Skt* श्रावक *n* a preacher; one who preaches. **2** Jain. **3** a Buddhist; a disciple of Buddha. "səb sarevre ke ənumani."–*NP.*

ਸਰੈ [sarɛ] See ਸਰਣਾ. "hərɪ jiu te səbhɛ sarɛ."–*maru rəvɪdas.* **2** See ਸ਼ਰਾ. **3** *adj* lawful according to the Muslim laws. "sarɛ səriətɪ kər-hɪ bicar."–*var sri m 1.*

ਸਰੋਅ [saroə], **ਸਰੋਆ** [saroa] *Skt* स्रुव. *n* a ladle which looks like a man's right hand for pouring ghee during a fire worship ceremony; also called 'Brahmhast'. "kərvarən ke kin saroe."–*NP.* 'Swords were turned into ladles.'

ਸਰੋਸ [saros] See ਸਰੋਖ.

ਸਰੋਸਰੀ [sarosari] *adj* per head; each one. "nəcci kəl sarosari."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **2** *P* سراسر *adv* from top to bottom. **3** completely, entirely.

ਸਰੋਹ [saroh] *adj* angry. **2** *n* tresses, hair. "kəhũ saroh pəṭṭiā."–*VN.*

ਸਰੋਹੀ [sarohi] See ਸਿਰੋਹੀ.

ਸਰੋਕਾਰ [sarokar] *P* سروکار concern, relation, purpose.

ਸਰੋਖ [sarokh] *adj* angry, angrily.

ਸਰੋਘ [sarogh] *Skt* शरौघ. a host of arrows. "sarogh prəhar."–*saloh.* **2** a shower of arrows.

ਸਰੋਜ [saroj] *n* lotus flower growing in a pond. **2** Bhai Santokh Singh has written 'ਸਰੋਜ' instead of 'ਸਿਰੋਂਜ' which is a town in the state of Tank in C.P. It is two hundred miles to the south-east of Tank. The tenth Guru stayed here on his way to Nanded. "sahər saroj ujen

ko kər sãgət mela."–*GPS.*

ਸਰੋਜਸੁਤ [sərojsut], ਸਰੋਜਭਵ [sərojbhəv] Brahma, born from a lotus; Chaturanan; Kamaladan.

ਸਰੋਤ [sərot] *Skt* ears. "oɪ bedhɪo səhəj sərot." –*asa chə̃t m 5.* '... was overpowered by the scent of musk-deer. **2** See ਸਰੋਦ. **3** a rumour, hearsay.

ਸਰੋਤਮ [sərotəm] *adj* ਸ਼ਰ-ਉੱਤਮ a superb arrow. **2** a holy pond. **3** *n* Mansar. **4** Amritsar.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sərota] *Skt* श्रोतृ *adj* who listens. "ənɪk sərote sunhɪ nɪdhan."–*sar ə m 5.* **2** (in Hindi) an areca nut cutter, shaped like a pair of broad scissors, also called ਸਰੌਤਾ.

ਸਰੋਤਿ [sərotɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਵ੍ਯ *adj* worth listening to. "ɪko suṇɪa srəvəṇ sərotɪ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **2** *n* a source, flow. "jənəm mue bɪn bhəgətɪ sərotɪ."–*asa ə m 1.* **3** See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਸਰੋਦ [sərod] *P* سرود *n* music; a song. "kərən sərod din həṭkari."–*NP.* **2** stringed musical instrument like a rəbab (violin-like), favourite with the people of Kabul.

ਸਰੋਰੁਹ [səroruh] *n* that which grows in a pond; lotus. "ləkh sur səroruh so dəmkyo."–*nər sɪ̃gh.*

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sərovər] *n* an excellent pond. "sərir sərovər bhitre achɛ kəməl ənup."–*bɪla kəbir.* **2** a sea.

ਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sərovərɪ] from the sea. "sərirɪ sərovərɪ guṇ pərgəṭɪ kie."–*asa m 4.* **2** in the pond. "ramdas sərovərɪ nhate."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਰੌਤਾ [sərɔta] See ਸਰੋਤਾ 2

ਸਰੰਜਾਮ [sərãjam], ਸਰੰਜਾਮਿ [sərãjamɪ] *P* سرانجام *n* material to accomplish, task. **2** arrangement, management. "sərãjamɪ lagu bhəvjəl tərən kɛ."–*sopurəkhu.*

ਸਰੰਣੀ [sərə̃ṇi] See ਸਰਨਜ."sərə̃ṇi udhare."–*kəlki.*

ਸਰੰਦ [sərə̃d] short form for ਸਰਹਿੰਦ. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ. "maia lə̃b sərə̃d rəhɪ."–*BG.* 'Maia, a Sikh of Lamb subcaste lived at Sirhind.'

ਸਰੰਦਾ [sərə̃da] a stringed musical instrument played with a bow. This was designed on the suggestion of Guru Arjan Dev. He not only gifted it to the Sikh ragis, but also taught them how to play it. See ਸਾਜ. **2** See ਸਿਰੰਦਾ.

ਸਰੰਨਿ [sərə̃nɪ] See ਸਰਨਜ.

ਸਰ੍ਹੀਆ [sərhia] *Pu* a sari, a head covering for a woman; a dress. "dehu kəhyo həmri sərhia." –*krɪsən.*

ਸਰ੍ਹੀਣਾ [sərhiṇa] a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil and police station Moga. It is situated approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Dagru railway station. Towards the south of this village, a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated at a distance of one furlong. It is a small temple. The priest is a baptised Sikh. The village has donated two ghamaon of land to this gurdwara.

ਸਲ [səl] *Skt* ਸਲ੍ *vr* to move, go; to praise; to pierce. **2** *Skt* ਸਲ੍ *vr* to creep, crawl; to pulsate; to vibrate. **3** *n* water. **4** praise, appreciation. **5** a camel; an ostrich. **6** *Pkt* a pyre. "caṛh beṭhe təhɪ səl ko bənaɪ."–*ramav.* "gə̃dhɪ meli səl məddhə̃."–*səloh.* **7** See ਸਲਜ and ਸੱਲ. **8** *A* شل *n* a cripple. **9** one whose limbs are disabled or immobile.

ਸਲਕ [sələk], ਸਲਖ [sələkh] *T* شلق *n* the act of simultaneously firing shots with many guns. *E* volley. "kər sələkh devən prɪthəm yatra." –*səloh.* "chuṭi tuphə̃g-hɪ sələkh bɪsala." –*GPS.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਲ੍ਕ a piece, part. **3** back.

ਸਲਗਮ [səlgəm] *P* شلغم a turnip. In Dhanni Pothohar it is called a ṭhɪppər.

ਸਲਘ [sələgh] See ਸਲਾਘਾ and ਸਲੱਘ.

ਸਲੱਜ [sələjj] *adj* shy, modest.

ਸਲਤਨ [səltən], ਸਲਤਨਤ [səltənət], ਸਲਤੰਤ [səltə̃t] *A* سلطنت *n* rule, reign. **2** kingdom. "səltən hɪt bəhu kəre upay."–*GPS.*

ਸਲਬ [sələb] *A* سلب to snatch. **2** to expel. **3** صلب to hang.

ਸਲਭ [sələbh] *Skt* ਸ਼ਲਭ *n* a moth. "sənmukh devi

ke bhəyo sələbh dip ənuhar."–cə̃ḍi 1. **2** a locust, pest. "gəmne dəl səm sələbh ke kər maro maro."–*GPS.* 'Armies attacked like swarms of locust.'

ਸਲਲ [sələl] *Skt* ਸਲਿਲ *n* flow of water. **2** water. "mɪlɪ sələl səl-le."–*nəṭ m 4.* **3** *Skt* ਸਲਲ the quill of a porcupine. **4** the hair of a pig.

ਸਲਲਧਰ [sələldhər] *n* water-bearer; the cloud. **2** an ocean. **3** one controlling the flow of Ganga; Shiv–*sənama.*

ਸਲਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਕੇਤੁ ਚੱਛੁ ਅਰਿ [sələldhər ərɪ ketu cəcchu ərɪ]–*sənama.* Kam, the enemy of Gangadhar Shiv, his flag – a fish, the enemy of its eye, Arjun. While wedding Draupadi, Arjun had pierced the eye of the device set up as fish.

ਸਲਵਾਤ [səlvat] *A* صلوات *n* plural of ਸਲਾਤ; Muslim prayers. "mɪṭe bāg səlvat sũnət kurana." –*chəkke.* **2** In Punjabi a satirical way of rebuking : "us ne khub səlvatā suṇaiā."–*prov.*

ਸਲਵਾਰ [səlvar] *P* شلوار A ਸ਼ਰਵਾਲ *n* trousers.

ਸਲਵੇ [səlve] *S* moves, goes. "aghu aghu səlve."–*var maru 2 m 5.* 'You move ahead to get hold of objects.'

ਸਲਾਇ [səlaɪ] *n* a spoke, iron-bar. "bhəṭhi ə̃dərɪ paia mɪli əgənɪ səlaɪ."–*s m 1 bāno.* See ਸਲਾਕਾ.

ਸਲਾਈ [səlai] See ਸਿਲਾਈ. **2** a needle for putting collyrium. "bhɛ kia deh səlaia nɛṇi."–*tɪlãg m 1.* **3** A long metallic needle for knitting.

ਸਲਾਹ [səlah] *n* praise, appreciation. **2** *A* صلاح betterment. **3** advice, suggestion.

ਸਲਾਹਣ [səlahəṇ], ਸਲਾਹਨ [səlahən] *Skt* श्लाघन *n* praise, appreciation.

ਸਲਾਹਿ [səlahɪ] See ਸਲਾਹ. **2** having praised or admired.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [səlahi] *adj* worthy of praise. **2** who advises, a minister. "əpən səlahi səkəl həkare."–*GPS.*

ਸਲਾਹੀਐ [səlahiɛ] let's praise, let's admire.

ਸਲਾਹੁਣਾ [səlahuṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਕ [səlak], ਸਲਾਕਾ [səlaka], ਸਲਾਖ [səlakh] *n* ਸ਼ਲਾਕਾ a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes. **2** a thin metallic rod. "təpət səlak ḍar chɪtɪ dəi."–*cərɪtr 70.* **3** an arrow. **4** a bone.

ਸਲਾਘਨ [səlaghən] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਘਨੀਯ [səlaghniy] *Skt* श्लाघनीय *adj* praiseworthy, admirable.

ਸਲਾਘਾ [səlagha] *Skt* श्लाघ् *vr* to praise, boast; to trust; to get arrogant. **2** *Skt* श्लाघा *n* praise, appreciation. **3** a desire.

ਸਲਾਤ [səlat] *A* صلٰوت *n* Muslim's prayer. **2** See ਸਿਰਾਤ 2 and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

ਸਲਾਬ [səlab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਾਬਤ [səlabət] *A* صلابت *n* hardness, rigidness. **2** determination, firmness.

ਸਲਾਬਤਖਾਨ [səlabətkhan] Paymaster-general of emperor Shah Jahan, king of Delhi, who was also a high official of the Arzbegis. Supplications to the emperor were routed through him. Upon a sarcastic remark, Amar Singh Rathaur, son of Gaj Singh stabbed him to death, in the presence of the emperor at Agra Fort. The royal soldiers did not spare him either. The gate relating to this incident is now known as Amar Singh Gate. This event took place on 25th July, 1644.

ਸਲਾਮ [səlam] *A* سلام *n* peace, wellbeing. **2** blessing, benediction. **3** In the Quran, God being blissful, is also named 'salam.' **4** short form for السلام علیکم. It is a convention among Muslims that whenever they meet, the first greets with əsslamuəlɛkum meaning 'peace be with you', the second responds with və əlɛkummsəlam, that is وعلیکم السلام, meaning peace be with you too. **5** a salutation. "səlam jəvab dovɛ kərɛ."–*var asa.* **6** respect, sway. "kɪa sultan səlam vɪhuṇa."–*asa m 1.*

ਸਲਾਮਤ [səlamət], ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [səlamətɪ] *A* سلامت *adj* safe and sound, in good health. "tū səda

sәlamәtɪ nɪrәkar."–*jәpu.* **2** trouble-free, without any conflict.

ਸਲਾਮਤੀ [sәlamti] *n* well-being. **2** safety.

ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਕ [sәlamalek], **ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਕਮ** [sәlamalekәm], **ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਕੀ** [sәlamaleki], **ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਖੁ** [sәlamalekhu] See ਸਲਾਮ. "sәlamalekәm mukhõ әlavẽ."–*GPS.* "mɪlde musәlman duɪ mɪl mɪl kәrәn sәlamaleki."–*BG.* "vir, sәlamalekhu."–*s m 1 bãno.*

ਸਲਾਮੀ [sәlami] *n* a salute. **2** a ritual of blessing the bride and the bridegroom. **3** *adj* (one) who salutes. **4** sycophancy.

ਸਲਾਮੁ [sәlamu] See ਸਲਾਮ. "sәhãs nam lɛ lɛ kәrәu sәlamu."–*asa kәbir.*

ਸਲਾਰ [sәlar] *P* سالار *n* chief, commander. "sekh pir sәlar."–*sri m 1.* "sәtәrɪ sɛɪ sәlar hɛ jake." –*bhɛr kәbir.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਲਾਰ a nail. **3** a ladder. **4** a cage.

ਸਲਿ [sәlɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼ਲਜ *n* a wound. **2** See ਸਲਜ.

ਸਲਿਸ [sәlɪs] *Skt* श्लिष् *vr* to embrace, cling.

ਸਲਿਤਾ [sәlɪta] a river. See ਸਰਿਤਾ. "gãga ke sãgɪ sәlɪta bɪgri."–*bhɛr kәbir.* See ਬਿਗਰੀ.

ਸਲਿਤਾਨਾਥ [sәlɪtanath], **ਸਲਿਤਾਪਤਿ** [sәlɪtapәtɪ] *Skt* सरित्पति lord of the river; the ocean. **2** God Varun.

ਸਲਿ ਬਿਸਲਿ [sәlɪ bɪsәlɪ] *n* a herb that heals the wounds. See ਸਰਬੌਖਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ and ਵਿਸ਼ਲਜਕਰਣੀ. "sәlɪ bɪsәlɪ aṇɪ tokhile hәri."–*dhәna trɪlocәn.* **2** a river named Shalyo Vishalya, which finds mention in the 45th Chapter of Sakand Puran.

ਸਲਿਲ [sәlɪl] See ਸਲਲ.

ਸਲੀਸ [sәlis] *A* سلیس *adj* easy, simple. **2** tender, delicate.

ਸਲੀਕਾ [sәlika] *A* سلیقہ *n* warm nature, nice disposition. **2** etiquette, manners.

ਸਲੀਖ [sәlikh] *A* *n* a prayer carpet; Muslim place of saying prayer. **2** a sound, word.

ਸਲੀਖਤ [sәlikhәt] *A* *n* an offspring, progeny. "sәlikhәt mudamɛ."–*japu.* 'God's progeny is ever-lasting.'

ਸਲੀਤਾ [sәlita] *P* سلیتہ *n* a camel's pannier. **2** a canvas bag for packing a tent or a canopy.

ਸਲੀਬ [sәlib] *A* صلیب *n* cross, its shape is ✝. **2** a cross-shaped object which the Christians wear round their necks. This is done in memory of Jesus Christ who was crucified on the cross.

ਸਲੀਮ [sәlim] *A* سلیم *adj* who remains safe. **2** a Chishti Faqir of Ajmer, whose prayers are said to have blessed Akbar with a son, Jahangir. That is why he was named Salim.

ਸਲੀਮਸਾਹ [sәlimsah] See ਸਲੇਮਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸਲੁਸ [sәlus] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸਲੇਸ. **2** *n* unity, union.

ਸਲੂਚਨ [sәlũcәn], **ਸਲੂੰਞੁ** [sәlũɲu] *adj* plucking of the hair. See ਲੁੰਚਨ. "jәmɪ pәkre kalɪ sәlũɲu." –*bәsãt m 4.* 'Yam caught (him) at the time of death and dragged from the hair.'

ਸਲੂੰਨੋ [sәlũno] See ਸਤੂੰਨੋ.

ਸਲੂਕ [sәluk] See ਸੁਲੂਕ.

ਸਲੂਣਾ [sәluṇa] *adj* salted, saltish. **2** *n* cooked, salted vegetables or dishes etc.

ਸਲੂਰੀ [sәluri] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north of Anandpur at a distance of 27 kos. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh rested for a while on his way to Nadaun to help the hill-rulers. A gurdwara which was erected during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh stands at the top of the hill. It is situated to the north of the railway station Hoshiarpur, at a distance of 25 miles.

ਸਲੇਸ [sәles] *Skt* श्लेष (Skt श्लिष् *vr* to join, unite, embrace). *n* unity, union. **2** a metaphor, word suggesting several meanings.

Examples:

mohәn tere uce mãdɪr mәhәl әpara.
–*gәu chãt m 5.*

Here Mohan stands for both God and Baba Mohan.

adhɪ bɪadhɪ upadhɪ rәs kәb-hu nә tuṭɛ tap,
parbrәhәm puran dhәni nәhɪ bujhɛ pәrtap.
–*gәu thɪti m 5.*

'bujhe' means 'to be extinguished' as also 'to understand.' 'pərtap' means splendour and distress –'pərɪtap.'

gurdərsən udhrɛ sə̃sara.–*asa m 3.*

Here 'gurdərṣən' means 'sight of the Satguru' and also 'awareness of his doctrine.'

babiha benti kəre, kərɪ kɪrpa dehu jiədan.

–*var məla m 3.*

'jiədan' means 'a gift of life' as well as 'gift of water.'

ਸਲੇਸਿਆ [səlesia] joined श्लिष्ट. **2** united, having several meanings. **3** See ਸਲੇਸ 2.

ਸਲੇਮਸ਼ਾਹ *or* **ਸਲੀਮਸ਼ਾਹ** [səlemṣah *or* səlimṣah] younger son of Sher Shah Suri. His original name was Jalal Khan. Having ascended the throne, he assumed the name of Islam Shah which degenerated into Salim Shah. After Sher Shah's death, he ruled over India from 1545 to 1553 AD. Due to oversight, Bhai Santokh Singh has termed Salem Shah and Sher Shah as brothers and has mentioned a battle at Paryag between Hamayun and these two brothers, i.e.

dvɛ bhrata pəṭhan vəḍ sure,
bəd umrav su kin hədure.
bɪgər pəre dɪllipətɪ sə̃g,
gərəb ṭhan cahət bhe jə̃g.
ek səlemṣah tɪs nam,
ṣerṣah dusər bəl dham.
aki durəg prag kər lina,
səkəl səmaj juddh ka kina.

–*GPS rasɪ 1 ə 10.*

2 younger brother of Jodh Ray.

ਸਲੋਸਣਾ [səlosṇa], **ਸਲੋਸਨ** [səlosən] *v* to unite. See ਸਲੇਸ to fondle lightly. "cərnodək lɛ nɛn səlose."–*NP.* See *E* solution. **2** to foment with hot water.

ਸਲੋਕ [səlok] ਸ-ਲੋਕ the same people, the same country. **2** *Skt* सालोक्य a type of salvation. It involves living in the realm of the Deity. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਲੋਕ praise, appreciation. **4** a song of praise. **5** verse; metre. "utəm səlok sadh ke bəcən."–*sukhməni.* In Guru Granth Sahib there are numerous metrical compositions under the heading of saloks. Various forms of these compositions are explained in Guru Chhand Divakar. **6** See ਅਨੁਸ੍ਟੁਭ. **7** See ਸੱਲੋਕ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [səlok səhəskrɪtɪ] See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ [səlok varā̃ te vədhik] the saloks which remained unabsorbed while determining the order of the pauris. Their number is 152. Guru Arjan Dev put those saloks towards the end of Guru Granth Sahib before Mundavani. Guru Gobind Singh, while recreating the manuscript (biṛ) posted the saloks of Guru Teg Bahadur between Varan te Vadhik saloks and Mundavani.

ਸਲੋਣਾ [səloṇa] See ਸਲੂਣਾ and ਸਲੋਨਾ.

ਸਲੋਤਰ [səlotər] *Skt* ਤੋਤ੍ਰ *n* a rod, stick. **2** a goad, this word is derived from the root 'ਤੁਦ' which means to reprimand. **3** See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਲੋਤਰੀ [səlotri], **ਸਲੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [səlotri] *adj* a staff bearer. **2** a nihang Singh. **3** a veterinary surgeon. See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. "gən səlotri turət həkare."–*GPS.*

ਸਲੋਨੜਾ [səlonṛa], **ਸਲੋਨੜੀ** [səlonṛi], **ਸਲੋਨਾ** [səlona], **ਸਲੋਨੀ** [səloni] *adj* ਸ-ਲਾਵਣ੍ਯ salted, rather saltish. **2** beautiful. "nɛn səloni sũdər nari."–*gəu ə m 1.* **3** a woman with beautiful eyes. "jagu səlonṛie, bolɛ gurbaṇi ram."–*bila chə̃t m 1.*

ਸਲੋਨੋ [səlono] See ਸਲੋਨਾ. **2** See ਸਰੂੱਨੋ.

ਸਲੌਦੀ [səlɔdi] a village situated at a distance of ten kohs to the north of Sirhind by the Grand Trunk. Road. A number of Sikh warriors who fought to defend their faith were born in this village. See ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਲੰਘ [sələ̃gh] *n* a pitchfork. It is an agricultural implement. Its shape is like that of a trident. It is a large fork with sharp, widely spaced prongs for pitching straw and chaff.

ਸਲ੍ਹਬ [səlhab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਜ [səly] *n* Guru's euologist bard. "guru əmərdas səc səly bhəṇ."–*savɛye m 3 ke.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਲਜ a wound. **3** a spear, lance. **4** an arrow. **5** a sin. **6** harsh words. **7** a bɪl tree. **8** king of Madrdesh, who was the brother of Madri, wife of king Pandu. During Draupti's swayambar he was defeated by Bhimsen, and turned enemy of his sister's sons. During the battle of Kurukshetar, he sided with the Kauravs and became the charioteer of Karan as he was very adept at goading horses. On the 18[th] day of the battle, he was killed by Yudhishthar. In Mahabharat there is a chapter, assigned to him. "bhəe sɛnpalā bəli sulɪ səlyā." –*jənmejəy.*

ਸਲਜ ਜਨ [səly jən] *n* the air.–*sənama.* The wound worsens when it is exposed to the air. **2** blood –*sənama.*

ਸਲਜਰਿਪੁ [səlyrɪpu] *n* the killer of Raja Shaly, Yudhishtar. See ਸਲਜ **8**.

ਸੱਲ [səll] See ਸਲਜ.

ਸੱਲਕੀ [səllki] See ਸੇਹ.

ਸੱਲੋਕ [səllok] *Skt* सल्लोक *n* gentlemen, pious people.

ਸ਼ਲ੍ਵ [ṣəlv] See ਸ਼ਾਲ੍ਵ.

ਸ਼ਲ੍ਵਕੋਟ [ṣəlvkoṭ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਵ [səv] See ਸਵਣਾ and ਸਵਾਲਨਾ. "dukh məhɪ savɛ."–*sri ə m 3.* "sukh savāti."–*sor m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਵ *n* a dead body, corpse. "janət jogi səv-hɪ uṭharo."–*cərɪtr 312.* "səv ko khahu bɪlāb nahī kər."–*NP.* **3** water. **4** short form for ਸਰਵ. all. **5** *Skt* सव the process of extracting somrəs by pressing som, a creeper. **6** an offspring, progeny. **7** yag; oblation. **8** the sun.

ਸਵਗੁਣ [səvguṇ] See ਸਿਵਗੁਣ. **2** a hundred times. **3** short form for ਸਵੰਗੁਣ.

ਸਵਣ [səvəṇ], ਸਵਣਾ [səvṇa] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਨ *n* a bed, bedding. **2** to sleep. "gɪani jag-hɪ səv-hɪ subhaɪ."–*var sor m 3.* "kɪa səvṇa kɪa jagṇa."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸਵਤ [səvət] *n* co-wife. "səvət gɪra te mən bɪklai."–*NP.* See ਸਉਕਣ. **2** white. See ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ.

ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ [səvət səvət tən]–*sənama.* a black deer; whose body is white and black; a deer with black back and white chest.

ਸਵਤਿ [səvətɪ] a co-wife. See ਸਉਕਨ. "səvətɪ ek tɪh nrɪp-hɪ bulai."–*cərɪtr 33.*

ਸਵਦ [səvəd] See ਸਬਦ. **2** *P* شود may happen. See ਸ਼ੁਦਨ. "cū səvəd təkbir."–*tilāg m 1.* "ṣəvəd kurban khake sadhsāgəṭɪ."–*digo.*

ਸਵਦਾ [səvda] See ਸਉਦਾ. **2** sleeping.

ਸਵਦਾਗਰ [səvdagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ. "səvdagər ko ṭuṭ gyo məṭ ghi ko."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਵਧਾਨ [səvdhan] See ਸਾਵਧਾਨ. "səbəd surət səvdhan ho."–*BG.*

ਸ਼ਵਮ [ṣəvəm] *P* شوم I will go, I go, I may go. **2** I will be, I am, I may be. Its verb is شدن.

ਸਵੱਯਾ [səvəyya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ. **2** one and a quarter. "pəl pəl bɪkhɛ səvəyya carɛ."–*GPS.* 'will become more and more adept.'

ਸਵਰ [səvər] *Skt* ਸ਼ਵਰ *n* a bhɪll caste; a low caste, which resembles bhils.[1] See ਸਬਰੀ. **2** Shiv. **3** *P* شوہر a husband, bridegroom. "pɪru ravɪəṛa səcu səvra."–*vəḍ m 4.* the true master. **4** a commentator of mimāsa sutr, Shavar.

ਸਵਰਣ [səvərəṇ] of the same colour. **2** of the same caste. **3** sounds with the same place of articulation as- ਅ ਹ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ and ਦ ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ ਞ ਯ ਸ਼ etc.

ਸ਼ਵਰਥ [ṣəvərəth] See ਅਰਥੀ.

ਸਵਰਨਾ [səvərna] *v* to be reformed; to improve; to be set right. "jɪtu səvre mera kajo."–*sri chāt m 4.* "bɪnu gursəbəd nə səvər-sɪ kaj." –*gəu ə m 1.*

ਸਵਰਾ [səvra] See ਸਵਰ.

[1]These people used to live in the forests of central provinces (C.P) and Rajputana. The Greek writer Pliny calls them Suari and for Ptolemy they are Sabri.

ਸਵਰੀ [səvri] See ਸਬਰੀ.

ਸਵਲ [səvəl] See ਸਬਲ. **2** See ਸਵਲਾ.

ਸਵਲਾ [səvla], ਸਵਲੀ [səvli] *adj* swarthy. "khaɪ əghai səvli gori."–*NP.* **2** reasonably priced, profitable. "ləde khep səvli."–*sri chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਵਾ [səva] *Skt* ਸਪਾਦ *n* one and a quarter, 1¼.

ਸਵਾਇਆ [səvaɪa] *adj* ਸਪਾਦ meaning more, extra. "dɪnu dɪnu cəṛɛ səvaɪa."–*gəu thɪti m 5.* **2** *xa* little, hardly any. "səvaɪa gəppha deṇa."–*prov.*

ਸਵਾਈ [səvai] See ਸਵਾਇਆ. more, extra. "dɪn dɪn cəṛɛ səvai."–*sor m 1.* **2** *n* the title of Maharaja of Jaipur. "bəḍ raja jɛ sɪ̃gh səvai. jɛpur ko pətɪ vɪdɪt məhai."–*GPS.* See ਜਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਵਾਸਨ [səvasən] See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸਵਾਹੀ [səvahi] See ਕੜਨ.

ਸਵਾਂਗ [səvā̃g] *Skt* स्वाङ्ग ਸ੍ਵ (own) ਅੰਗ (body). **2** wearing the dress of some one else on one's own body. **3** impersonation of some one else. assumption of some one else's form.

ਸਵਾਣੀ [səvaṇi] *n* an acharay brahmin who eats (the food of) a dead body; a great brahmin. "kɪtṛe səuṇ səvaṇi hoe."–*BG.* 'There were many omen-tellers and teachers.' **2** See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਤ [səvat] See ਸਬਾਤ. **2** *Skt* ਸੁਵਾਸ੍ਤੁ a stream in the North-West Frontier Province. It is also known as Svant, Suant and Svat. It finds mention in Rig Ved. The Chinese and Greek pilgrims have also mentioned it. **3** plain lying in the valley of Swat river which for the Buddhist writers was a part of Udian Desh.

ਸਵਾਦ [səvad] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਦ *n* taste, savour. **2** *A* سواد soot. **3** a stack of dried cow dung in a village. **4** ability, capability. **5** a draft of a composition.

ਸਵਾਨ [səvan] short form for ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ ਵਾਹਨ, a riding bird that has beautiful gait, swan. "bən bən ḍolɛ kag kəhā̃ dhɔ səvan hɛ?"–*BGK.* **2** See ਸ੍ਵਾਨ.

ਸਵਾਨਿ [səvanɪ] See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਨਿਹ [səvanɪh] *A* سوانح plural of ਸਾਨਿਹਾ a life's description, life's narration.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [səvani] See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਬ [səvab] See ਸਬਾਬ.

ਸਵਾਰ [səvar] See ਅਸਵਾਰ and ਸਵਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਣਾ [səvarṇa], ਸਵਾਰਨਾ [səvarna] *v* to set right, reform. **2** to adorn, render the complexion fair.

ਸਵਾਰਾ [səvara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਿਅਨੁ [səvarɪənu] he set it right. "gur ki pɛri paɪ kaj səvariənu."–*var guj m 5.*

ਸਵਾਰੀ [səvari] *n* a carriage, vehicle, conveyance. **2** *adv* early morning, at dawn. "ə̃tərɪ gavəu bahərɪ gavəu gavəu jagɪ səvari."–*asa m 5.* **3** See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. "jən ki pɛj səvari apɪ."–*guj m 5.*

ਸਵਾਰੇ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. "karəj səvare səgle tən ke."–*ram m 5.* **2** *adv* early morning; at dawn. *S* ਸਵਾਰੇ "nhavən javət hot səvare." –*krɪsən.*

ਸਵਾਰੈ [səvarɛ] See ਸਵਾਰਨਾ. **2** See ਬਿਆਲ 3. **3** *adv* early morning before sunrise. "kəvɪ syam kəhe dou sā̃jh səvarɛ."–*krisən.*

ਸਵਾਲ [səval] *A* سوال *n* a question. **2** a request, demand.

ਸਵਾਲਣਾ [səvalṇa], ਸਵਾਲਨਾ [səvalna] *v* to put to sleep. "ja tɪnɪ səvalɪa ta səv rəhɪa."–*var bɪha m 3.*

ਸਵਾ ਲਾਖ [səva lakh] *n* one lakh and twenty five thousand. "səva lakh sɪu ek ləṛaū̃."–*rəhit.* **2** *xa* one. "us ne khalse nū̃ səva lakh dəmṛa ərdas kəraɪa."–*prov.*

ਸਵਾ ਲਾਖੁ ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [səva lakh pɛkabər]–*bhɛr kəbir.* In Islamic literature, there is a mention of one lakh and twenty four thousand prophets. This figure may be regarded equivalent to one hundred twenty five thousand.

ਸਵਾਲਿਆ [səvalɪa] See ਸਵਾਲਣਾ.

ਸਵਿਕਲਪ [səvɪkələp] *Skt* सविकल्प *adj* imaginatively, intuitively.

ਸਵਿਤਾ [səvɪta] *Skt* सवितृ *n* the Creator. **2** father. **3** the sun. "səvɪta əst nɪsa huɪ ai."–*NP.*

ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [səvɪtri] *Skt n* a begetter, mother. **2** Durga. **3** Gayatri. **4** a midwife. **5** a cow. **6** See ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਵਿਦਯ [səvɪdy] See ਸਬਿਦਯ.

ਸ਼ਵੀ [ṣəvi] *P* شوى May you be. Its root is ਸ਼ੁਦਨ.

ਸਵੀਜੇ [səvije], ਸਵੀਜੈ [səvijɛ] See ਸਵਣਾ. "sukh səhɪj savijɛ."–*var maru 1 m 3.* 'Sleep in the bliss of spiritual state, or sleep in a blissful state of knowledge.'

ਸਵੇਰਾ [səvera] *n* early morning, at day break. **2** *adv* first. "hɪrdɛ ram ki nə jəp-hɪ səvera?" –*sor kəbir.* 'Why don't you worship Ram before dying?' **3** Immediately, at once. "ʊɪ bhi lage kaḍh səvera."–*suhi rəvɪdas.* 'Close relatives also held that the dead body be immediately taken away from home.' **4** auspicious time, good time. "jənəm krɪtarəth səphəl səvera."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਵੈ [səvɛ] sleeps. "guṇ ucər-hɪ guṇ məhɪ səvɛ səmaɪ."–*slok m 4.*

ਸਵੈਯਾ [səvɛya] This is a popular metre having four lines with numerous names; and is mainly of two types. i.e. matrɪk and vərṇɪk.

The best form is a matrɪk səvɛya assumes is when all the four lines alliterate; for two lines to alliterate is a must. The poets insist that in a vərṇɪk səvɛya, all the four lines must have assonance or internal alliteration.[1]

A large variety of this metre is to be found in poetical compositions. For the knowledge of readers, metres available in Sikh literature or which are our favourite are given below along with illustrations:

(1) The first type of səvɛya is 'bir'. It has four lines, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at 16th, the second at the subsequent 15th with guru and ləghu matras at the end. It is also called matrɪk səvɛya.

Example:

nabhɪkəməl te brəhma upje,
bed pəṛhɪ mukh kə̃ṭh səvarɪ. ...
jaki bhəgətɪ kərhɪ jən pure,
munɪ jən sevhɪ gurvicarɪ. ...

–*guj m 1.*

Viewed from the guru and ləghu angle, this səvɛya is of Sen type as it has a total 31 guru and 62 ləghu matras.

(2) The second type of səvɛya is 'baṇ', each line having 31 matras. The pauses come at the 16th and the subsequent 15th, the last two being guru.

Example:

ə̃mrɪtu namu tumara ṭhakur,
ehu məharəsu jən-hɪ piyo...

–*asa m 5.*

(3) The third type of səvɛya is of 'sɔmy', each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at the 16th, second at the subsequent 15th, with a nəgən (|||) at the end.

Example:

mukh te ṭika səhɪt ucarət,
ram rɪde nəhɪ purən rəhɪt,
kərɪ updeṣ sunave logən,
kəchu nə kəmave apən kəhɪt....

–*GV 6.*

(4) The fourth type of səvɛya is 'də̃ḍkəla'. This is also known as 'nɪsakar'. It has four lines, each line having 32 matras. The pauses come at 16th and the subsequent 16th matra with a səgən, IIS, at the end.

Example:

buddhɪ vɪvek gyan ər vɪdya,
səphəl hot upkar kərət jo. ...

(b) the second form of 'də̃ḍkəla' has 18th and 14th matras, with a səgən, IIS, at the end.

[1] In case of səvɛyas of different rhymes, this rule is not applicable.

Example:

sətɪguru mətɪguṛ, bɪməl sətsə̃gətɪ,
atəmurə̃gɪ cəlulu bhəya,
jagya mənu kəvəlu səhjɪ pərkasya,
əbhɛ nɪrə̃jənu ghər-hɪ ləha. ...
–səvɛye m 4 ke.

(5) The fifth type of səvɛya is 'məlɪ̃d', each line having 32 matras, with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with yəgən, ISS, at the end.

Example:

te sadhu hərɪ mel-hu svami,
jɪn jəpɪa gətɪ hoɪ həmari.
tɪn ka dərəsu dekhɪ mənu bɪgsɛ,
khɪnɪ khɪnɪ tɪn kəu həu bəlɪhari..
–bhɛr m 4.

(b) With only two guru matras at the end instead of a yəgən is also a form of 'məlɪ̃d' as:
kəb lagɛ məstək cərnən rəj,
dərəs dəyalu drɪgən kəb pekhõ,
ə̃mrɪt bəcən suno kəb srəvnənɪ,
kəb rəsna benti bɪsekhõ.*–BGK.*

(6) The sixth type of səvɛya is 'səman', each line having 32 matras, pauses being at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with a bhəgən, SII, at the end.

Example:

brəhmadɪk sɪv chə̃dmunisur,
rəsəkɪ rəsəkɪ ṭhakur gun gavət, ...
re mən muṛ sɪmər sukhdata,
nanək das tujh-hɪ səmjhavət. ...
–səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5.

(7) The seventh type of səvɛya is 'drumɪla'. It is marked by 4 lines, each line having 32 matras; the first pause is at the 10th the 2nd at the next 8th the third at the subsequent 14th matra with a səgən and two guru (IIS, S, S) at the end.

Example:

jəy jəy kəlgidhar, sevək dukh-hər,
nəhɪ səmsər bəl ke dhari. ...

(8) The eighth type of səvɛya is 'ləlɪt'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven məgəns with two gurus at the end: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, S, S.

Example:

dekho ju kɛse e jhə̃ḍe jo jhule hɛ̃
dhɔ̃se ki dhũkõ se ṣə̃bhu bha bhola...
–sɪkkhi prəbhakər.

(9) The ninth type of səvɛya is 'mədɪra'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns, with one guru at the end. SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, S.

Example:

sə̃tət hi sətsə̃gətɪ sə̃g,
surə̃g rəte jəsu gavət hɛ̃. ...
–səvɛye m 4 ke.

(10) The tenth type of səvɛya is 'məttgəyə̃d'. It is also known as 'ɪ̃dəv' and 'malti'. In Dasam Granth it is called 'bɪjɛ'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns, two gurus at the end SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, S, S.

Example:

danəv dev phənɪ̃d nɪsacər
bhut bhəvɪkkh bhəvan jəpẽge,
jiv jɪte jəl mɛ thəl mɛ
pəl hi pəl mɛ səbh thap thəpẽge,
pũn prətapən baḍhət jedhunɪ
papən ke bəhu pũj khəpẽge,
sadh səmuh prəsə̃n phɪrɛ̃ jəg
sətru səbhɛ əvɪlok cəpẽge.

(11) The eleventh type of səvɛya is 'cəkor'. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ 2.

(12) The twelfth type of səvɛya is 'ərsat'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns and one rəgən. SII, SII, SII, SII SII, SII, SII, SIS.

Example:

svɛ nɪj pay prəmod səda
ṣəbdadɪ vɪrə̃c vɪkũṭh ləkhɛ vɪkha,
jə̃ ṣubh kirətɪ ko jəg mɛ

gəṇnayək sarəd hũ nə səkẽ lɪkha,
hɛ kəc dipɪt cĩtməni səm
ujəl ə̃mrɪt si lɪkhni ɪkha,
murətɪ ṣri guru bhed nə rə̃cək
dhən guru əru dhən gurusɪkha
–sɪkkhɪ prəbhakər.

(13) The thirteenth type of səvɛya is 'rəmy'. It has seven bhəgəns with one guru in first line and eight səgəns each in the remaining three lines.

Example:

bhejət hɛ ɪh pɛ həm ko
ɪh gvarəni rup guman kərɛ,
ɪh janət ve ghəṭ hɛ̃ həm te
tĩh te həṭh bə̃dh rəhi nə tərɛ,
kəvɪ syam pɪkho ɪh gvarənɪ ki
mətɪ syam-hɪ kop nə nɛk ḍərɛ,
tɪh sɔ̃ bəl jaõ kəhā kəhɪye
tɪh lyavhu jo mukh te ucrɛ–*krɪsən.*

(14) The fourteenth type of səvɛya is 'kɪriṭ'. It has four lines each line having eight bhəgəṇs SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII.

Example:

cə̃ḍ prəcə̃ḍ təbɛ bəl dhar
sə̃bhar ləi kərvar kəri kər.... *–cə̃ḍi 1.*

(15) The fifteenth type of səvɛya is 'durmɪl', also known as 'cə̃drkəla'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəṇs. IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

məthṛa bhənɪ bhag bhəle un ke
mən ɪcchət hi phəl pavət hɛ̃....
–səvɛye m 4 ke.

(16) The sixteenth type of səvɛya is 'sũdri', also varyingly known as 'sukhdani', 'mənmodək', and 'məlli'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and at the end is a guru. IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, S.

Example:

pərnĩd dəga cugli nə kərɛ
jəg apəs te nə bəḍo bən bɛse,
nɪj puj prəsə̃s nə nɛk bhənɛ
nɪrman əlobh guru gɪrɪ jɛse,
nə təpay dukhay nə bhul kɪse
yadɪ hvɛ səprəmad pəgẽ ləg bhɛse,
nɪskam səda ṣubh ritɪ dhərɛ
updeṣ bhəlo prəd hvɛ sɪkh ɛse.
–sɪkkhi prəbhakər.

(17) The seventeenth type of səvɛya is 'rətən malɪka'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and one ləghu IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, I.

Example:

bəl vɛs kəṭɛ chəbɪ ə̃g ləṭɛ
jəg man ghəṭɛ pəlṭɛ kul cal,
bhəl nitɪ ḍəgɛ jəs pũn bhəgɛ
cɪt cĩt jəgɛ nə ləgɛ prəbhu nal,
tən rog bəḍhɛ ətɪ pap cəḍhɛ
sucɪ tej kəḍhɛ su məḍhɛ jəg jal,
khəl bəlbədhu mud rə̃cɪk karən
phẽkət bĩdu əmolək lal.
–nɪrməl prəbhakər.

(18) The eighteenth type of səvɛya is 'kũdləta'. It is also known as 'savən', 'sukh' and 'har'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and two ləghus, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, II.

Example:

jər jaɪ nəhi kɪs te əjri
əs paɪ gəe səgri ur me jər..... *–GPS.*

(19) The nineteenth type of səvɛya is 'surdhunɪ'. It has 4 lines, eight səgəns and one guru in the first line. In the remaining 3 lines, there are seven bhəgəns and two gurus.

Example:

hərɪ so mukh hɛ hərti dukh hɛ
əlkẽ hərhar prəbha həṛni hɛ,
locən hɛ̃ hərɪ se sərse hərɪ se
bhəruṭe hərɪ si bərni hɛ.... *–cə̃ḍi 1.*

(20) The twentieth type of səvɛya is

'mənoj'. There are in the first line eight səgəns and two ləghus. The remaining 3 lines carry eight bhəgəns each.

Example:

brɪkhbhanʊ sʊta pɪkh rijh rəhi
 ətɪ sũdərɪ sũdər kanh kʊ anən,
rajət tir nədi jɪh ke sʊ
 vɪrajət phulən ke yʊt kanən –*krɪsən.*

(21) The twenty first type of səvɛya is 'məṇɪdhər'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight yəgəns: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

jɪti vasna ek hi basna me
 jɪte əg so ek hi əg me hɛ̃.
 –*nɪrməl prəbhakər.*

See ਝੂਲਨਾ (a) and ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ (d)

(22) The twenty-second type of 'səvɛya' is 'gə̃gdhər' or 'gə̃godək'. It is also called 'khə̃jən'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight rəgəns. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS

Example:

jhuṭh ɔ lobh ko tyagkɛ səjjno!
 səty sə̃tokh ko cɪtt me dharɪye....

(23) The twenty-third type of səvɛya is 'ʊṭə̃kəṇ'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven rəgəns and a gurʊ.

Example:

cɔr cə̃drə̃ kərə̃ chətr surə̃ dhərə̃
 bed brəhma rərə̃ dvar mere.–*ramav.*

(24) The twenty-fourth type of səvɛya is 'sũdərɪ'. It has 4 lines, each line having IIS, IIS, SII, IIS, SSI, ISI, ISI, I,S.

Example:

mʊnɪ dev nə pavɛ̃ thək mətɪ gavɛ̃
 hɛ bɪn adɪ ənə̃t gurʊ...

(25) The twenty-fifth type of səvɛya is 'vam', also known as 'məkrə̃d', 'madhvi' and mə̃jəri. Its each line has seven jəgəns and one yəgən. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISS.

Example:

kəro nə bura kɪhko kəbɪ hi mrɪdʊ
 bɛn bhəno təjkɛ kʊṭɪlai...

(26) The twenty-sixth type of səvɛya is 'məttakriṛa' with each line having SSS, SSS, SSI, III, III, III, III, I, S.

Example:

pavɛ vɪdya dharɛ sɪkkhi
 kəb-hʊ nə dhərət kʊpəth pəg nər so...

(27) The twenty-seventh type of səvɛya is 'abhar'. It is also known as 'patal'. Its each line has eight təgəns. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI.

Example:

japɛ̃ nə tãko jʊ jɛ sərvdata
 kəhə̃ hoy puje nədi kup pakhan?
rakha nə hovɛ kədi ə̃t vele bɪna
 ṣri prəbhu bat tu sətykɛ jan...

(28) The twenty-eighth type of səvɛya is 'sumʊkhi'. It is also known as 'məllɪka' and 'malɪni'. Its each line has seven jəgəns with ləghu gurʊ at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I, S.

Example:

jʊ manət hɛ̃ gurʊvakən ko
 rəhɪte jəg mahɪ kədi nə dʊkhi,
rəhɛ nə kəmi dhən dham bhəre
 grəhɪ atəm deh sədiv sukhi...

(29) The twenty-ninth type of səvɛya is 'krɔ̃c'. Its each line has SII, SSS, IIS, SII, III, III, III, III S, with four pauses at 5th, 10th, 18th and 25th matras.

Example:

prem vɪhina, paɪ nə ṣãti,
 yədəpɪ dhərətɪ dhən, əgnɪt dhərhi,
tap rɪde te, dur nə hovɛ,
 jəp təp vrət pʊn, pʊn nər kərhɪ....

(30) The thirtieth type of səvɛya is 'jhulna'. See second form of ਝੂਲਨਾ.

(31) The thirty-first type of səvɛya is

'mukt-hara'. Each line has eight jagans. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI.

Example:

vɪlok gurumukh pãkaj sɪkkh
rahe huɪ bhɔr rasi makrãd...

(32) The thirty-second type of savɛya is 'lavãglata', each line having eight jagans and a laghu at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I.

Example:

jɪnhɛ na kachu kavɪta ras hɛ
nahɪ rag vɪkhe man rag lagavat,
japẽ nahɪ vahguru gurumãtr
sarup manukkh paṣu nazravat. ...

(33)The thirty-third type of savɛya is 'saravgami'. Each line has seven tagans and two gurus at the end. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SS.

Example:

gaje maha sur ghũmi raṇã hur
bhrãmi nabhã pur bekhã anupã. ...
–*ramav.*

jako rɪda hɛ krɪpa sath puryo
prajapyar vasɛ sada cɪtt mahĩ
mãtri tatha sɛn hẽ varte praṇ ko
tãhɪ ke raj bhɛ hot nahĩ. ...

(34) The thirty-fourth type of savɛya is 'sarda'. Each line has seven ragans and guru laghu at the end. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SI.

Example:

dhir gãbhir hɛ gyan ko pũj hɛ
prem ko rup hɛ satru ko kal,
dintahin lɛlin udyog me
dan datar hɛ khalsa lal. ...

ਸਵੰਤ [savãt] *adv* sleeping. "khat pivat savãt sukhia."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਵੰਤੀ [savãti], **ਸਵੰਧਿ** [savãdhɪ] *Skt* स्वपन्ति sleeping (feminine gender). "sabh nanak sukhɪ savãti."–*sor m 5.* "sukh savãdhɪ sohagṇi." –*maru a m 1.*

ਸਵੰਨ [savãn] See ਸੁਵਰਣ. **2** *adv* while sleeping.

ਸਵੰਨਵੀ [savãnvi] *adj* fair complexioned. **2** golden. "bhãni ghaṛi savãnvi."–*s farid.* meaning 'a beautiful body.'

ਸਵੰਨਿ [savãnɪ] sleep. See ਸਵੰਧਿ. "sukh savãnɪ." –*var gau 1 m 4.*

ਸਵ੍ਯ [savy] *Skt adj* left. **2** at some places it also means the right side. See ਸਬ੍ਯ.

ਸਵ੍ਯਸਾਚੀ [savysaci] *Skt* सव्यसाचिन् *n* one who draws a bow with his left hand; Arjun. In Mahabharat it denotes a person who also draws a bow with his left hand, meaning thereby he is ambidextrous in so far as shooting of the arrows is concerned. Arjun used to shoot arrows with his left hand also.

ਸੜ [saṛ] *n* burn, scald. See ਸੜਨਾ.

ਸੜਕ [saṛak] *Skt* ਸਰਕ *n* a road. *Skt* सृड्का ਸ੍ਰਿੰਕਾ and ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ are also used for a path. **2** *onom* a sound of the unsheathing of swords. "saṛak mɪano kaḍḍhiã."–*cãḍi 3.*

ਸੜਜ [saṛaj] See ਖੜਜ.

ਸੜਨਾ [saṛna] *v* to rot, putrefy, decay. **2** to dry. **3** to burn.

ਸੜਾਕਾ [saṛaka] *onom* sound suggesting unsheathing of swords. See ਸੜਕ 2.

ਸੜਾਣਾ [saṛaṇa] *n* jealousy. **2** causing of putrefaction; a decay causing process. **3** fire; which burns. "duje bhaɪ saṛaṇɛ saṛɪa."–*BG* 'one who is badly engrossed/burning in duality.'

ਸੜ੍ਹੂੰਨੋ [saṛruno] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਾਵਣੀ, ਸ਼੍ਰਾਵਣ-ਪੂੰਨੋ full moon night in the mouth of Savan; beautiful (face) See ਰੌਂਘੜੀ.

ਸਾ [sa] *pron* that. "kahu nanak sa kathni sar." –*gau m 5.* "sa vela parvaṇ jɪtu satɪguru bheṭɪa."–*var guj 2, m 5.* **2** *adj* like, such (as). "tum sa mit na avar koi."–*asa m 1.* **3** *v* past tense of ਅਸ੍ਰਿ. was. "os ne ãpu akhɪa sa." –*JSBB.* **4** *Skt n* Parvati. **5** Lachhmi.

ਸਾਂ [sã] indicator of past tense. See ਸਾ 3. as "mɛ othe gɪa sã." **2** a suffix used in Persian.

This is a transformed version of Sanskrit word as ਧਕਸਾਂ.

ਸਾਉ [sau] *S* (Skt ਸ੍ਵਾਦ) *n* taste. "sau praṇi tɪna laga jɪni əmrɪtu paɪa."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 1.* **2** ecstasy. "sau nə paɪa jaɪ."–*var majh m 2.* **3** *Skt* welcome, honour. "kə̃t nə paɪo sau." –*var suhi m 1.* **4** *Skt* purpose, self-interest. "tũ jaṇ məhĩja sau."–*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਸਾਉਗੀ [saugi] See ਸਾਵਗੀ.

ਸਾਉਣ [sauṇ] See ਸਾਵਣ.

ਸਾਉਣ ਮੱਲ [sauṇ məll] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ and ਸਾਵਨ ਮਲ.

ਸਾਉਣੀ [sauṇi] *n* crop of the autumn season. **2** See ਸਾਵਣੀ.

ਸਾਉਰੀ [sauri] *n* one who has the knowledge of music. One who tells of profit or loss from the left or right vessel. See ਸੋਰੀ. **2** one who practises tantar shastar of Shiv.

ਸਾਉਲਾ [saula] See ਸਾਵਲ.

ਸਾਊ [sau] *adj* noble, gentle. **2** ਸੁ-ਆਯੁ of the same age. **3** *n* members of the marriage party. **4** a barber. **5** a confidant of the king. See ਸਊਆ.

ਸਾਅਤ [saət] See ਸਾਇਤ.

ਸਾਅਰ [saər] See ਸਾਇਰ.

ਸਾਅੰਗੀਤ [saə̃git] See ਸੰਗੀਤ.

ਸਾਇ [saɪ] *pron* same. "sũdərɪ saɪ sərup bɪckhəṇɪ."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.* **2** lord, master. "sukhdata hərɪ pransaɪ."–*sar m 5.* 'pranpətɪ sukhdata.' **3** *Skt* ਸਾਯ *n* sleep, lying down. "mera pɪru risalu sə̃gɪ saɪ."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* **4** *Skt* सायं evening.

ਸਾਇੰਸ [saĩs] *E* science. *n* essence of a branch of knowledge. **2** chemistry and physics. See ਵਿਦ੍ਯਾ.

ਸ਼ਾਇਸਤਨ [ṣaɪstən] *P* شایستن *v* to be competent, be capable of.

ਸ਼ਾਇਸਤਾ [ṣaɪsta] *P* شایستہ *adj* able, capable.

ਸਾਇਕ [saɪk] See ਸਾਯਕ.

ਸਾਇਣਿ [saɪṇɪ] S *Skt* a mistress, landlady.

ਸਾਇਤ [saɪt] See ਸ਼ਾਯਦ. **2** *A* ساعت *n* a short span of time. "cəl-hu ɪh saɪt."–*GPS.*

ਸਇਬਾਨ [saɪban] See ਸਾਯਬਾਨ.

ਸਾਇਰ [saɪr] *Dg* sea (*S* ਸਾਇਰੁ *Skt* ਸਾਗਰ) "saɪr səpət bhəre jəl nɪrməlɪ."–*prəbha m 1.* See ਸਪਤ ਸਰ. "saɪr bhəre kɪ suk?"–*var majh m 1.* "vɪcɪ upae saɪra tɪna bhi roji deɪ."–*var ram 1 m 2.* **2** a lake. "saɪr bhər su bhər."–*tukha barəhmaha.* **3** This word has also been used for Shatdrav (Satluj) in particular and a river in general. "choḍ dio təb thā nɪrmoh ko par bhəe jəb saɪr tira."–*gurusobha.* **4** *A* شاعر a poet. "je səu saɪr meliɛ tɪlu nə pujavhɪ roɪ." –*sri ə m 1.* "nanək saɪr ɪv kəhɪa."–*asa pəṭi m 1.*

ਸਾਇਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [saɪr ki putri] *n* daughter of the Sea, Lachhmi. According to a Puranic myth, she emerged while the sea was being churned. **2** wealth. "saɪr ki putri bɪdarɪ gəvai."–*gəu ə m 3.* 'The enlightened one has abandoned wealth.' "saɪr ki putri pərhərɪ tɪagi cəran təlɛ vicare."–*asa chə̃t m 1.* 'Wealth has been discarded with contempt, considering it as a maid-servant.'

ਸਾਇਲ [saɪl] See ਸਾਯਲ.

ਸਾਈ [sai] *pron* the same. "jo tudh bhavɛ sai bhəli kar."–*jəpu.* **2** *n* master, lord. "jɪthɛ jaiɛ jəgət məhɪ tɪthɛ hərɪ sai."–*var bɪla m 4.* **3** *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਯੰਕਾਰ earnest money given in advance to strike a deal. **4** *P* شائی God. **5** *A* ساعی one who puts in effort.

ਸਾਂਈ [sãi], **ਸਾਂਈਂ** [sãĩ] *Skt* master, lord. "tũ kərta səcɪaru mɛḍa sãi."–*sopurukhu.* **2** king. **3** husband. **4** a saint of the sublime sort.

ਸਾਂਈਆਂ [sãiã] a Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, Sethi by caste. The Guru impelled him to perform Kirtan. He became a wonderful preacher of Sikhism. **2** a vocative: 'O Master.'

ਸਾਈਸ [sais] See ਸਈਸ.

ਸਾਂਈਂ ਦਾਸ [sãĩdas] a resident of Daroli (district Ferozepur) who was a Khatri by caste. He

was married to Ramo, the elder sister of Mata Damodari. Guru Hargobind had a long and comfortable stay at his residence. He became the Guru's disciple and attained salvation. See ਡਰੋਲੀ. **2** a very ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, he was a Bhandari by caste. **3** a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was a resident of Lahore and was Jhanji by caste. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev as well.

ਸਾਂਈਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ [sāĩdɪtta] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur. **2** a Jaria follower of Guru Arjan, who acting upon the teachings of the Guru, devoted his life for the good of the people.

ਸਾਂਈਂਲੋਕ [sāĩlok] *n* godly people, saints.

ਸਾਸ [sas] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਸ *n* breath, respiration. "sas bɪna jɪu dehuri."–*keda chāt m 5.* **2** a vowel, tone. "pure tal nɪhale sas."–*bher namdev.* **3** *Skt* a weapon "pāḍɪt sāgɪ bəs-hɪ jən murəkh agəm sas sune."–*maru m 1.* **4** *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਸ੍ਰੂ mother-in-law. **5** a respiratory disease, asthma. "sənpat sas bhəgĩdr jʊr."–*səloh.* **6** *Skt* शास् *vr* to praise, sermonise, preach something for the good of others, ingratiate, order, punish, warn. **7** *n* an order. **8** *P* شاش urine. See ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ੀਦਨ.

ਸਾਂਸ [sās] breath, respiration. **2** *Skt* ਸਾਂਸ਼ with parts.

ਸਾਸਕ [sasək] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸਕ *adj* an administrator. **2** *n* a king. **3** a spiritual guide, guru. **3** See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸ ਗਰਾਸ [sas gəras], **ਸਾਸ ਗਿਰਾਸ** [sas gɪras], **ਸਾਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ** [sas gras] life and livelihood, life and sustenance. "sas gras ko dato ṭhakʊr."–*gəʊ kəbir.* **2** breathing in and out.

ਸਾਸਟਾਂਗ [sasṭāg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸਣ [sasəṇ] *Dg n* an order. See ਸਾਸ 6 and ਸਾਸਨ.

ਸਾਸਣੀ [sasṇi] *n* one who issues a warning, king's army–*sənama.* **2** *adj* (one) who administers. See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸਤ [sasət], **ਸਾਸਤਰ** [sastər], **ਸਾਸਤੁ** [sasətʊ], **ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [sastrə] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ੍ਤ੍ਰ *n* a book that enforces discipline; a law enforcing book. See ਸਾਸ-6 "sasət sĩmrɪtɪ bed carɪ."–*sri ə m 5.* "soi sasətu səʊṇ soɪ."–*sri m 5.* "sastrə bed trɛ guṇ hɛ maɪa."–*bhɛr m 1.*

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗ [sastrəg], **ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿ** [sastrəgɪ], **ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ** [sastrəgɪa], **ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗੰਤਾ** [sastrəgāta], **ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਜ** [sastrəgy] *Skt* शास्त्रज्ञ *adj* who is an authority on Shastars. "mʊnɪ jogi sastrəgɪ kəhavət."–*guj m 5.* "səbhɛ sastrəgāta kʊkərmā prəṇasi."–*dətt.*

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastrədhari] *adj* who lives according to Shastars, a pandit. **2** an armed man.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਨਿਕ [sastrənɪk] ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ-ਅਨਿਕ various Shastars. "pəṛhi kok vyakərəṇ sastrənɪk."–*cərɪtr 250.*

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sastri] शास्त्रिन् *adj* possessing Shastars, who is an authority on Shastars. **2** *n* a higher level degree of Sanskrit.

ਸਾਸਨ [sasən] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸਨ *n* ordering. See ਸਾਸ 6. **2** punishing. **3** a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨਾ. "ənɪk sasən taṛāt jəmdutəh."–*səhəs m 5.* "sasən te baləK gəm nə kərɛ."–*bher m 3.* 'ignores the warning.' "deɪ sasən jam."–*ram m 5 ruti.* **4** *Skt* श्वसन to breathe.

ਸਾਸਨਪਾਕ [sasənpak] Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. "sasən, pak sərasən jou."–*NP.* 'the bow of Pakshasan' (Indar).

ਸਾਸਨਾ [sasna] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸਨਾ *n* an order. **2** a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨ. **3** a sermon, teaching. **4** *Skt* ਸਾਸ੍ਨਾ a jowl, loose skin hanging from the neck of a cow or a bullock, a wrap for neck and shoulders.

ਸਾਸਨਿ [sasənɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਵਸਨ *n* a breath. **2** *adv* while breathing, which means 'while being alive.' "sasənɪ sasɪ sasɪ bəlʊ paiɛ, nɪhsasənɪ namʊ dhɪavɛgo."–*kan ə m 4.* 'Make recitation of the Name a part and parcel while alive, and it will have its sway after death.'

ਸਾਸ ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [sas nɪharən] to count breaths. "jəm nɪharɛ sasa."–*asa kəbir.* **2** to protect life. "bhəgətjəna ke sas nɪharɛ."–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਸਾਸਨੋੱਤਰ [sasnottər] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 5 (b)

ਸਾਸਾ [sasa] plural of ਸ੍ਵਾਸ "jɪcəru ghəṭ ãtərɪ hɛ sasa."–*sor m 3.* **2** *n* a doubt. "ʊpjɛ put dham bɪn sasa."–*cərɪtr 279.* 'Without doubt, a son will be born.'

ਸਾਂਸਾਰਿਕ [sãsarɪk] *Skt adj* worldly, mundane.

ਸਾਸਿ [sasɪ] with breath. **2** *Skt* ਸ (with) ਅਸਿ (sword); with a sword.

ਸਾਸਿ ਸਾਸਿ [sasɪ sasɪ] with every breath, always. "sasɪ sasɪ prəbhʊ dhɪaiɛ."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਾਸਿ ਗਿਰਾਸਿ [sasɪ gɪrasɪ] while living and enjoying life. "sasɪ gɪrasɪ səda mənɪ vəsɛ."–*var bɪla m 3.*

ਸਾਂਸੀ [sãsi] a low tribe that leads nomadic life and is ridden with crime. It is found outside India too. Many scholars are of the view that this tribe grew from the soldiers who came with the army of Alexander the Great, but chose to make India their home. It has nothing to do with sanhasi tribe of the jats. See ਸਾਂਹਸੀ.

ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ੀਦਨ [ṣaṣidən] *P* شاشیدن to urinate.

ਸਾਸੁ [sasʊ] See ਸਾਸ. **2** *Skt* सासु *adj* ਸ (with) ਅਸੁ (breath); living. **3** *n* mother-in-law. "sasʊ buri ghərɪ vas nə devɛ."–*asa m 1.* Here it means ignorance. **4** breath. "jəb ləg sasʊ."–*kəlɪ ə m 4.*

ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ [sasʊ ki dʊkhi] This is a shabad in Rag Asa is of Kabir:

1 sasʊ ki dʊkhi səsʊr ki pɪari
jeṭh ke namɪ ḍərəʊ re.
2 səkhi səheli nənəd gəheli
devər kɛ bɪrəhɪ jərəʊ re. ...
3 sejɛ rəmətʊ nɛn nəhi pekhəʊ
ɪhʊ dʊkh ka sɪʊ kəhʊ re.
4 bapʊ savka kərɛ lərai
maɪa səd mətvari.
5 bəḍe bhai kɛ jəb sãgɪ hoti
təb həʊ nah pɪari.
6 kəhət kəbir pãc ko jhəgra. ... –*25.*

It means:[1]

1 I am fed up with my mother-in-law (illusion). My father-in-law (God) has affection for me. I am afraid of the elder brother-in-law (Yam-raj)

2 My sister-in-law (folly) has caught hold of me. I am longing for the younger brother-in-law (wisdom)

3 I do not feel the intimacy of the omnipresent Lord in the bed of conscience.

4 Father (the body) is always busy fighting with children (comforts and discomforts). Mother (selfishness) is always in a state of intoxication.

5 When I was with the elder brother (knowledge) the Lord loved me.

6 All this is a quarrel between the five evils.

ਸਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ [sasʊ masʊ] breath and body, soul and the body. "sasʊ masʊ səbh jiə tʊmara."–*dhəna m 1.*

ਸਾਸ਼੍ਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [saṣṭãg prəṇam] a respectful bow with all the eight organs. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸ਼੍ਵਤ [saṣvət] *Skt adv* continuous, without break. **2** daily. **3** *n* the sky. **4** the heaven. **5** Shiv.

ਸਾਹ [sah] *n* a breath. "lekhɛ sah ləvaiəhɪ."–*sri m 1.* **2** *P* شاہ a king. "səbhɪ tʊjh-hɪ dhɪav-hɪ mere sah."–*dhəna m 4.* **3** a money-lender, banker. "sah cəle vəṇjarɪa."–*var sar m 2.* **4** a title bestowed by Guru Arjan Dev on a Sikh family. See ਸੋਮਾ 2. **5** lord, husband. **6** *Skt* साह *adj* strong, dominant.

ਸਾਹ ਆਲਮ [sah aləm] *P* شاہ عالم *adj* master of the world, king of the world. "khəkhɛ khũdkar sah aləm."–*asa pəṭɪ m 1.* **2** Muazzam

[1]The meaning of the invisible intrigue, described here, is not satisfactory. But most of the traditional scholars have their interpretations. Hence these are being reproduced here.

(Bahadur Shah) son of Aurangzeb. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ. 3 the nominal Mughal king of Delhi, whose real name was Ali Gauhar. He ascended the throne in Oct. 1760. He handed over the civil authority of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the then East India Company, in 1765 AD. Thereafter he became a stipendary of the English Government. Then the Marathas captured him. Later in August 1788, he fell into the hands of Ghulam Kadir Ruhela, who maltreated him brutally and got his eyes gouged out. He was a mere nominal king of Delhi till his death on 19th of Nov. 1806.

ਸਾਹਸ [sahəs] *Skt n* work done with force. **2** courage. "kər sahəs beg ji dhayo."–*GPS.* **3** theft. **4** an act done mindlessly. **5** fire.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਰਫ਼ [ṣah ṣərəf] شاہ شرف a fakir who felt deeply obliged to Guru Nanak Dev after having held a discourse with him. **2** a Sadhu of Bihar, who had divine powers. He died in 1379 AD. A large fair is held at his tomb every year.

ਸਾਹਸਾਹਣ [sahsahaṇ] *P* شہنشاہ an emperor, king of kings. "sahsahaṇ gəṇɪjɛ."–*japu.* In Mishkat it is held that Mohammad directed that none should be called Shahanshah, as this title is reserved only for God.

ਸਾਹਸੀ [sahsi] *adj* (one) who courageously accomplishes his task. **2** persevering. **3** inspiring. "təhā sahsi sahsə̃gram kope." –*VN.* **4** See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਂਹਸੀ [sāhsi] a sub-caste of jats. Scholars are of the view that its root lies in the Sanskrit word 'sahasi', which means valiant, tenacious and courageous. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab was from the same clan. **2** Sansi clan is different from it. See ਸਾਂਸੀ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ [ṣahsə̃gram] *adj* lord of war. **2** *n* Sangoshah, son of Bibi Veero, upon whom the tenth Guru bestowed this title, sacrificed his life in the battle of Bhangani. "ləkhe sahsə̃gram jujjhe jujharə̃. təvə̃ kit banə̃ kəmanə̃ sə̃bharə̃."–*VN.* See ਸੰਗੋਸ਼ਾਹ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸਾਹਸ੍ਰ [sahsrə] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ.

ਸਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ [sah husɛn] شاہ حسین son of Sheikh Usman of Lahore. Born in Hijri 945, he was a devotee of the Lord. When Guru Granth Sahib was being compiled, he too along with saints like Kahna, came to Amritsar. He beseeched Guru Arjan Dev that his compositions should also be included in Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru asked him to recite his composition. There upon Shah Husain recited. "cupp ve əṛɪa cupp ve əṛɪa." On listening to it, the Guru asked him to stop i.e. to observe silence. Shah Husain died in Hijri 1008. See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਕੀ ਢੇਰੀ [ṣah ki ḍheri] See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਚੀਂ ਖਾਨ [ṣahcĩkhan] His real name was Ahmed Khan. He was a commander of the king of Kabul, Zamanshah, who was the grandson of Ahmad Shah. In 1798 AD, the king sent him to Punjab with a cavalry of twelve thousand men. He was very cruel to the Sikhs and Hindus. At last he was killed by Sardar Sahib Singh of Gujrat in 1800 AD. His tomb is situated to the east of Gujrat at a distance of four miles from the city.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ [ṣahjəhā] شاہجہاں He was the third son of Jahangir from Balmati (Jodh Bai), daughter of Raja Udai Singh Jodhpuri. He was born in Lahore on 5th of Jan. 1593. His real name was Mirza Khurram. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne in 1628 AD.[1] The kingdom prospered during his reign; the revenue collected per year was twenty three crores.

[1]His full name was Abu Ali Muzzafar Shahabuddin Shahjahan. He is presumed to have become the king after the death of Jahangir. Hence in history his reign started from 1627 AD but formally he ascended the throne on 4th of February, 1628 AD.

He was very fond of architecture. Apart from Moti Masjid, he got a mausoleum constructed for his dear wife Arjmand Banu (who is also known as Mumtaz Mahal and Kudsia Begum). She was the daughter of Asif Ali, a brother of Noor Jahan. She was born in 1592 AD and died on 7th of July 1631. This mausoleum cost the exchequer rupees four crore and fifty lakhs. It is popularly known as the Taj Mahal. Some writers have estimated its cost at rupees one crore, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand only.

Delhi at present situated on the bank of Jamuna opposite the Red Fort, was founded by the same ruler in 1631 AD. He named it Shahjahanabad. Elegant buildings of Delhi like Lal Quila, Diwan-e-Khas, Dewan-e-am and Jama Masjid add to his reputation. The Peacock throne, which cost the state exchequer rupees seven crore and ten lakh, was got built by this king. The world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond, which weighed 319 rattis and was estimated to value at Rs. 7,815,225/- then, was presented to him by Mir Jumla.

Due to the ineptness of certain corrupt ministers, he persecuted Christians and Hindus. As a result, he became hostile to Guru Hargobind, so the Guru had to take up arms in self-defence.

Shahjahan had four sons: Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Once when Shahjahan fell ill, Aurangzeb (after subjugating his brothers) incarcerated him in the Agra fort in the year 1658 AD. After 7 years of incarceration by his son, Shahjahan pining all the while to rule, died to be buried at the Taj by the side of his beloved wife.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਨਾਬਾਦ [ṣahjəhanabad] a name of Delhi. See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ. "ṣahjəhanabad ko kino kuc əpar."–*gurusobha.*

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਪੁਰ [ṣahjəhãpur] a town in U.P. which was built by Daler Khan, an army officer of Shahjahan in the year 1647 AD on the left bank of Deoha (Garra) river. It is situated at a distance of 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. "ṣahjəhãpur me huti ɪk pəṭua ki narɪ."–*cərɪtr 41.*

ਸਾਹਜਮਾਨ [sahjəman] See ਜਮਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦ ਪੁਰ [ṣahjad pur] See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦਾ [ṣahjada] *P* شاہزادہ *adj* a prince. **2** *n* son of Bhai Mardana, who kept on doing Kirtan in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਾਹਣੀ [sahṇi] a caste of Khukhrain Khatris. **2** wife of a money-lender. **2** wife of a king, a queen.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦ [ṣahəd] *A* شاہد *n* a witness; one who gives evidence.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦਰਾ [ṣahdəra] Mausoleum of emperor Jahangir across river Ravi near Lahore. A nearby settlement is also known as Sahdara. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ. **2** a village set up by emperor Shahjahan across Jamuna at a distance of five miles from Delhi. At that time, it served as a market place.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ [ṣahdi] *P* شاہدی *n* evidence.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦੌਲਾ [ṣahdɔla] See ਦੌਲਾ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸਾਹਨ [sahən] See ਸਾਂਡ and ਸਾਨ੍ਹ.

ਸਾਹਨਸਾਹ [sahənsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਨਚੀ ਖਾਂ [sahənci khã] See ਸਾਹਚੀਂ ਖਾਂ.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ਼ ਖਾਂ [ṣah nəvaz khã] شاہ نوازخان son of Khan Bahadur Zakaria Khan. His real name was Hayatulla Khan. He had been a governor of Lahore and Multan. Inspired by Diwan Kaura Mal in Sammat 1809, Bhai Bhim Singh cut off his head during a battle, fixed it to his spear and presented the same to the Khalsa. **2** See ਮੁਜੱਫਰ ਖਾਨ.

ਸਾਹਨਿ [sahənɪ] *n* wife of a king, a queen. **2** a play by the Creator of the universe. "sahənɪ sətɪ kərɛ jiə əpnɛ."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** wife of a

money-lender.

ਸਾਹਨੀ [sahni] See ਸਾਹਣੀ. 2 See ਸਾਹਨਿ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਪੁਰ [ṣahpur] a village of Patiala state, tehsil and police station Sunam. East of it is situated a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. To begin with, there was only Manji Sahib. But since Sammat 1980 a "Darbar" is being constructed. The village has donated about 50 bighas of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Singh and it is seven miles to the west from railway station Sunam.

2 A district of the Rawalpindi Division and is its main town. It is situated on the left bank of Jehlum.

ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਹਬਚੰਦ [sahəbcə̃d] See ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਜ਼ [ṣahbaz] See ਸਹਬਾਜ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [ṣahbaz sĩgh] son of Vakil Sabeg Singh who used to study in Lahore's Persian school. Once he entered into a disputation with the maulvis where he fearlessly upheld the point of view of his faith and condemned that of Islam. Thereupon, a complaint was lodged by the maulvis and he was arrested. When he declined to embrace Islam, he, along with his father, was put on the torturing wheel to die at the age of eighteen. This happened in Sammat 1802. See ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਦ [ṣahbad] a town of Karnal, seized by Sardar Lal Singh and Himant Singh in 1763 AD where they founded their state. These brave Sardars belonged to the Nishan misl. They converted the main mosque of Shahabad into a gurdwara and named it Masatgarh.

ਸ਼ਾਹਭੀਕ [ṣahbhik], ਸ਼ਾਹਭੀਖ [ṣahbhikh] This saint belonged to the Saiyyed family. He was born in village Siana (tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal). His forefathers lived at Kuhram (Ghuram).[1] For this reason, some writers like Bhai Santokh Singh have mentioned him as the resident of Kurham.[2]

Shah Bhikh was a disciple of Abul Muali Shah of village Ambhita (District Saharanpur). Bhikh Ji spent most of his life at Thaske town which is situated in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. Due to his devotion, Saint Muali Shah also migrated to Thask and Shah Bhikh wholeheartedly served his master.

By virtue of his spiritual power, he came to know of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. So he reached there with two pitchers full of sweets and presented them to the Guru. The Guru put his hands on both the pitchers. To satisfy the curiosity of his disciples, the Pir told them that he wanted to find with whom this divine personage (the Guru) would side, the Hindus or the Muslims. So anticipating his feelings, the Guru strengthened his faith with the gesture that he was the patron and well wisher of both the communities.

Shah Bhikh was Saiyyed (Mir), so Thaska is now known as Thaska Miranji. During the rule of the Mughals, a jagir was attached to his tomb which at present brings a revenue of rupees three thousand per annum.

Some writers have also named him as Saiyed Bhikh and Bhikhan Shah.

ਸ਼ਾਹਰਗ [ṣahrəg] *P* شاہرگ aorta. See ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਾ [saha] *n* ਸੁ (auspicious) ਅਹ (day); according to the Hindu faith, a day fixed for marriage after taking into account the planetary positions. *S* ਸਾਹੇ. "sə̃bətɪ saha lɪkhɪa."–*sohɪla.* "saha gəṇ-hɪ nə kər-hɪ bicar."–*ram ə m 1.* **2** *part* a vocative, meaning O! King "səbhna vɪcɪ tū vərətda saha."–*dhəna m 4.* **3** plural of ਸਾਹ (breath). "jete jiə jivhi lɛ saha."–*m 1 var majh.* **4** short form for

[1]This city is in Patiala state.

[2]"pur kuhṛam bɪkhe huto ṣah bhikh jɪh nam. nɪj murṣɪd ke nikəṭ rəhɪ ṭhəske gram sudham."–*GPS.*

ਸਾਹਾਨ. plural of ਸਾਹ. "sɪrɪ saha patɪsahʊ." –*m 5 var ram 2.*

ਸਾਹਾਣ [sahaṇ], **ਸਾਹਾਨ** [sahan] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿ [sahɪ] See ਸਾਹ. 2 while breathing. "sahɪ sahɪ səda səmalie."–*guj ə m 3.* **3** the king (nominative case). "sahɪ pəṭhaɪa sahɛ pasɪ."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਾਹਿਆ [sahɪa] *n* the time of ਸਾਹਾ (ਸੁ ਆਹ). See ਸਾਹਾ. "oṛəkʊ aɪa tɪn sahɪa."–*sri m 1 pəhɪre.* This means 'Death as a bridegroom has come to wed life as its bride.' **2** It is another name for ਸੁਹੇਵੇ. See ਸੁਹੇਵਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਸ [sahɪs] See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਿਤ੍ਯ [sahɪty] *Skt n* the feeling of being alongwith, a gathering. **2** the poetics incorporating elements like sentiment and metre etc. **3** any text dealing with all elements of a study is known as 'sahity'

ਸਾਹਿਦ [sahɪd] See ਸਾਹਦ.

ਸਾਹਿਨਸਾਹ [sahɪnsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ [sahɪb] *A* صاحب *n* a master. "sahɪb seti hʊkəm nə cəlɛ."–*var asa m 2.* **2** the Creator. "sahɪb siʊ mənʊ manɪa."–*asa ə m 1.* **3** a friend.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਊਰ [sahɪb səur] صاحب شعور *adj* wise, prudent, sensible.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahɪb sĩgh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ. 2 See ਸੈ ਸਾਖੀ. **3** He was son of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and Rani Raj Kaur. Born on Bhadon Badi 15th Sammat 1830 (1774 AD), he ascended the throne at the age of six, after the death of his father. In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) he was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Rattan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, who belonged to the Bhangian misl. By temperament, he was a very credulous person and readily believed everyone without using his discretion. During his reign, Diwan Nannu Mal and Rani Hukman carried on the governance. Bibi Sahib Kaur, his elder sister, contributed a lot to the defence and administration of the kingdom. Raja Sahib Singh died on Chet-Badi 9, Sammat 1869 (26th March, 1813). **4** Baba Sahib Singh was born in the house of Ajit Singh (son of famous Baba Kaladhari of Bedi clan) and Mata Saroop Devi in Sammat 1813. He was a man of rare quality and an ardent preacher of Gurmat. With a sense of great enterprise, he occupied a lot of territory and established his capital at Una. Free public kitchen (lãgər) and continuous Kirtan went on without any interruption on account of his initiative. Baba Ji died on Har Sudi 13 Sammat 1891 at Una. See ਊਨਾ and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹਾਲ [sahɪb hal] *P* صاحب حال one who has realised ecstasy; a blissful soul.

ਸਹਿਬਕਲਾਮ [sahɪbkəlam] *n* the Creator, master of language or speech. "kɪ sahɪb kəlamɛ." –*japu.*

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਾਲ [sahɪb kal] *P* صاحب قال *adj* one who has the courage to say what he means. **2** one who is only a man of speech.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾਂ [sahɪbkɪrã] *A* صاحب قران fortunate i.e. highly dignified. See ਕਿਰਾਂ. "kɪ sahɪbkɪrã hɛ."–*japu.*

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ [sahɪb kɔr] daughter of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and elder sister of Raja Sahib Singh. In Sammat 1834 she was married to Jaimal Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh Rai of Fathegarh of Kanhaiya misl. The efforts she put in to expand and sagfeguard the kingdom of her brother are indeed unique in Sikh history. In Sammat 1851 she defeated the Maratha army. She conducted the administration very efficiently but her credulous brother did not value her qualities. She died in Sammat 1856 (1799 AD). **2** Mother of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind and queen of Raja Fateh Singh, she was very

proficient in the affairs of administration. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ [sahɪb kɔr mata] daughter of Bhai Ramu Bassi,[1] Khatri of Rohtas. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 18th of Vaisakh Sammat 1757. The Guru left the Khalsa Panth to her care. That is why at the time of baptism she is declared the mother, and Guru Gobind Singh the father, of the Khalsa. After his arrival at Avichal Nagar, Guru Gobind Singh sent her to Delhi along with the five arms of Guru Hargobind to be kept and displayed with full honours. These arms are at present kept in Gurdwara Rakabganj.

She died before Mata Sundari. Her memorial is quite close to the shrine of Guru Harkrishan located in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ [sahɪbcə̃d] a devoted Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great warrior. He attained martyrdom in the battle of Anandpur. As per instructions of the Guru, he was cremated at Nirmohgarh. "jit bhəi təhɪ khalse ki əru sahɪb cə̃d ki loth uṭhai."–*gurusobha.* **2** A village in district Ferozepur tehsil Muktsar, police station Kot Bhai. Adjoining the habitation, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at the bank of the village pond. The Guru graced this place twice with a visit. A small temple and residential houses have come up close by. An Akali Singh is in attendance here. The village has donated 7 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Balluana railway station to the north-west and is connected by un-metalled road.

ਸਾਹਿਬਜਾਦਾ [sahɪbjada] *P* صاحب زاده *n* son of a king; a prince. **2** Guru's son. **3** master's son.

ਸਾਹਿਬਦਿਮਾਗ [sahɪbdɪmag] *A* صاحب دماغ *adj* a very learned man, very wise person. "kɪ sahɪbdɪmag hɛ."–*japu.*

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ [sahɪb dɪl] *P* صاحب دل *adj* big hearted; who has control over his mind. **2** wise. **3** a saint. **4** a spiritual mentor. "ṣudəz fɛze suhbəte sahɪbdɪlā."–*jīdgi.*

ਸਾਹਿਬਦੇਵੀ [sahɪbdevi] See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਇ [sahɪbraɪ], **ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਯ** [sahɪbray] See ਤਾਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ [sahɪb lok] *n* God's people, servants of God.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾ [sahɪba] feminine of ਸਾਹਿਬ 2 vocative of ਸਾਹਿਬ "sace sahɪba! kɪa nahi ghərɪ terɛ." –*ənə̄du.*

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਂ [sahɪbā] a damsel of Mahni Sial rajputs, engaged to a lad of Chaddhar sub-caste, but she was in love with Mirza. The Chaddhars murdered both of them; their grave is in Danapur. (district Multan) See ਮਿਰਜਾ.

"ravi nədɪ upərɪ bəsɛ narɪ sahɪbā nam,
mɪrja ke sə̃g dosti kərət aṭhəu jam."
–*cərɪtr 129.*

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਿਲ [sahɪban dɪl] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਿ [sahɪbɪ] the Creator (nominative case). "sahɪbɪ ə̄dha jo kia."–*m 5 var ram 2.*

ਸਾਹਿਬੀ [sahɪbi] *P* صاحبی *n* ownership, lordship, sovereignty. **2** authority.

ਸਾਹਿਬੁ [sahɪbu] See ਸਾਹਿਬ. "sahibu guṇi gəhera."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਾਹਿਰ [sahɪr] *A* ساحر *n* a magician, wizard. See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਾਹਿਲ [sahɪl] *A* ساحل *n* a river-bank.

ਸਾਹੀ [sahi] *P* شاہی *n* royal. **2** ink. "jeta akhəṇu sahi səbdi."–*var sar m 1.* 'whatever is verbal and written'. **3** سعی an effort. "ua ki ṛaṛɪ mɪṭət bɪn sahi."–*bavən.* **4** *A* ساہی indifference, carelessness. **5** forgetfulness.

ਸਾਹੀ ਹੂ ਸਾਹੁ [sahi hu sahu] *adj* king of kings, emperor. "tu sahi hu sahu, həu kəhɪ nə səka guṇ terɪa."–*suhi ə m 5.* **2** chief among money-

[1]Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned "rava" sub-caste. See rutt 5, ə 1.

lenders.

ਸਾਹੀਦ [sahid] See ਸਹੀਦ. 2 *adj* pertaning to a martyr.

ਸ਼ਾਹੀਨ [ṣahin] *A* شاہین It is generally believed that kuhi, bəhɪri and ṣahin are different names for the same bird of prey. But it is a mistaken belief. Kings fond of hunting have bestowed the status on kuhi and bəhɪri as ṣahin kuhi, ṣahin bəhɪri. There is no separate bird as ṣahin. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਾਹੁ [sahu] a king. "səca sahu vərtda."–*sri m 3.* 2 a money-lender. "səca sahu səce vəṇjare."–*suhi ə m 3.* 3 breath. "kərɪ bə̃de tū bə̃dgi jɪcəru ghəṭ məhɪ sahu."–*tɪlə̃g m 5.*

ਸਾਹੁਨਿ [sahunɪ] wife of a money-lender. See ਸਾਹਨਿ. "bənɪk bol sahunɪ so bhakhyo." –*cərɪtr 61.*

ਸਾਹੁਰੜਾ [sahurṛa], **ਸਾਹੁਰੜੀ** [sahurṛi] father-in-law's house. "peiəṛɛ səhu sev tū sahurṛɛ sukhɪ vəs."–*sri m 5.* 2 *adj* belonging to the in-laws. "sahurṛi vəthu səbh kɪchu sā̃jhi pevəkṛɛ dhən vəkhe."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* 'Parents house is this world, in-laws house is the other world.'

ਸਾਹੁਰਾ [sahura] *adj* father-in-law's house.

ਸਾਹੁ [sahu] *n* ash. "gəd-hu cā̃dən khəulɛ bhi sahu sɪəu paṇu."–*var suhi m 1.* 2 Several kings of this name have ruled in the south, but most renowned of them was the grandson of Shiva Ji who was put in jail quite early in life and remained there till the death of Aurangzeb. In the year 1708, he became the king of Maratha people and ruled for a long time as a nominal king from the capital Satara. Reins of the state were held by Peshwa Shivnath. Sahu died in the year 1749. 3 *S adj* brave.

ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰ [sahukar] *Skt* ਸਾਧੁਕਾਰ a rich trader who lends money on interest.

ਸਾਹੋਵਾਲ [sahoval] See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਨਾਨਕ ਸਰ 4.

ਸਾਹੋਂ [sahə̃] See ਸਹ. "bənɪta bɪnod sahə̃." –*səhəs m 5.* 'with uxorious pleasure.' 2 ਸ (that)-ਅਹੰ (myself). 3 short form for ਸ-ਅਹੰਕਾਰ.

ਸਾਕ [sak] *Skt* शाक *n* force, might. 2 help. 3 a helpful friend. 4 vegetables, greens. 5 an island. See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ. 6 *adj* belonging to the Shak clan. See ਸਕ. 7 *Skt* स्वकीय one's own. 8 *n* a great grand-son, kin, close relative. 9 a relationship. "tum-hɪ pəchanu saku tum-hɪ sə̃gɪ."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਾਕਉ [sakəu], **ਸਾਕਈ** [sakəi], **ਸਾਕਹ** [sakəh], **ਸਾਕਹਿ** [sak-hɪ] can (do), having the capability. See ਸਕਣਾ. "tumri məhɪma bərənɪ nə sakəu."–*suhi m 4.* "əsā̃ joru nahi je kɪchu kərɪ həmɪ sakəh."–*suhi m 4.*

ਸਾਕਣੀ [sakṇi] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ. "ə̃bɪka totla sitla sakṇi."–*parəs.*

ਸਾਕਤ [sakət], **ਸਾਕਤੁ** [sakətu] *Skt* शाक्त *adj* who worships Shakti; devoted to Durga, who worships Kali. 2 *n* Shakat cult, in which Shakti is the chief amongst all gods. Shakti worshippers, usually worship ten goddesses Kali, Tara, Shorsi, Bhuvneshvari, Bhairvi, Chhinnmasta, Dhoomavati, Vagla, Matangi and Kamla. 3 *A* ساقط *adj* apostate, degraded. "sakət hərɪrəs sadu nə jaṇɪa."–*sohɪla.* "hərɪ ke das sɪu sakət nəhi sə̃g."–*gəu m 4.* "sakətu muṛ ləge pəcɪ muɪo."–*gəu ə m 4.*

ਸ਼ਾਕ ਦ੍ਵੀਪ [ṣak dvip] See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ.

ਸਾਕਨੀ [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

ਸਾਕਬਣਿਕ [sakbəṇɪk] *n* a spinach seller. "sakbəṇɪk jyõ kimət tahĩ, nəhɪ jani kalu mən mahĩ."–*NP.*

ਸਾਕਰ [sakər] *P* شکر sugar. "jɪu gūge sakər mənu manɪa."–*gəu kəbir.* See ਸ਼ਕਰ.

ਸਾਂਕਰ [sā̃kər] *Pkt adj* narrow, tight. 2 *Skt* शाङ्कर. pertaining to Shankar (Shiv). 3 *Skt n* a chain. "bhərəm moh ko nəṣṭ kɪy dvɛt-hɪ sā̃kər kaṭ."–*NP.*

ਸਾਕਰਮਾਖੀ [sakərmakhi] *n* a honey-bee.

"sakərmakhi ədhɪk sãtape."–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਸਾਂਕਰਾ [sãkra], **ਸਾਂਕਰੀ** [sãkri] *adj* narrow, tight. **2** *Skt* शाङ्करि. son of Shiv, Ganesh. **3** fire.

ਸਾਕਲ [sakəl] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਾਂਕਲ [sãkəl] *Skt* श्रृंखल a chain. "sãkəl jevri lɛ hɛ ai."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸਾਕਲਪ [sakələp] See ਸਵਿਕਲਪ. "nɪrvɪkələp sakələp ʊcari."–*NP.*

ਸਾਂਕਲਾ [sãkla], **ਸਾਂਕਲੀ** [sãkli] See ਸਾਂਕਰਾ ਸਾਂਕਰੀ. See ਸਾਂਕਲ.

ਸਾਕੜੀ [sakṛi] *n* a vegetarian; Sati; Durga, Shakambhri. "ə̃jni gə̃jni sakṛi sitla."–*parəs.*

ਸਾਂਕੜੀ [sãkṛi] See ਸਾਂਕਰੀ.

ਸਾਕਾ [saka] Shak Sammat, started by Shalivahan which came into force after 78 AD. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ. **2** an event which is worthy of note in history. "dhərəmhet saka jɪn kia." -*VN.* **3** *Skt* शाका myroblan.

ਸਾਕਾਰ [sakar] *adj* evident, manifest.

ਸਾਕਿਛੁ [sakɪchʊ] that much. **2** *Skt* शकृत *n* dirt, filth. "jəhã sakɪchʊ təhã lagɪo."–*maru ə m 5.* 'The air does not mind touching the filth.'

ਸਾਕਿਣੀ [sakɪṇi] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

ਸਾਕਿਨ [sakɪn] *A* ساکن a resident. "əmər sɪ̃gh kəmoɪ sakɪn khemkərən."–*PP.*

ਸਾਕਿਨੀ [sakɪni] *Skt* शाकिनी *n* vegetation bearing earth. **2** a yogini in attendance on a goddess. Her food is blood and marrow. It is mentioned in Sakand Puran that Sakini accompanied Virbhadar when he went to destroy the sacrificial rites of Daksh.

ਸਾਕਿਰ [ṣakɪr] *A* شاکر *adj* grateful. **2** obliged, indebted.

ਸਾਕੀ [saki] *A* ساقی *n* one who serves drinks. "bədɪh sakia! saɢgre surəx fam."–*həkayət.* **2** God, who imparts ecstasy of love. **3** *A* شاکی a complainant.

ਸਾਕੁ [sakʊ] See ਸਾਕ 7-8 "hərɪ mera sakʊ ə̃tɪ hoɪ səkhai."–*guj m 3.*

ਸਾਕੇਤ [saket] *n* Ayodhyapuri. **2** territory around Ayodhya. **3** *adj* who resides in Ayodhya.

ਸਾਕੈ [sakɛ] can. See ਸਕਣਾ. "koɪ nə sakɛ bhɪ̃n kərɪ."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਾਕੰ [sakə̃] See ਸਾਕ and ਸਾਕਾ. "kəlu məddh kino bəḍo dhərəm sakə̃."–*gyan.* 'caused a religious event.'

ਸਾਕੰਭਰੀ [sakə̃bhri] *Skt* शाकम्भरी *n* Durga, provider of nourishment with vegetation. In Markandey Puran there is a story that, once during a great famine when everybody began to die, the goddess assuming the form of vegetation covered the whole earth and thus saved the people from starvation.

ਸਾਕਯ [ṣaky] *Skt* an ancient Khatri clan that used to live in the foot-hills of Nepal. It is among them that Shakay Muni (Buddha) was born.

ਸਾਕਯ ਮੁਨਿ [saky mʊnɪ] See ਬੁੱਧ.

ਸਾਕਰ [sakṣər] *Skt adj* learned, who can read and write.

ਸਾਕਾਤ [sakṣat] *Skt part* evident, visible.

ਸਾਕੀ [sakṣi] *Skt* साक्षिन् *n* a witness who deposes what he has seen with his own eyes. See ਸਾਖੀ.

ਸਾਕਯ [sakṣəy] *Skt n* evidence, deposition.

ਸਾਖ [sakh] *Skt* शाक *n* vegetation, vegetable, agricultural produce. "jəl bɪn sakh kumlavti."–*barəhmaha majh.* "sakh pəkə̃di aia hor kərẽdi vã̃n."–*s fərid.* **2** *Skt* ਸਾਕਯ evidence, deposition. "təb sakhi prəbhu əsəṭ bənae. sakh nɪmɪt dɛbe ṭhəhɪrae."–*VN.* ; 'gave evidence for'... "hərɪnam mɪlɛ pətɪ sakh."–*maru m 4.* **3** goodwill. "su sakh tas ki səda tɪhun lok manɪyɛ."–*parəs.* **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਖਾ *P* شاخ a branch. "tũ ped sakh teri phuli." –*majh m 5.* "nam surtəru sakhəh."–*səhəs m 5.* **5** lineage; a family derived from an aboriginal tribe. **6** a vine, creeper. **7** a part of a book, chapter.

ਸਾਂਖ [sãkh] See ਸਾਂਖਯ and ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ. **2** *n* a slice, a piece, a small portion. This word is derived from ਸ਼ਾਖਾ. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਂਖ *adj* made of conchshell.

4 *n* a sound blown out of conchshell.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhət] *P* ساخت See **ਸਾਖਤਨ**. **2** a crupper that is joined to the horse's tail and tied to the saddle.

ਸਾਖਤਨ [saxtən] *P* ساختن *v* to make. **2** to live together.

ਸਾਖਤਿ [sakhətɪ] See **ਸਾਖਤ** 2 and **ਪਉਣਵੇਗ**. "ghoṛe pakhər suɪne sakhətɪ."–*sri m 1.* **2** See **ਸਾਖਤੀ**.

ਸਾਖਤੀ [sakhti] *n* vigour or the process of crupping the horses. "ɪkɪ hoe əsvar ɪkna sakhti."–*var majh m 1.* **2** *P* ساختی the process of making. "apɪ kərae sakhti phɪrɪ apɪ kərae mar."–*var asa.* 'He himself is both the creator and the destroyer.'

ਸਾਖਾ [sakha] *Skt* शाखा *n* a branch of a tree. **2** limbs of the body as arm, hand, finger and leg etc. **3** lineage or off- shoot of a tribe. **4** a sect, creed, offshoot of a religion. "sɪkh sakha bəhute kie."–*s kəbir.* **5** branches of the Veds. Numerous saints have taught their disciples the texts and meanings of the Veds in different ways, according to their own thinking. This has led to different branches of the Veds. "sakha tinɪ kəhɛ nɪt bedu."–*asa m 1.* "sakha tin nɪvaria ek səbədɪ lɪv laɪ."–*sri ə m 3.* Here three branches mean knowledge pertaining to three elements.[1] See **ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ** 3.

ਸਾਖਾਇਨਣੀ [sakhaɪnṇi] *n* an army which has groups friendly with one another.–*sənama.*

ਸਾਖਾ ਤੀਨ [sakha tin] Chapters on practice, devotion, knowledge chapter. **2** Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv are the branches. "sakha tin mul mətɪ ravɛ."–*asa ə m 3.* **3** elements of purity, passion and darkness.

ਸਾਖਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [sakhamrɪg] *n* one that goes about among the branches; a monkey; a langoor.

ਸਾਖਿ [sakhɪ] See **ਸਾਖੀ**. **2** evidence, deposition. "dɪnu rɛnɪ sakhɪ sunaɪ."–*bɪla ə m 5.*

[1]Some scholars take these to be practice, devotion and knowledge.

ਸਾਖਿਓ [sakhɪo] is witness. "ətərjami sakhɪo."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸਾਖਿਆ [sakhɪa] See **ਸਾਖਾ**. **2** *n* witness. **3** an example, illustration. "udək səmūd sələl ki sakhɪa."–*maru kəbir.* 'like a wave born in sea-water.'

ਸਾਖੀ [sakhi] *n* an eye-witness, account of a happening or history. "suṇ-hu jən bhai, hərɪ sətɪguru ki ɪk sakhi."–*var sri m 4.* "suṇɪ sakhi mən jəpɪ pɪar."–*bəsāt ə m 5.* **2** advice, an instruction. "gurusakhi jotɪ pərgəṭu hoɪ."–*sohɪla.* **3** *Skt* साक्षिन् an eye-witness. "guru thia sakhi tā ḍɪṭhəm akhi."–*asa chāt m 5.* "pap pūn duɪ sakhi pasɪ."–*asa m 1.* "təb sakhi prəbhu əsəṭ bənae."–*VN.* See **ਅਸਟਸਾਖੀ**. **4** a witness, an evidence, a testimony. "səc bɪn sakhi mulo nə baki."–*səva m 1.* "sātən ki suṇ saci sakhi, so bolhɪ jo pekh-hɪ akhi."–*ram m 5.* **5** *Skt* शाखिन् a tree; that has branches. "jyō əvni pər səphlyo sakhi."–*NP.* **6** a Ved, which has numerous branches.

ਸਾਖੀਐ [sakhiɛ] is witness. "sətɪgur səc sakhiɛ."–*var sri m 4.*

ਸਾਖੁ [sakhu] See **ਸਾਖ** and **ਸਾਖਾ**. "bɪn hərɪrəs rate pətɪ nə sakhu."–*bəsāt ə m 1.* 'neither honour nor good reputation.'

ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhocar], **ਸਾਖੋੱਚਾਰ** [sakhoccar] *n* an announcement of lineage and descent. At wedding ceremonies, it is announced so that everybody knows about the family. "sakhocar ucarən kinəs."–*GPS.*

ਸਾਖ੍ਯ [sakhy] . *Skt* सख्य *n* friendship. **2** See **ਸਾਂਖ੍ਯ**.

ਸਾਂਖ੍ਯ [sākhy] *adj* related to a numeral. **2** *n* an arithmetician. **3** sākhy səṣtrə. See **ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ**.

ਸਾਗ [sag] *Skt* शाक *n* spinach, a leafy vegetable. **2** a cooked dish of mustard and spinach leaves.

ਸਾਂਗ [sāg] *n* a type of a spear with a 10 feet long, iron-encased handle. It has a four feet long pointed blade. "gərvi khər sāg sābhar

ləi."–*GPS.* "nĩdək kəu dukh lagɛ sãgɛ."–*bhɛr m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਸਮਾਂਗ a similar part; an imitation; mimicry. See ਸ੍ਵਾਂਗ. **3** *adj* ਸ (with)-ਅੰਗ (limb/organ).

ਸਾਗਰ [sagər] *Skt n* a sea. See ਸਗਰ and ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. "sagər məhɪ bũd, bũd məhɪ sagər."–*ram m 1.* meaning that the Creator is immanent in the creature and vice versa. **2** In Bengal an island in Hoogli river. It is at this place that Ganga has a confluence with the Bay of Bengal. **3** a count of ten padam. See ਸੰਖ੍ਯਾ. **4** depicting number seven, as there are seven seas. **5** *adj* of or relating to the sea. **6** *P* ساغر a bowl, cup. "bədɪh sakia! sacre səbəz rãg." –*həkayət.* **7** a wine-glass. See ਸਾਕੀ. **8** *adj* ਸਾ-ਗਰ full of poison. "bhɛ sĩdhu sagər tarṇo." –*bɪha chãt m 5.*

ਸਾਗਰ ਉਦਰ [sagər udər] the belly of the sea; the interior of the sea, which contains innumerable objects. "rəvɪ səsɪ kɪrəṇɪ udəru sagər ko."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸਾਗਰਸੁਤ [sagərsut], **ਸਾਗਰਸੂਨੁ** [sagərsunu], **ਸਾਗਰਤਨਯ** [sagərtənəy] son of the sea, the moon. **2** Dhanvantri etc. who are born out of the sea.

ਸਾਗਰ ਮੇਖਲਾ [sagər mekhla] *Skt n* the earth, of which sea is the cord worn around.

ਸਾਗਰਾ [sagra] See ਪਿੱਪੀ. **2** *Skt n* earth, the holder of the sea. "adɪ sagra səbəd bəkhanən kijɪyɛ."–*sənama.*

ਸਾਗਰਾਂਬਰਾ [sagrãbra] *Skt* सागराम्बरा the earth of which sea acts as the attire.

ਸਾਗਰੋਦਗਾਰ [sagrodgar] the belching of the sea; rise and fall of sea tide. See ਜ੍ਵਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਸਾਗਵਾਨ [sagvan] See ਸਾਗੌਨ.

ਸਾਂਗਾ [sãga] See ਚਤੌੜ.

ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦ [ṣagɪrəd] *P* شاگرد *n* one who moves around the king; a servant of the king. **2** an attendant of a saint; a disciple. **3** a student.

ਸਾਂਗੀ [sãgi] *adj* who bears a spear. **2** *n* an imitator, a mimic, buffoon. "tum ṭhakur həm sãgi."–*dhəna m 4.*

ਸਾਂਗੀਤ [sãgit] *adj* of or pertaining to music. See ਸੰਗੀਤ.

ਸਾਂਗੁ [sãgu] ਸ੍ਵਾਂਗ an imitation, mimicry. See ਸਾਂਗ. "sãgu utarɪ thãmɪo pasara."–*suhi m 5.* **2** a spear. See ਸਾਂਗ 1.

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਗੁਣ. "nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mət me bəḍ nam pəchano."–*NP.* 'Nam is superior to all qualities, good and bad.'

ਸਾਗੂਨ [sagun] See ਸਾਗੌਨ.

ਸਾਂਗੇ [sãge] *adv* in the relevant context. "pãḍvã ki kətha ke sãgɛ kəhe hɛ̃."–*JSBM.*

ਸਾਂਗੋਪਾਂਗ [sãgopãg] *Skt* साङ्गोपाङ्ग *adj* with parts and sub-parts; entire.

ਸਾਗੌਨ [sagɔn] *Skt* teak. Teak wood is considered excellent for buildings and household furniture. *L* Tectona Grandis.

ਸਾਚ [sac] *n* truth. **2** the Creator, God.

ਸਾਚਉ [sacəu] *adj* true, truthful. "sacəu ṭhakur sacu piara."–*dhəna ə m 1.* **2** immortal. "sacəu təkhət guru ramdasɛ."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਾਚਤ [sacət] See ਸੰਚਿਤ. **2** *Skt* सचिन्त worried. "socət sacət rɛnɪ bɪhani."–*asa m 5.*

ਸਾਚਧਰਮ [sacdhərəm] *n* Sikhism. "sacdhərəm ka beṛa bãdhɪa bhəvjəlu parɪ pəvai."–*ram ə m 5.*

ਸਾਂਚਨ [sãcən] to accumulate, gather. See ਸੰਚਯਨ. "səti kɪ sãce bhãḍe?"–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸਾਚਾ [saca] *adj* true, truthful.

ਸਾਂਚਾ [sãca] *n* a mould, frame. "su ḍhəri jənu mɛn ke sãce."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਾਚਾ ਸਾਹ [saca sah] *n* the Creator; the truthful king. **2** the eternal being, the ever living king. **3** *adj* who is an immortal ruler. "sahən məhɪ tu saca saha."–*guj ə m 5.*

ਸਾਚਾ ਘਰ [saca ghər] *n* a congregation, holy assembly. "ehu sohɪla sacɛ ghərɪ gavhu." –*ənãdu.* **2** salvation, beatitude.



1. sɪtar, 2. dotara, 3. tɔs, 4. tanpura. 5. sarāda. 6. rəbab. 7. joṛi (təbla)

ਸਾਚਿ [sacɪ] See ਸਾਚ. truth. **2** through truth. **3** in truth. "gurpərsadi sacɪ səmaɪ."–*bəsə̃t m 3.* **4** *Skt* साचि *adj* crooked, perverse, curved.

ਸਾਚੀ [saci] *adj* true. **2** See ਸਾਚਿ.

ਸਾਚੀਸਬਜ [sacisəby] Arjun. See ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ. "sacisəby bəkhan."–*sənama.*

ਸਾਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ [saci dərgəh] *n* the Creator's court. "saci dərgəh puch nə hoɪ."–*bɪla ə m 1.* **2** the congregation of Satguru. "saci dərgəh bɛsəi."–*sri ə m 1.* **3** the court of justice of a king. "saci dərgəh bolɛ kuṛ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਾਚੀਬਾਣੀ [sacibaṇi] *n* Gurbani, teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. "sacibaṇi sɪu dhəre pɪar."–*dhəna m 1.*

ਸਾਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ [saci rasɪ] See ਸਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ. "saci rasɪ saca vaparu."–*dhəna m 3.*

ਸਾਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. truth. "sacu kəh-hu tum pargərami."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **2** the true sermon. "ɪs kaɪa ə̃dərɪ vəsətu əsə̃kha. gurumukhɪ sacu mɪlɛ ta vekha."–*majh ə m 3.* **3** *Skt* ਸਾਚਜ a relative, kin.

ਸਾਚੇ [sacɛ] to the truthful. "sacɛ mɛlu nə ləgəi." –*sri m 3.* **2** the truthful. "sacɛ məhəlɪ rəhɛ." –*tukha m 1.* **3** the truthful (did). "sacɛ mele səbədɪ."–*maru m 1.*

ਸਾਂਚੇ [sā̃cɛ] See ਸਾਂਚਨ.

ਸਾਚੋਸਾਚ [sacosac] *n* only truth, nothing but truth. "sacosac kəmavṇa."–*sri m 3.*

ਸਾਛਰ [sachər] See ਸਾਬਰ.

ਸਾਛਾ [sacha] short form for ਸਾਬਾਤ. **2** *n* a mould, frame. "mano ḍhəre ɪh mɛn ke sache." –*krɪsən.*

ਸਾਛੀ [sachi] See ਸਾਖੀ and ਸਾਖੀ. **2** the Creator, who is witness to all. "deh dhəre nər purən sachi."–*NP.*

ਸਾਜ [saj] *P* ساز *adj* who makes, who creates. This is suffixed to make compound words, as ਕਾਰਸਾਜ਼, ਜਾਲਸਾਜ਼ etc. **2** *n* an implement, tool. **3** a musical instrument. "jhalər tal mɪrɪdə̃g upə̃g rəbab lie sur saj mɪlavɛ̃."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

There are countless types of musical instruments, but only such instruments are drawn here, which have been or are being used by the Sikhs in performing kirtan. **4** profit. **5** See ਸਾਜਨਾ. **6** *A* ශ somewhere, rare, seldom.

ਸਾਜਣ [sajəṇ], **ਸਾਜਣੁ** [sajəṇu] *v* to build, make, create. **2** *n* See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜ਼ਦ [sazəd] *P* سازد makes, may make, will make. Its root is ਸਾਖ਼ਤਨ.

ਸਾਜਨ [sajən] or **ਸਾਜਨੁ** [sajənu] *n* ਸਨੑ-ਜਨ a gentleman, friend. "sajən dekha tə gəlɪ mɪla."–*maru ə m 1.* **2** the Creator, who is everyone's friend. "sətɪgur əgɛ ərdasɪ kərɪ sajənu deɪ mɪlaɪ."–*sri ə m 1.* **3** a good man. "sajənu mitu səkha kərɪ eku."–*gəu m 5.* **4** creation. "sərəv jəgət ke sajənhar."–*səloh.* See ਸਾਜਨਾ.

ਸਾਜਨੜਾ [sajənṛa] *suf* ੜਾ at the end of word ਸਾਜਨ denotes endearment. See ੜਾ. "sajənṛa mera sajənṛa."–*ram chə̃t m 4.* **2** a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਾ [sajna] *v* to create, form, raise. "piṭha pəka sajɪia."–*var maru 2 m 5.* "tudhu ape dhərti sajiɛ."–*var sri m 4.* **2** vocative for a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਿ [sajənɪ] of a friend. "sajənɪ mɪlɪɛ sukh paia."–*sri m 1.* **2** See ਸਾਜਨੀ.

ਸਾਜਨੀ [sajni] *adj* a gentle female. "səkhi sajni ke həu cərən sərevəu."–*asa m 1.* 'Here it means the eternal Being.'

ਸਾਜਨੁ [sajənu] See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਂਜਲਿ [sā̃jəlɪ] *Skt* साञ्जलि with hands, folded and spread.

ਸਾਜ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ [saj mɪlauṇa] *v* to tune one musical instrument with another; to create final harmony between musical instruments. "sur saj mɪlavɛ̃."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਾਜਿ [sajɪ] *adv* after creating. "sajɪ kəre tənu kheh."–*jəpu.* **2** *adj* fit for creation, worth-creating. "ape kudrətɪ kəre sajɪ."–*bəsə̃t m 1.* **3** do. "uṭhu pharida uju sajɪ."–*s fərid.*

ਸਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [sazɪṣ] *P* سازش *n* a connection, relationship. **2** concern, attachment. **3** an act of counselling. **4** hatching a conspiracy against another.

ਸਾਜ਼ੀ [sazi] *P* سازی the process of making; used as a suffix at the end of another word as in ਜਾਲਸਾਜ਼ੀ. **2** you make.

ਸਾਜੁੱਜ [sajʊjj] *Skt* ਸਾਯੁਜਯ *n* sense of attachment. **2** according to upasna kāḍ, a salvation, which attaches the devotee to the deity. This salvation does not lead to absorption; the individual, identity remains intact. "kɪ sajʊjj mukta."–*dətt.* See ਕੈਵਲਯ.

ਸਾਜ਼ੰਦ [sazə̃d] *P* to make, unite. Its root is ਸਾਖ਼ਤਨ.

ਸਾਝ [sajh], **ਸਾਂਝ** [sãjh] *Skt* ਸੰਧਿ *n* a partnership, association. "sajh kərijɛ guṇəh keri, choḍɪ əvguṇ cəliɛ."–*suhi chə̃t m 1.* **2** *Skt* ਸੰਧਯਾ evening. "sãjh pəri dəh dɪsɪ ə̃dhɪara."–*suhi rəvɪdas.* **3** last days (before death).

ਸਾਝਪਾਤਿ [sajhpatɪ] *n* sharing of a partnership, co-partnership. "sajhpatɪ kahu sɪʊ nahi." –*gəu kəbir.* **2** sharing of a row; sitting together.

ਸਾਝਾ [sajha], **ਸਾਂਝਾ** [sãjha] common to many. "tū sajha sahɪb bapʊ həmara."–*majh m 5.* "ʊpdes cəhu vərna kəʊ sajha."–*suhi m 5.* **2** *n* partnership. "sajha kərɛ kəbir sɪʊ."–*s kəbir.*

ਸਾਝੀ [sajhi], **ਸਾਂਝੀ** [sãjhi] *adj* common; in association. **2** *n* partnership. "guṇsajhi tɪn sɪʊ kəri."–*var sor m 4.* **3** a goddess. See ਅਹੋਈ. **4** *adj* who is a partner. "kərɪ sajhi hərɪgũṇ gava."–*vəḍ m 4.* Here sãjhi means 'a godly man'.

ਸਾਂਝੀ ਸਤਰ [sãjhi sətər] *n* a common row in the Punjabi script containing three vowel characters ੳ, ਅ, and ੲ used for matra distinction. These characters in the form of vowel marks are used in common with all characters ਅ ਆ ਇ ਈ ਉ ਊ ਏ ਐ ਓ ਔ ਅੰ ਆਂ (ਅ:).

ਸਾਂਝੀਵਾਲ [sãjhival] *adj* who is a partner. "səbhe sajhival sədaɪnɪ."–*majh m 5.*

ਸਾਟ [saṭ] *n* a injury, blow, attack. "ɪsɛ tʊravhʊ ghal-hʊ saṭ."–*gə̃ḍ kəbir.* **2** a replacement, substitute, exchange. "jəʊ ɪs prem ki dəm kɪhʊ hoti saṭ."–*phunhe m 5.* 'if this love could be exchanged with life'. **3** value. "paiəhɪ parkhʊ təb hirən ki saṭ."–*s kəbir.* **4** business, exchange, sale-purchase. "gʊrmukh haṭ saṭ rətən vəpar hɛ."–*BGK.* **5** *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਟ a piece of a garment.

ਸਾਂਟ [sãṭ] *n* an alliance, unity. **2** See ਸਾਂਠ.

ਸਾਟਕ [saṭək] *Skt* साटक a cloth, garment; a poetic metre. See ਸ਼ਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕ੍ਰੀੜਿਤ.

ਸਾਟਾ [saṭa] *n* a replacement, substitute, exchange. "sətgʊru mɪlɛ sis ke saṭe."–*GPS.* See ਸਾਟ 2.

ਸਾਟੀ [saṭi] *Skt* शाटी *n* a sari, lady's garment, covering. **2** a dhoti; a length of cloth worn round the waist. **3** See ਸਿੱਟਣਾ. "səbh nɪkas kər bahər saṭi."–*GPS.* threw out, vomited.

ਸਾਠ [saṭh] *Skt* षष्टि *n* sixty. "saṭh sut nəvkhə̃ḍ bəhtərɪ."–*gəu kəbir.* here it refers to sixty principal veins of the body. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਸਾਂਠ [sãṭh] *n* skin of a pig, which is thick and greasy. **2** See ਸਾਂਠਨਾ.

ਸਾਠ ਸੂਤ [saṭh sut] See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਸਾਂਠਨਾ [sãṭhna] *v* to combine, unite, patch, mend. "dhɪavət prəbhʊ əpna karəj səgle sãthe."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਾਠਾ [saṭha] *n* a collection of sixty. **2** *adj* (that variety) which matures in sixty days, e.g., "səṭṭhi de caʊl." the rice (paddy crop) that matures in sixty days and "saṭhe alu." (potatoes growing in as many days). **3** of sixty years.

ਸਾਂਠਿ [sãṭhɪ] See ਸਾਂਠ. **2** *n* an alliance, a combination, meeting. **3** *adv* unitedly. "jɪ ṭuṭe leɪsãṭhɪ."–*phunhe m 5.* a compound verb, participal : ਲੇਇਸਾਂਠਿ, ਸਾਂਠਿ ਲੇਇ.

ਸ਼ਾਠਯ [ṣaṭhy] *Skt n* callousness; impudence. **2** stupidity, foolishness.

ਸਾਂਡ [sãḍ] *Skt* साण्ड *n* one having eggs, having

semen; horse or ox, which is not castrated or is not impotent. The word ਸਾਨ੍ਹ is a distortion of ਸਾਂਡ.

ਸਾਡੜਾ [saḍṛa] *adj* our, ours. ਦ (də) is changed to ਡ (ḍə) in ləhĩdi dialect. **2** *n* taste, flavour. "kɪti cəkhəʊ saḍṛe."–*maru ə m 1.*

ਸਾਡਾ [saḍa] *adj* our, ours, belonging to us.

ਸ਼ਾਂਡਿਲਯ [ṣãḍɪly] *Skt* शाण्डिल्य *n* son of the sage Shandil. Scholar of Upasna Kanḍ, who composed Bhagati-shastar.

ਸਾਂਡੀ [sãḍi] *Skt* शौण्डी *n* an elephant. "raja ke ghər sãḍi go."–*ṭoḍi namdev.* **2** *Skt* सण्डिका she-camel.

ਸਾਢ [saḍh] *Skt* सार्द्ध *adj* that which in addition to one has a half more; one and a half.

ਸਾਂਢ [sãḍh] See ਸਾਂਡ. **2** See ਸਾਂਢਨਾ.

ਸਾਢਸਤੀ [saḍhsəti] *Skt* ਸਾਰਧਸਪ੍ਤੀ equal to seven and a half; the agonising stage of the planet Saturn, which lasts seven and a half years.[1] The Saturn rules for two and a half years each over three zodiac signs. This stage is very painful according to the Hindu mythology. "khojən kəre bhəle grəh sare. saḍhsəti əb cəḍhi tʊmare."–*GPS.*

ਸਾਂਢਨ [sãḍhən], ਸਾਂਢਨਾ [sãḍhna] *v* to associate, tie into a knot. **2** to refine, repair. "əpna bɪgarɪ bɪrana sãḍhɛ."–*gɔ̃ḍ rəvɪdas.*

ਸਾਂਢਨੀ [sãḍhni] *n* a she-camel, which is kept for transport only and is kept barren; not for rearing the offspring. See ਸਾਂਡੀ 2.

ਸਾਂਢਨੀ ਸਵਾਰ [sãḍhni səvar] *n* a camel-rider; a soldier riding a she-camel.[2]

ਸਾਂਢਿ [sãḍhɪ] short form for ਸਾਂਢਨੀ. "ʊtər sãḍhɪ te rav təb."– *cərɪtr 144.* **2** *adv* having joined, tied, combined.

[1]According to astrology, the term saḍhsəti refers to the rule of Saturn in three zodiac signs– the twelfth zodiac sign, the zodiac of birth and another zodiac for a period of two and a half years in each.

[2]In ancient times, the postal distribution was performed mainly by camel-riders.

ਸਾਢੂ [saḍhu], ਸਾਂਢੂ [sãḍhu] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਲਿਵੋਢ੍ਰੀ *n* husband of wife's sister.

ਸਾਢੇ [saḍhe] See ਸਾਢ. "karəjʊ saḍhe tinɪ həth, ghəni tə pəune car."–*s kəbir.* Three and a half hands (one hand equals half-a-yard) of land is sufficient for one's burial or funeral pyre; at the most one may require three and a quarter hands of land for the purpose. **2** See ਸਾਂਢਨ. "həm kərəj gʊru bəhʊ saḍhe."–*gəʊ m 4.* 'We have prepared a balance sheet regarding the debt that we owe to our Guru which is increasing year by year but we have not repayed a single penny.'

ਸਾਢੇ ਚੁਹੱਤਰ [saḍhe cʊhəttər] a mark denoting seventy four and a half. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਸਾਣ [saṇ] equal, equivalent. "mʊrgai nɛ saṇe."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਣ *n* a circular grindstone of a knife-sharpener, used for sharpening the weapons on a grinding wheel. It is made up of a mixture of sand, shellac, rosin etc. "səbde saṇ rəkhai laɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* **3** a weight equivalent to four masas, a measure of four masas. **4** *adj* which is made up of hemp; hemp-made.

ਸਾਣਜੀਵ [saṇjiv] *Dg* member of a nomadic tribe, who makes his livelihood on the grinding wheel. See ਸਾਣ 2.

ਸਾਣਥ [saṇəth] *Skt* ਸਾਨਿਧਯ *n* closeness, proximity. **2** presence, attendance. "saṇəth meri apɪ khəṛa."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਾਣੇ [saṇe] See ਸਾਣ. **2** *adv* in front of, before, face to face, opposite. See ਨੈ 2.

ਸਾਤ [sat] *Skt* ਸਪ੍ਤ seven. "sat ghəri jəb biti suni."–*bhɛr namdev.* **2** See ਸਾਤਿ. **3** *A* ساعت *n* time, period. "bol-hɪ hərɪ hərɪ ram nam hər sate."–*sor m 4.* 'Always recite Ram Ram.' **4** *Skt* शात *adj* sharp, piercing. **5** slim, feeble. **6** beautiful. **7** *n* happiness, bliss. **8** *Skt* सात *adj* achieved, obtained.

ਸਾਂਤ [sãt] *Skt* शान्त *adj* peaceful; sans anger.

"nəmo kəl-hɪ kərta, nəmo sãt rupe."–*japu.* **2** cold. **3** a corpse; one in state of complete cessation of the vital functions. "təb ləu bhəi kekəi sãta."–*ramav.* **4** *n* an unperturbed saint, holy man. **5** one of the nine poetic sentiments with renunciation as its lasting quality. See ਭਾਵ and ਰਸ. **6** *adj* virtuous, morally good. "nəmo rajsə̃ tamsə̃ sãt rupe."–*japu.* **7** *n* a Hindu prayer performed by the bridegroom's maternal grandfather during the marriage ceremony to counter any disturbances or hindrances. Its original name is "ṣãtɪ".

ਸਾਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ [sat səmũd], **ਸਾਤ ਸਰ** [sat sər], **ਸਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ** [sat sagər] See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. **2** five sense organs, mind and wisdom. "sat səmũd səmaṇa." –*tukha barəhmaha.* **3** See ਸਤ ਸਰ. "sat sər ə̃mrɪt bhəre."–*asa chə̃t m 1.*

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਧ [sat sudh] See ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ [sat sur] seven fundamental notes of a Rag: ṣərəj, rɪṣəbh, gãdhar, mədhyəm, pãcəm, dhvɛvət and nɪṣad. "sat sura lɛ calɛ."–*ram m 5.* See ਸੁਰ and ਸ੍ਵਰ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੂਤ [sat sut] *n* trade, business, dealings. "sat sut ɪn mũḍie khoe."–*bɪla kəbir.* **2** *Skt* शातसूत्त pleasure provided, bliss bestowed by the Creator. See ਸਾਤ and ਸੂਤ. **3** *n* created by seven metals, body or mortal frame. "sat sut mɪlɪ bənəj kin."–*bəsə̃t kəbir.*

ਸਾਤਕ [satək] *Skt* ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕ *adj* virtuous, one possessing goodness or having virtue. "rajəs satək taməs ḍərpəhɪ."–*maru m 5.* "kəhũ rajsə̃ tamsə̃ satkeyə̃."–*vɪna.*

ਸਾਤਕਿ [satəkɪ] *Skt* ਸਾਤ੍ਯਕਿ a son of Yadav Satyak, who is also known as Yuyudhaan. He sided with the Pandavs in the war of Kurukshetar. He learnt the skill of using arms from Arjuna. "satəkɪ ɔ musli rəth pɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਾਤਕੇਯ [satkey] See ਸਾਤਕ.

ਸਾਤ ਛੁਪਾਏ ਛਪਤ ਨਹਿ [sat chupae chəpət nəhɪ] See ਘੋਰ 3.

ਸਾਤ ਧੁਜਾ [sat dhuja] *n* seven marks, seven standards, seven flags. "sat dhuja prəbhu ki təhɪ̃ rajət."–*GV 10.* There are seven pennants (Sikh standards) over the seven holy places of pilgrimage in Anandpur. The seven main places of worship are– Akal Bunga, Sees Ganj, Kesgarh, Guru Ke Mahal, Damdama Sahib, Manji Sahib and Bhora Sahib. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਸਾਂਤਨਵ [sãtnəv] Bhisham, son of Shantnu. See ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁ.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁ [ṣãtənu] *Skt* शन्तनु or शान्तनु. son of Chandarvanshi king Prateep, husband of Ganga, father of Bhishampitama. There is a reference about Shantnu in the Mahabharat and the Vishnu Puran that any old person touched by him would become young, that is why he became popular as Shantnu (one who spreads peace and happiness). He married Satyavati (Matsyodari) in old age, who gave birth to two sons Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya, who did not live for long after the death of Shantnu. On the persuasion of his mother (Matsyodari), the sage Vyas, begot Pandu and Dhritrashtar from Ambalica and Ambika, the widows of Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya respectively.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁਸੁਤ [sãtnusut], **ਸਾਂਤਨੇਯ** [sãtney], **ਸਾਂਤਨੇਵ** [sãtnev] *n* Shantnav, Bhishampitama, who was son of Shantnu. "subhe səstrə saja məno sãtnevə̃."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਪਦ [ṣãtpəd] *n* a stage of salvation; liberation; emancipation; fourth and final stage of spiritual beatitude. **2** See ਸ਼ਾਂਤਪ੍ਰਦ.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਪ੍ਰਦ [ṣãtprəd] *adj* who bestows peace.

ਸਾਤਾ [sata] *n* group of seven. **2** seven days; week. **3** a digit denoting number 7. "sata likhyo gəyo tɪs kal."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਾ [ṣãta] *n* daughter of king Dashrath, who was brought up by king Lompaad. She was married to sage Shringi.

ਸਾਤਿ [satɪ] *n* truth. **2** peace. **3** serenity; saintliness. "nanək mɪliɛ sãgɪ satɪ."–*asa chət m 5.* "suhagənɪ satɪ bujhiəhu."–*jɛt m 5.* **4** *Skt* साति *n* wealth. eminence. **5** comfort. **6** charity. "təsbi satɪ subhavsi."–*var majh m 1.* 'Charitable nature is a rosary.'

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ [ṣãtɪ] *n* coolness. **2** equanimity of mind. **3** rest. **4** peace, tranquillity. "ṣãtɪ pai gurɪ sətɪgurɪ pure."–*bɪla m 5.*[1] **5** See ਸ਼ਾਂਤ 7.

ਸਾਤੁਰ [satur] *adj* perplexed, afflicted. **2** *Skt* सत्वर *adv* immediately. "sĩgh te satur en̩ ḍərane."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਾਤੇ [sate] plural of ਸਾਤਾ. **2** truth. "hərɪ nam hərɪ sate."–*gəu m 4.*

ਸਾਤੇ [satɛ], **ਸਾਤੈਂ** [satɛ̃] *n* seventh day of a lunar fortnight. "sate sətɪ kərɪ baca jaṇɪ."–*gəu thɪti kəbir.*

ਸਾਤਯਕਿ [satyəkɪ] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕ [satvɪk] See ਸਾਤਕ.

ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕ ਭਾਵ [satvɪk bhav] in prosody, perversions of the mind, which remain stable in all poetic sentiments and do not get diffused or corrupted. e.g. shedding of tears in romance. See ਭਾਵ.

ਸਾਥ [sath] *part* with in company with. **2** *n* a tube used by a weaver for weaving. "cə̃du surəju duɪ sath cəlai."–*asa kəbir.* **3** *Skt* सार्थ *S* a group of people travelling together; a caravan. "pəṛɪ pəṛɪ gəḍi lədiəhɪ pəṛɪ pəṛɪ bhəriɛ sath."–*var asa.* "muṭhṛe sei sath."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* **4** mrɪdə̃g, a kind of two sided drum. See ਜਤਿ 3.

ਸਾਥਈ [sathəi] *adj* who accompanies; companion. **2** *n* companionship. "təh rakhe namu sathəi."–*kəlɪ m 4.*

ਸਾਥਰ [sathər] *n* ਸ-ਬਿਥਰਾ lying down on the ground. "həm kəu sathər un kəu khaṭ."–*gə̃ḍ kəbir.*

ਸਾਥਿ [sathɪ] *adv* alongwith, alongside. together with. "sathɪ nə cale bɪnu bhəjən."–*sukhməni.* **2** *adj* See ਸਾਥੀ. **3** short form for ਸੁਾਰਥੀ. See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ. **4** conjunctive suffix. "nanəku tɪnkɛ sə̃gɪ sathɪ."–*sri m 1.*

ਸਾਥੀ [sathi], **ਸਾਥੀਅੜਾ** [sathiəṛa] *Skt* सारथी *adj* having the same meaning or objective. **2** a companion, fellow traveller. "ɔtɛ sathɪ mənukh hɛ."–*sri m 5.* "ja sathi uṭhɪ cəlɪa ta dhən khaku ralɪ."–*sri m 5.* "sathɪəṛa prəbhu eku."–*jɛt chət m 5.* **3** See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ.

ਸਾਥੁ [sathu] See ਸਾਥ.

ਸਾਦ [sad] *n* taste. "sad kərɪ səmdha trɪsna ghɪu."–*məla m 1.* "sad-hu vədhɪa rogu."–*var suhi m 3.* **2** principle, doctrine. "pə̃ḍɪt pəṛ-hɪ sad nə pav-hɪ."–*majh ə m 3.* **3** *Skt* साद *n* destruction, devastation. **4** *P* شاد happy, delighted. "khəsəm nə pae sad."–*var asa.* 'does not find the master pleased.' **5** See ਸਆਦ.

ਸਾਦਕ [sadək] See ਸਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਾਦਗੀ [sadgi] *P* سادگی *n* simplicity.

ਸਾਦਤ [sadət] *A* سادات plural of ਸਯਦ chiefs. **2** *A* سعادت good fortune, good luck.

ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ [sadətmə̃d] *P* سعادتمند *adj* fortunate, lucky.

ਸਾਦਨ [sadən] *Skt* *n* a paste prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric to massage the bride. "bhɔn me bəsaɪ tən sadən məlaɪ subh."–*NP.* **2** *Skt* सादिन् *adj* an elephant-rider. **3** a horse-rider. **4** a chariot-rider. "raj nə bhag nə hukəm nə sadən."–*asa m 5.* "raj mal sadən dərbar."–*bhɛr m 5.* **5** *A* سادن a gatekeeper, janitor.

ਸਾਦ ਮੁਰਾਦਾ [sad murada] *adj* simple-minded, modest.

ਸਾਦਰ [sadər] *adj* with regards, with respect. "beṭh-hɪ sadər srəddha dhərkɛ."–*GPS.* **2** See ਸਾਦਿਰ.

[1]Some so-called Sikhs ask the ragis to recite this hymn during the marriage ceremony on the pattern of Hindu's custom of performing or worshipping "ṣãtɪ" by the maternal grand-parents of the bridegroom.

ਸਾਂਦਲ ਬਾਰ [sādəl bar] a wild forest between the rivers Ravi and Chenab. The sage Sandil used to reside in this forest, hence the name 'şāḍɪly vəṇ'.

ਸਾਦੜਾ [sadṛa] *adj* simple, unassuming, not given to deceiving. **2** *n* taste.

ਸਾਦਾ [sada] *P* ساده *adj* clean, clear. **2** unalloyed, pure. **3** foolish, illiterate. **4** *n* grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand, resident of the village Tuklani. **5** a devout Sikh of Guru Hargobind residing in Balakh. The author of Dabistan Mazahab writes that Sada moved from Balakh for Iraq to bring horses for his master. His son was very sick at that time. He was asked by his fellow-villagers not to leave his son at this stage but Sada preferred to serve his master. Sada had hardly covered the first stage of his journey when his son died, but he did not return home. He brought three horses of excellent quality for the Guru, which were ultimately snatched away from him by Khalil Khan, an officer of Shahjahan.

ਸ਼ਾਦਾਬ [şadab] *P* شاداب *adj* new, fresh. **2** lush green, verdant.

ਸ਼ਾਦਾਬੀ [şadabi] *P* شادابی *n* newness, freshness. **2** verdure.

ਸਾਦਿ [sadɪ] with taste. "trɪpətɪ na avɛ bɪkhɪa sadɪ."–ram m 5. *adj* with origin. **3** *Skt n* wind, the air. **4** a warrior. **5** a chrioteer.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sādɪ] *n* peace. "sukh sādɪ ghərɪ aɪa." –*sor m 5.* 'peacefully.'

ਸਾ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ [sa dɪhaṛi] the same day. "tusī sa dɪhaṛi ləhɔr jaṇa."–*JSBM.*

ਸਾਦਿਕ [sadɪk] *A* صادق *adj* firm in faith, devoted. "pir pekābər salɪk sadɪk."–*asa m 1.* **2** true. **3** *n* name of Muhammad Jafer Imam, who was born in 83 Hijri and died in 148 Hijri.

ਸਾਦਿਰ [sadɪr] *A* صادر likely to commence, likely to be issued. **2** *A* سادر careless, carefree.

ਸਾਦੀ [sadi] feminine of ਸਾਦਾ. **2** *P* سعدی eminent Persian poet, Sheikh Sadi, resident of Shiraz. He was born in 1175 AD and expired in 1292 AD. Many of the books written by him like Gulistan, Bostan, Pandnama, etc. are world-famous. **3** شادی happiness, bliss. **4** marriage. **5** See ਸਾਦਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ [sādipənɪ] son of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸਾਦੁ [sadu] *n* taste. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਦੁ *adj* tasty, delicious. "sakət hərɪrəs sadu na janɪa."–*sohɪla.* 'did not enjoy the supreme pleasure.'

ਸਾਦੁਨ [sadun] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਦਨ *n* the act of relishing; the act of enjoying. "jɪhva sadun phiki rəs bɪn."–*sar m 1.*

ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ [sādr] *Skt adj* thick, dense. **2** soft, tender, delicate. **3** greasy. **4** charming. **5** *n* a forest.

ਸਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sadrɪş], **ਸਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯ** [sadrɪşy] *Skt* सादृश्य *n* sense of looking similar; equality, similarity.

ਸਾਧ [sadh] *Skt* साध् *vr* to complete; to conquer; to win laurels. **2** *n* perfection, excellence. "jəu tuhɪ sadh pɪrām ki."–*s kəbir.* **3** *Skt* साधु excellent. "jasu jəpət hərɪ hovhɪ sadh."–*gəu ə m 5.* **4** a saint. "sadh upərɪ jaiɛ kurbanu." –*sukhməni.* **5** short form for ਸਾਧਨ. "jəp təp sājəm ləkkh sadh sɪdhavṇa."–*BG.*

ਸਾਂਧ [sādh] *n* a hole made in a wall by thieves; house-breaking. "prɪthəm sādh dɛ dərəb curavɛ."–*cərɪtr 104.* **2** See ਸਾਂਧਨ.

ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗ [sadhsəmag], **ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ** [sadhsəmagəm] *n* a congregation of holymen. "prəbhu aradhiɛ mɪlɪ sadhsəmagɛ."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਾਧ ਸਾਧ [sadh sadh] See ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧਸੰਗ [sadhsāg], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadhsāgətɪ], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਮ** [sadhsāgəm] See ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ. "sadhsāgətɪ upjɛ bɪsvas."–*gəu thɪti kəbir.* "sadhsāgətɪ kɛ āclɪ lavhu."–*jɛt m 5.* **2** Bhai Nand Lal describes Sikh religion as "sadhsāg". "həmcuna dər məzhəbe ī sadhsāg."–*jīdgi.*

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਾਤ [sadh sāgat] *n* by holy-congregation. "nanək pritɪ ləgi tɪn ram sɪu bheṭət sadh

sãgat."–*asa chãt m 5.* **2** in the company of a saint (holyman).

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਿ [sadh sãgɪ] through the company of a saint. "sadh sãgɪ səbhu dukhu mɪṭaɪa."–*bɪla m 5.* "sadh sãgɪ huɪ nɪrməla."–*gəu thɪti m 5.*

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣ [sadh sãgeṇ] by remaining in the company of holymen. "sadh sãgeṇ tərṇã."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸਾਧਕ [sadhək] *adj* who practises what he preaches; a practitioner; performer of austerities, an accomplisher. **2** (one) who proves. **3** *n* According to an article written by Apsatamb, sadhək is denotative of ancestral angels.

ਸਾਧਣਾ [sadhṇa] *v* to practise, exercise. "kəhũ jogsadhi."–*əkal.* 'be a practitioner of yog-exercises.' **2** to prove. **3** to improve, refine, reform. "dhərətɪ kaɪa sadhɪkɛ vɪcɪ deɪ kərta biu."–*var asa.* "karəj səgle sadh-hu."–*sor m 5.* **4** to conquer. "səgəl dut unɪ sadhe jiu."–*majh m 5.* **5** to bring under subjection, overpower. "hərɪ əhãkariã marɪ nɪvae mənmukh muṛ sadhɪa."–*var sri m 4.* **6** to implement, put into practice. "na həm guṇ, nə seva sadhi."–*maru solhe m 3.*

ਸਾਧਨ [sadhən] *n* resources. **2** means like fire, and grains, which are essential for making bread. **3** an effort, attempt, endeavour. **4** a tool, an implement. "karigər nɪj sadhən sare."–*GPS.* **5** This term is often used for ਸਾਧੂੀ in Gurbani. "sadhən bɪnəu kərɛ."–*tukha barəhmah.* See ਸਾਧੂੀ.

ਸਾਂਧਨ [sãdhən] See ਸੰਧਾਨ to pierce. "kal sər sãdhɪa."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸਾਧਨਾ [sadhna] See ਸਾਧਣਾ and ਸਾਧਨ.

ਸਾਧਬੇਲਾ [sadhbela] See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਾਧਾਰ [sadhar] *adj* ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ. with foundation, with support. "mãnɛ pərvarɛ sadharu."–*jəpu.* "dekhət dərsən mən sadharɛ."–*sri m 5.* "mohən lal ənup sərəb sadharia."–*gəu ə m 5.* "səbəd əbhɪ sadharə."–*asa chãt m 1.* **2** 'adhar' stands for 'albal' in Sanskrit, which is used to keep water around the plant at the base. Hence ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ means 'with a base'. "suka mən sadharɛ."–*sor m 5.* **3** See ਸਧਾਰ.

ਸਾਧਾਰਣ [sadharəṇ] *adj* which provides a base, support. "pɪr teḍa mən sadharəṇ."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **2** *Skt* same, equal. **3** general, not particular. **4** ordinary, insignificant. **5** common to all. **6** a blacksmith of Goindwal, who achieved the status of a Gurmukh, being a follower of Guru Amar Das. He made a wooden stair which could remain hidden in a well upto the water-level. Satisfied with his devotion, the Guru gave him the status of a preacher. **7** See ਸਾਧਾਰਨ 2.

ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਧਰਮ [sadharəṇ dhərəm] *n* ethics, which is common to all; as for example, speaking the truth, loving people, doing good to others etc. **2** See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਸਾਧਾਰਨ [sadharən] See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. **2** a carpenter, resident of Mehitpur (district Jalandhar), who was a follower of Guru Angad Dev. He was a preacher. He served Guru Arjun Dev also.

ਸਾਧਾਰੁ [sadharu] See ਸਾਧਾਰ.

ਸਾਧਿ [sadhɪ] by practising, by devotion. See ਉਨਮਾਨੁ. **2** See ਸਾਧ੍ਯ. **3** *v* reform. "sadh sãgɪ mɪlɪ duɪ kul sadhɪ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਾਧਿਕ [sadhɪk] See ਸਾਧਕ. "sadhɪk sɪdh səgəl ki pɪari."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਾਧਿਕਾ [sadhɪka] feminine of ਸਾਧਕ.

ਸਾਧੀ [sadhi] completed. "əbɪdɪa sadhi."–*sar pərmanãd.* **2** the saints. "cəkhɪ sadhi ḍɪṭha."–*var gəu 2 m 5.*

ਸਾਧੀਐ [sadhiɛ] See ਸਾਧਣਾ. **2** let us conquer. "bhərəmu moh bhəu sadhɪɛ."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu] *adj* one who does other's work; a benefactor, philanthropic. **2** superb, pious, virtuous. **3** winsome, beautiful. **4** of noble birth or lineage. **5** talented, intelligent. **6** *n*

Guru Nanak Dev. "utəm səlok sadhu ke vəcən."–*sukhməni.* **7** *part* well done, bravo. **8** *Skt* ਸਾਧ੍ਯ. See ਸਾਧ੍ਯ.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu sadhu] *Skt* See ਸਾਧੁ 7. praiseworthy. "sadhu sadhu mukh te kəhhɪ."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** applause, accolade. **3** bravo, well done.

ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗੁ [sadhusə̃gu], **ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadhusə̃gətɪ] *n* company of noble persons, exalted company. **2** Sikh religion. (Bhai Nand Lal has given this name to Sikh religion also). See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ 2. Such references appear in Gurbani too.

ਸਾਧੁਤਾ [sadhuta] *n* humility, virtue, goodness, excellence, ability.

ਸਾਧੁਬੇਲਾ [sadhubela] See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਾਧੂ [sadhu] See ਸਾਧੁ. "sadhu sə̃gɪ udharu bhəe nɪkaṇɪa."– *m 5 var məla.* **2** son-in-law of Guru Hargobind, husband of Bibi Biro. See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ. **3** son of Sada and father of Bhai Roop Chand.

ਸਾਧੂ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [sadhu sətɪguru] a self-realizing and competent teacher. "sadhu sətɪguru je mɪlɛ ta paiɛ guṇinidhanu."–*sri m 1.*

ਸਾਧੂ ਸਾਧ [sadhu sadh] *adj* a superb saint. **2** a benevolent holyman. "sadhu sadh sərənɪ mɪlɪ."–*kəlɪ ə m 4.*

ਸਾਧੂ ਸਿੰਘ [sadhu sĩgh] See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. **2** Sadhu Singh, a saintly resident of Girhwarhi, was born in village Sarli (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1897. His father was Sobha Singh and mother was Devi. He became a disciple of Pandit Gulab Singh of Girhwarhi (district Hoshiarpur). He was a fine scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit and was a researcher in Gurbani. Sadhu Singh wrote many books including 'Gurusikhya Prabhakar' and 'Shrimukhvakya Sidhant Jyoti'. An example of his poetry is given below:

sɔvɛya

adɪ ənadɪ əgadh əbadh
 əlekh əbhekh ərekh əname,
jo səbh rup pəre səbh se
 səbh mɛ səmrup nəhi kəchu vamɛ,
so guru nanək lɔ dəs rup
 sudharɪ udharɪ kəri vəsudha mɛ,
tã pəd mə̃jul pɛ kərɪ ə̃jəlɪ
 də̃ḍ səman kərũ pərṇamɛ.

kəbɪtt

əj jo əjadɪ prəj prəja koprəj kərɛ
prəja to prəjatɪ nahɪ prəjahi prəjatɪ vər,
hərɪ hi jo hərɪ hoɪ hərən əhar prəd
herɪ hare hərɪ ko so herɪo nə jaɪ pər,
bhəvɪ bhavabhav ko vɪbhatɪ jo bhəvadɪ bhəv
bhəvɪ bhəv bhəvɪ pun bhəv ko prəbhəv kər,
soi guru rup dhərɪ təm jɛse hare hərɪ
həre bhəvbə̃dhən me bədh kɛse ag hər.

Sant Sadhu Singh breathed his last in Sammat 1964 at Girhwarhi. **3** See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਸਾਧੂਖੰਡਲ [sadhukhə̃ḍəl] *n* a congregation of Sadhus; sadhu community. See ਖੰਡਲ. "kamɪ kərodhɪ nəgəru bəhu bhərɪa mɪlɪ sadhukhə̃ḍəl khə̃ḍa he."–*sohɪla.*

ਸਾਧੂਚਰਨ [sadhucərən] See ਚਰਣ.

ਸਾਧੂਪਾਥ [sadhupath] *n* right path, religious path, true path. "sətsə̃gətɪ mɪlɪ sadhupath." –*kan m 4.*

ਸਾਧੂ ਪੁਰਖ ਸਾਧਜਨ ਪਾਏ [sadhu purəkh sadhjən pae]–*nəṭ ə m 4.* 'Philanthropists were found excellent.' See ਸਾਧੂ.

ਸਾਧ੍ਯ [sadhy] *Skt adj* accomplishable. **2** attainable. **3** conquerable. **4** *n* deities, who are twelve in number. These are sons of Dharamraj from the womb of Sadhya, daughter of Daksh. These deities used to perform spiritual and ascetic exercises, hence the name Sadhy. **5** a disciple; pupil; one reformed by a teacher; one who is disciplined by his master.

ਸਾਧ੍ਵੀ [sadhvi] *Skt adj* (feminine) bearing good moral character, having pious nature. **2** *n* faithful wife; virtuous wife. "sadhvi paɪ kal

bəhu kalu."–*NP*. **3** wife. **4** female sadhu, nun.

ਸਾਨ [san], ਸਾਂਨ [sān] *adj* similar in appearance, alike. "hovɛ əpni san."–*GPS.* **2** See ਸਾਨਿ, ਸਾਨ੍ਹ and ਸੰਨ੍ਹ. **3** See ਸਾਣ. **4** *P* ثان *n* a honeycomb, beehive. **5** *A* praise, compliment. "suddhta ki san ho."–*əkal.* **6** glory.

ਸਾਨਣੀ [sanṇi] See ਸਾਂਢਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਥ [sanəth] *Skt* ਸਾਨਰਥ *adj* with unjust company, with a sin. **2** fruitlessly. "ləptɪo dasi sə̃gɪ sanəth."–*maru m 5.* **3** *Skt* ਸਾਂਨਿਧ੍ਯ *n* togetherness, nearness, proximity. "sə̃t sanəth bhəe luṭa."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਾਨੱਧ [sanəddh] See ਸੰਨੱਧ.

ਸਾਨਾ [sana] *adj* attained, alongwith. "paɪn lɔ sə̃g srɔn ke sane."–*krɪsən.*

ਸ਼ਾਨਾ [ṣana] *P* شانہ *n* a comb. **2** a toothed appliance, comb-like in shape, used for sorting out grass by the farmers. **3** shoulder.

ਸਾਨਿ [sanɪ] *n* house breaking. **2** in the breach. **3** over the breach. **4** See ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਿਹਾ [sanɪha] of a breach, of breaking. "jɪu təskəru dərɪ sanɪha."–*sar m 5.* 'as a thief in the house-breach.'

ਸਾਂਨਿਧ੍ਯ [sānɪdhy] *Skt n* the act of being close; nearness; a sense of being nearby. **2** a kind of liberation; reaching close to one's sacred deity.

ਸਾਨੀ [sani] *adj* achieved, acquired. **2** *A* ثانی second. **3** similar in appearance, alike, equivalent, similar.

ਸਾਨੁਕੰਪ [sanukə̃p] with (his/her) grace, with kindness.

ਸਾਨੁਕੂਲ [sanukul] favourable. See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

ਸਾਨੁਜ [sanuj] with the younger brother.

ਸਾਨੂੰ [sanū] to us; unequal.

ਸਾਨੇਹੜਾ [sanehṛa] *n* a message conveyed with affection. "sajən desɪ vɪdesiəṛe sanehṛe dedi."–*tukha chə̃t m 1.*

ਸਾਨੰਦ [sanə̃d] with bliss, blissfully.

ਸਾਨ੍ਹ [sanh] See ਸਾਂਡ and ਸਾਂਢ.

ਸਾਪ [sap] *n* a snake, serpent. **2** *Skt* a curse, malediction, imprecation. **3** an abuse. **4** a vow, pledge, an oath.

ਸਾਂਪ [sāp] *n* a snake, serpent.

ਸਾਂਪਹੇਰਾ [sāp-hera] *n* one who charms away the snakes; a snake-charmer.

ਸਾਪਦ [sapəd] *adj* disastrous, afflicted with a calamity; distressed. **2** who curses.

ਸਾਪਨਿ [sapənɪ], ਸਾਪਨੀ [sapni] *n* female snake. "sa sapənɪ hoɪ jəg kəu khai."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** illusion.

ਸਾਪਰਾਧ [sapradh] criminal.

ਸਾਪੁ [sapu] a snake, serpent. "vərmi mari sapu nə mərəi."–*asa m 5.* 'one cannot achieve mental peace by torturing the body.'

ਸਾਪੁਰਸ [sapurəs] *n* a virtuous person, saintly person, noble person. "sɪ̃gh sapurəs pədmɪni ɪn ka ɪhɛ subhau. jyõ jyõ dukh gaṛho pəre tyõ tyõ agɛ pau."–*cərɪtr 297.*

ਸਾਪੁਰਸਾਈ [sapursai] *n* virtuousness, gentleness. **2** See ਪੁਰਸਾਈ.

ਸਾਂਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ [sāprədai], ਸਾਂਪ੍ਰਦਾਯਿਕ [sāprədayɪk] sectarian. **2** one who draws inspiration from traditions. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ.

ਸਾਫ [saph] *A* صاف *adj* clear. **2** pure.

ਸਾਫਾ [sapha] *P* صافہ a turban, a piece of cloth used as a wrap for the head.

ਸਾਫੀ [saphi] See ਸੂੰਨੀ. "hɪ̃du turək kou raphji ɪmam saphi."–*əkal.* See ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ. **2** *n* a caste of Muslims residing to the north of Jalalabad. **3** *A* شافی *adj* who gives relief from disease.

ਸਾਫੀ ਦਿਲ [saphi dɪl] *P* صاف دل *adj* clear-hearted.

ਸਾਂਬ [sāb] son of Krishan, born from the womb of Jambvati. He forcibly kidnapped the daughter of Duryodhan and was chased by warriors like Karan etc. and was ultimately captured by them. Baldev came all the way from Dwarika to get him released. "sāb huto ɪk kanh ko balək."–*krɪsən.* See ਦੁਰਬਾਸਾ.

ਸਾਬਕਾ [sabka] See ਸਾਬਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਬਣ [sabəṇ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਤ [sabət] *A* ثابت *adj* complete, full. **2** existing. **3** strong, firm, solid.

ਸਾਬਤਸੂਰਤਿ [sabətsurətɪ] *adj* whose form is one whole; no part of whose body is dismembered. "sabət surətɪ dəstar sɪra."–*maru solhe m 5.* 'Bearing a turban on the head is an indication of having a whole body.'

ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ [sabətdɪl] *adj* one who is mentally stable.

ਸਾਬਤਿ [sabətɪ] See ਸਾਬਤ and ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ. "jāka dɪl sabətɪ nəhī ta kəʊ kəhā khudaɪ?"–*s kəbir.*

ਸ਼ਾਬਦ [ṣabəd] शाब्द *adj* related to a word. **2** *n* knowledge generated with the word.

ਸ਼ਾਬਦ ਗਯਾਨ [ṣabəd gyan], **ਸ਼ਾਬਦ ਬੋਧ** [ṣabəd bodh] *Skt* शाब्दज्ञान *n* knowledge acquired from the meaning of the word. Scholars have assumed four reasons for such a knowledge:

(a) ambition, aspiration– need of one word for the other; collocation.

(b) ability– the proper relationship among words; colligation.

(c) euphony– a combination of words.

(d) meaning– theory of sentence and pragmatics.

ਸ਼ਾਬਦਿਕ [sabədɪk] *Skt* शाब्दिक a grammarian who knows the correct form of a word, its etymology and grammar.

ਸਾਬਨ [sabən] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਰ [sabər] *A* صابر *adj* content, patient.

ਸਾਂਬਰ [sābər] See ਸਾਂਭਰ 2. **2** ਸ-ਅੰਬਰ with clothes, properly dressed.

ਸਾਬਰੀ [sabri] *adj* having patience, patient. "səbər ə̃dərɪ sabri."–*s fərid.* **2** *n* tendency towards contentment.

ਸਾਬਲ [sabəl] *Dg* a spear, lance. **2** See ਸੱਬਲ.

ਸਾਬਾਸ [sabas], **ਸਾਬਾਸਿ** [sabasɪ] *P* شاباش *part* short form for ਸ਼ਾਦਬਾਸ਼, which means 'be happy', 'may you be blest', 'God bless you.' "jɪs da dɪta khavṇa tɪsʊ kəhiɛ sabasɪ."–*var asa.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਵਸੀ determined; hard, solid, strong. "nəgərʊ vʊṭha sabasɪ."–*prəbha m 1.* **3** See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸਾਬਾਹੀ [sabahi] *A* صبح *n* early morning, dawn, before sunrise or daybreak. "sabahi salah." –*var majh m 1.*

ਸਾਬਿਕ [sabɪk] *A* سابق *adj* first, primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਕਾ [sabɪka] *A* سابقہ primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਰ [sabɪr] content, contented, satisfied. See ਸਬਰ.

ਸਾਬੀ [sabi] *A* ਸਾਬੀ. See ਸੁਬੀ.

ਸਾਬੀਸ [sabis] See ਸਾਬਾਸ. "dhən dhən guru sabis."–*kan m 4 pəṛtal.* **2** ਸਰਵ-ਈਸ਼ lord of all.

ਸਾਬੁਣਿ [sabʊṇɪ] See ਸਾਬੁਨਿ.

ਸਾਬੁਨ [sabʊn] See ਸਾਬੁਨ.

ਸਾਬੁਨਿ [sabʊnɪ] with soap. "jɪʊ sabʊnɪ kapər ujəl hot."–*ram ə m 5.*

ਸਾਬੁਣ [sabʊṇ], **ਸਾਬੁਨ** [sabʊn] *A* صابن *G* ਸਾਮੋਨ *F* savon *E* soap. a material prepared with the combination of alkali and grease, and used to remove dirt from clothes and the body. "mut pəliti kəpəṛ hoɪ. de sabʊṇ ləiɛ oh dhoɪ."–*jəpu.*

Now most of the soaps are manufactured using the combination of many types of fragrances, medicines and dyes and have become utility items for daily use.

ਸਾਬੁਨਗਰ [sabʊnəgər] a manufacturer of soap; soap maker. See ਸਬਨੀਗਰ.

ਸਾਬੂਰ [sabur] *A* صبور *adj* contented, one who is content. See ਨਾਸਾਬੂਰ.

ਸਾਬੂਰੀ [saburi] *n* contentment, tendency to be content.

ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ [sabo ki təlvə̃ḍi] See ਡੱਲਾ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ 2 and ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਭ [sabh] *pron* all. "purən bhəe mənorəth sabh."–*ram m 5.*

ਸਾਂਭਣਾ [sābhṇa] *v* to take care, maintain, keep in custody.

ਸਾਂਭਰ [sābhər] a lake in Rajputana on the border of the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur which is 53 miles north-east of Ajmer. It is 20 miles

long and two to seven miles wide. Salt is made in abundance from its saline water, which is named as sābhər. This popular name is a distortion of ṣakābhri, as 'ṣakābhri durga' temple is situated nearby. 2 a kind of stag; an elk.

ਸਾਂਭਵੀ [sābhvi] *Skt* शाम्भवी *adj* related with Shiv. 2 *n* the power of Shiv. 3 magical knowledge for the attainment of supernatural power. 4 ṣavər magical skill-created by Shiv. "kəhũ sābhvi rasbhakha suracẽ."–*əjɛ.* See ਰਸਭਾਖਾ.

ਸਾਭਾ [sabha] *n* a shelter, refuge, asylum. 2 maintenance, custody. "kəhu ravɪdas pərəu teri sabha."–*gəu.*

ਸਾਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਯ [sabhɪpray] purposely, having specific purpose.

ਸਾਭਿਮਾਨ [sabhɪman] with pride.

ਸਾਭ੍ਰ [sabhr] with cloud (ਅਭ੍ਰ).

ਸਾਮ [sam] *Skt* सामन् Samved. See ਵੇਦ. "sam kəhɛ setābər suami."–*var asa.* "samvedu rɪgu jujəru atharbəṇu."–*maru solhe m 1.* 2 conciliation, compromise, reconciliation. See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ shelter, refuge. "thəkɪ ae prəbhu ki sam."–*majh barəhmaha.* "həu aɪa samɛ tɪhãdia."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.* 3 short form for ਆਸਾਮ. "sam des jəhī təhɪ kər gon."–*GV 10.* 4 *adj* black. "sam sughəṭṭā."–*gyan.* 5 *A* شام Syria *n* a country of Asia, which is 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. The arid land of Arabia is to its south while to its west is the Mediterranean Sea. Damascus is its capital city. "jɪtyo rum əru sam."–*sənama.* 6 *P* ਸੰਝ evening. *Skt* ਸਾਯੰ. 7 *Skt* ਸਾਮਯ equality, equivalence.

ਸ਼ਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [ṣam sīgh] See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਮਸਯਾ [samasya] See ਸਮਸਯਾ.

ਸਾਮਖੀ [saməkhi] with a fly. "hochi mətɪ bhəɪa mənu hocha, guru saməkhi khaɪa."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahəṇia.* meaning 'there was no fun in purifying the materials.'

ਸਾਮਗ [saməg] *adj* who recites Sam Ved. 2 who has attained refuge.

ਸਾਮਗਰੀ [saməgri], ਸਾਮਗਿਰੀ [saməgɪri], ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ [saməgri] *Skt* सामग्री ਸਮ-ਅਗ੍ਰ *n* completeness, perfection. 2 a cluster of reasons, modes of achieving of the objectives. "səc teri saməgri."–*suhi m 5.* 3 goods, things.

ਸਾਮਜ [saməj] grown from the recitation of Sam Ved, an elephant. There is a story in the Purans that Brahma once recited Sam Ved and an elephant came into being.

ਸਾਮਣਾ [samṇa] *n* the front portion, a facade. 2 a comparison, encounter. 3 *v* to take care.

ਸਾਮਣੇ [samṇe] *adv* in front of, face to face. "jã guru dekha samṇe."–*suhi ə m 4.*

ਸ਼ਾਮਤ [ṣamət] *A* شامت *n* adversity, misfortune.

ਸਾਮਤਾ [səmta] See ਸਾਮਯਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਨਾ [samna], ਸਾਮਨੇ [samne] See ਸਾਮਣਾ and ਸਾਮਣੇ.

ਸ਼ਾਮਯਾਨਾ [ṣamyana] *P* شامیانہ a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਮਰ [samər] *adj* dark complexioned; wheatish in complexion. 2 a warrior, fighter. "pujyo nərīd samrā."–*GV 10.*

ਸਾਮਰਤੱਖ [samərtəkkh] *Skt* संप्रत्यक्ष *adv* in front; visible; manifest.

ਸਾਮਰਥ [samərəth], ਸਾਮਰਥਯ [samərəthy] *Skt* सामर्थ्य *n* strength, force, power. 2 competence, capability.

ਸਾਮਲ [saməl] See ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ.

ਸਾਮਲਾ [samla] *adj* dark-complexioned, of wheatish complexion.

ਸਾਮਵੇਦ [samved] See ਵੇਦ.

ਸਾਮਾ [sama] *n* refuge, asylum. See ਸਾਮ. 2 short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ. "lɛ lɛ ədhɪk yuddh ka sama." –*cərɪtr 405.* 3 *pron* the very same, the same. See *E* same. 4 *adj* of equal weight.

ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ [samajɪk] *adj* related to the society; social. 2 related to some class.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [saman] *P* سامان *n* material, goods.

2 equal, equivalent. "bɪapɪk ram səgəl saman."–*gəu kəbir thɪti.* 3 See ਸਾਮਾਨਯ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਨਿ [samanənɪ] See ਸਾਮਾਨਯਾ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਿ [samanɪ] with material. "səpət lok samanɪ puriəle."–*məla namdev.* 2 See ਸਾਮਾਨਯ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਯ [samany] *Skt n* a sense of equivalence. See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਅਲੇ. 2 symbols representing equivalence. e.g. in 'The face is shining like a moon' 'shining' is an equivalence symbol (quality). 3 abstractness within a specific class. e.g. humanity in a humanbeing, brahmanism in a brahman, trademanship in a person belonging to the trading class. 4 *adj* ordinary, common. 5 *n* a figure of expression showing similarity of meaning of objects, but not exactness like mixture, yet remaining distinctive.

Example:

set saj saj cəli sāvre ki pritɪ kaj
cādni mɛ radha mano cādni si hvɛgəi.
–*krɪsən.*

bɛṭha cəmkər di əṭari bhai sōt sɪ̃gh
baṇ vərkhave veri janɛ dəsmeṣ hɛ.[1]

ਸਾਮਾਨਯਾ [samanya] *Skt n* a harlot, who is common to all.

ਸਾਮਾਰਨ [samarən] *v* to take care, look after, watch. 2 to remember, keep in mind. "nɪməkh nɪməkh samarɛ."–*sar m 5.*

ਸਾਮਿਖ [samɪkh] with meat, e.g.-ਸਾਮਿਸ਼ ਸ਼੍ਰਾੱਧ.[2]

ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ [ṣamɪl] *A* شامل *adj* included. 2 *Skt* शामिल pertaining to a desert tree called Jand; made of wood from this tree.

ਸਾਮੀ [sami] *pron* the very same, the same. See ਸਾਮਾ 3. 2 *adj* who has taken refugee; who has sought refuge. "səbh hvɛ təb sami."–*NP.*

[1]The above quotations marked by generalisation are of this nature.

[2]The Hindu rite that permits the offering of meat to feast Brahmins for the salvation of a dead ancestor's soul. See mənusɪmrɪtɪ ə: 3. § 268 to 271.

3 short form for ਅਸਾਮੀ.

ਸਾਮੀਤ [samit] *A* صمیت silent. 2 *A* سمیط class, category, alliterative.

ਸਾਮੀਪਯ [samipy] *Skt n* nearness; presence.

ਸਾਮੁਹੇ [samuhe] *adv* in front of, face to face.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰ [samudr] *adj* pertaining to the ocean. 2 *n* a voyager, sea-farer.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ [samudrək] *n* the study invented by sage Samudr, which helps us to know the auspicious or inauspicious effect of the signs marked on one's limbs. It is also pronounced as ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. Palmistry. 2 Sea Salt.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਣੀ [samudrəṇi] the earth that holds the ocean.–*sənama.*

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [samudrɪk] *adj* pertaining to the ocean; oceanic. 2 See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ 1.

ਸਾਮੰਤ [samə̃t] *Skt* सामन्त *n* a ruler of territories adjoining the boundaries of one's country. See ਸਾਵੰਤ. 2 a chief of a district. 3 a divisional head. 4 a prince who pays tribute to a king. 5 a brave person. 6 See ਸਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਮਯ [samy] *Skt n* sameness, equality. "trɪguṇatmək ki samy əvəstha."–*GPS.* 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਮਯ peace of mind, mental stability.

ਸਾਮਯਤਾ [samyəta] *n* equality, likeness.

ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜ [samraj], **ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜਯ** [samrajy] *Skt* साम्राज्य *n* title of an emperor; the reign of the whole earth. 2 an empire, which includes many countries.

ਸਾਯ [say] See ਸਾਇ. 2 *Skt* evening, dusk, sunset. 3 an arrow, shaft.

ਸ਼ਾਯਸ੍ਤਗੀ [ṣayəstgi] *P* شایستگی ability, capability.

ਸ਼ਾਯਸ੍ਤਾ [ṣayəsta] *P* شایسته able, capable.

ਸਾਯਹ [sayəh] a shadow. See ਸਾਯਾ.

ਸਾਯਕ [sayək] *Skt n* an arrow, shaft. "sayək prəhar."–*GPS.* 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਯਕ *adj* sleeping. *A* شائق fond (of), an amateur.

ਸਾਯਣ [sayəṇ] See. ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ.

ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ [sayṇacarəy] son of Sayen and disciple of Vishnu Sarvagy, who was a great

scholar of Sanskrit. He was born in the fourteenth century. He has written an exegesis (commentary) on Veds and many more other important works. He was a brother of Madhvacharya, a minister of Bukkaray, king of Vijaynagar. Sayen became a monk (sanyasi) in the last days of his life and became the chief priest of the Shringeri monastery and named it Vidyarany. He is believed to have expired in 1387 AD.

ਸਾਯਤ [sayət] See ਸਾਇਤ. "yad khuda rakho hər sayət."–*NP.* 'every moment, all the time.'

ਸ਼ਾਯਦ [ṣayəd] *P* شاید *part* should be, ought to be. **2** perhaps. **3** probably.

ਸਾਯਬਾਨ [sayban] *P* سایبان *n* a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਯਰ [sayər] an ocean, sea. See ਸਾਇਰ. **2** *A* سایر total, all. **3** a stroller, wanderer. **4** a poet, versifier. See ਸਾਇਰ 4.

ਸਾਯਰੀ [sayri] *P* شاعری *n* poetry.

ਸਾਯਲ [sayəl] *A* سایل *adj* questioning. **2** flowing. **3** See ਕਰਸਾਯਲ.

ਸਾਯਾ [saya] *P* سایہ *n* a shadow. **2** shelter, refuge, protection.

ਸ਼ਾਯਾਂ [ṣayā] *P* شایاں *adj* able, capable. **2** proper, appropriate. **3** befitting, matching.

ਸਾਯੁਜਯ [sayujy] See ਸਾਜੁੱਜ.

ਸਾਯੁਧ [sayudh] *adj* equipped with arms; armed. "əb sayudh guru hovhɪ ap."–*GPS.*

ਸਾਯੰਕਾਲ [sayãkal] *n* evening, sunset time.

ਸਾਰ [sar] *n* worth, value. "prem ki sar soi jaṇɛ."–*maru ə m 3.* "jo jiɛ ki sar nə jaṇɛ, tɪs sɪu kɪchu nə kəhiɛ əjanɛ."–*maru solhe m 4.* **2** *adv* amount, evidence. "nəhɪ bəḍhən ghəṭən tɪlsar."–*bavən.* **3** *n* vigilance, preservation. "səda dəɪalu hɛ səbhna kərda sar."–*sri m 3.* "je ko ḍubɛ, phɪrɪ hovɛ sar." –*dhəna m 1.* **4** *adj* vigilant, cautious. **5** *n* news, information, welfare. "je hukəm hove tã ghər di sar lɛ avã."–*JSBB.* **6** sometimes used for the tree 'sal'. **7** *Skt* iron, steel. "əsãkh sur muh bhəkh sar."–*jəpu.* "sar sõ sar ki dhar bəji."–*cãḍi 1.* **8** water. **9** butter. **10** clouds. **11** force. **12** justice. "kərṇi upərɪ hovəgɪ sar."–*bəsãt m 1.* **13** air. **14** the Creator; the transcendent One. **15** religious duty. **16** essence. **17** *adj* superb, excellent. "mən mere sətɪgur sevã sar."–*sri m 5.* **18** a figurative expression of the comparative sort showing the meaning of good or bad things, so that one surpasses the other i.e. the second exceeds the first.

jəhɪ utrotər hvɛ ədhɪkai,
əlãkar so sar kəhai.–*gərəb gãjni.*

Example:

manəs deh duləbbh hɛ jugəh jugãtərɪ avɛ vari,
uttəmjənəm duləbbh hɛ ɪkvaki koṛma vɪcari,
deh ərog duləbbh hɛ bhagəṭh mat pɪta hɪtkari,
sadhusãg duləbbh hɛ gurmukh sukhphəl bhəgətɪ pɪaṛi.–*BG.*

"mɪṣri te mədhu mədhur hɛ mədhu te sudha məhan,
ṣri gurubani sudha te nɪṣcəy miṭhi jan."

19 a matrɪk metre, also named as ləlɪt pəd. Its characteristics are four lines, each line having 28 matras with pauses at 16th and the subsequent 12th matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example:

thɪttɪ var na jogi jaṇɛ, ruttɪ mahu na koi,
ja kərta sɪrṭhi kəu saje, ape jaṇɛ soi,
kɪvkərɪ akha kɪv salahi, kɪu vərni kɪv jaṇa,
nanək akhəṇɪ səbhko akhɛ, ɪk du ɪkk sɪaṇa.–*jəpu.*[1]

(b) characteristics of vərən vrɪtt 'sar' are four feet, each foot being SI.

Example:

jap, tap, gyan, dhyan.

20 See ਸਾਰਣਾ. **21** *P* سار a camel, an ostrich. See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ. **22** master, lord.

[1] See, footnote of example of ਉਗਾਹਾ.

ਸਾਰਸ [sarəs] *adj* related to an pond (tank). **2** *n* a water fowl (florican) to be found on the banks of lakes, rivers; a bird having red eyes; Ardia Sibirica; a Siberian crane. **3** a lotus. "phul rəhe sər sarəs sūdər."–*krɪsən.* **4** the moon, which has nectar; the bearer of nectar. **5** one type of chəppəy metre. See ਗੁਰੁਛੰਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ.

ਸਾਰਸੁਤ [sarsut] *Skt* ਸਾਰਸ੍ਵਤ *adj* **2** *n* a caste of the Brahmins. The story of this name goes as under:

When Parshuram exterminated the Kshatris, their pregnant wives took shelter in the hermitages of sages on the bank of the river Sarasvati. Parshuram reached there while searching for them. The sages who gave shelter to these pregnant women of the Kshatri caste said that there was no Kshatri-woman in their hermitages and those women who resided there were all Brahmins. Parshuram then insisted that the sages must take unbaked bread-loaves made by them. The sages did so. The off-spring of these Kshatri-women were named as "Sarasvat".

There is an ancient story. Once Dadhichi, a sage, was meditating. Indar sent a nymph 'Alambusha' to disrupt his meditation. On seeing such a charming fairy, the semen of the sage ejaculated into the river Sarswati, from which Sarasvat was born. He became the chief of his clan. **2** a book on grammar, written by Anubhooti Swroop. "kəhū sɪddhɪka cādrəka sarsutiyā."–*əjɛ sīgh.*

ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ [sarsuti] River Sarasvati. "ɪm bed ucarət sarsuti."–*əkal.*

ਸਾਰਸ੍ਵਤ [sarsavət] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਸਾਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ [sarəsvəti] See ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ. **2** people living on the bank of river Sarasvati. "sarəsvəti hvɛ cəle ɪkəṭhe."–*cərɪtr 52.* **3** a poetic metre, variously named ruamən, ruaməl, ruala, ruaməl and rual as mentioned in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are of four lines, each line structured as SIS, IIS, ISI, ISI, SII, S, I, with pauses after the 8th and the subsequent 9th characters.

Example:

des desən ki krɪya, sɪkhvāt hɛ̄ dɪj ek,
ban ɔr kəman ki, bɪdhɪ det ən ənek...

–*ramav.*

ਸਾਰਕ [sarək] See ਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਰ ਕੁਟਾਨ [sar kuṭan] *n* extraction from the mountains, a river. **2** Ganga. **3** essence of the sustainer; power. "tuto sar kuṭan kərkɛ suhayo."–*cərɪtr 1.*

ਸਾਰਖਾ [sarkha] *adj* such. "te ghər mərhəṭ sarkhe."–*s kəbir.* **2** *Skt* truthful, veritable.

ਸਾਰਗ [sarəg] knower of the essence. **2** Sarang rag. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarə̄g] See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣਾ [sarəgpaṇa], **ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarəgpaṇi], **ਸਾਰਗਪਾਨ** [sarəgpan] *Skt* सारङ्गपाणि *adj* in whose hand is the earth; the preserver of the world, who gives sustenance to everyone. "dhɪavhɪ jiə jāt hərɪ sarəgpaṇa."–*var sri m 4.* **2** *Skt* शार्ङ्गपाणि *n* Vishnu, the protector, who has in his hand a bow made of horns. "kul jən mədhe mɪlɪo sarəgpan re."–*dhəna trɪlocən.* 'Sarangpani was born out of the lineage.'

ਸਾਰਗੀਤ [sargit], **ਸਾਰਗੀਤਾ** [sargita] See ਸਪਤਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ. "sargit ləkh bhagvət."–*BG*

ਸਾਰਣ [sarəṇ] *Skt* the act of spreading or extending. **2** a minister of Ravan. "cɔtho ek sarəṇ sumə̄tr me prəviṇ kəhyo."–*hənu.* **3** butter. **4** See ਸਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਾਰਣਾ [sarṇa] *v* to complete, to make-do, to help. "kɪchu bhi khərəcu tumara sarəu."–*suhi kəbir.* "prəbhu həmara sare suarəth."–*bhɛr m 5.* **2** to prevail upon, administer. "ape ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ sarṇa."–*maru solhe m 5.* **3** to achieve, obtain. "səhəjɪ sukh sarəi."–*səva m 5.* **4** to spread, extend. "ghəṭe ghəṭɪ sarɪa."–*var guj*

2 m 5. 5 to describe, narrate. "səda guṇ sarəi." –səva m 5. "aṭh pəhɪr guṇ sarde."–sri m 5. "ə̃tər ki gətɪ tudh pəhɪ sari."–ənə̃du. 6 to put. "gɪan ə̃jən sarɪa."–anə̃du. 7 See ਸਾਰਣੁ.

ਸਾਰਣੁ [sarəṇu] *S v* to count. 2 to compare. 3 to examine. 4 to remember.

ਸਾਰਤ [sarət] *A* اشارت *n* a hint, sign, signal. "deɪ bujharət sarta."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਾਰਥ [sarəth] *Skt* ਸਾਰ੍ਥ *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 glossary, with meanings of words. "akhəy bhagbhəri subh tera. sarəth bhagbhəri əbhera."–*GPS.* 3 *n* an assembly of traders. 4 *adv* alongwith. 4 purposely.

ਸਾਰਥਕ [sarthək] *Skt* ਸਾਰ੍ਥਕ *adj* successful, useful. 2 meaningful.

ਸਾਰਥਿ [sarəthɪ], **ਸਾਰਥੀ** [sarthi] *n* a charioteer. "sarthi apən ko kəhɪkɛ."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਾਰਦ [sarəd] *Skt adj* related to winter; wintry. "sarəd cə̃d sə̃purən bədən."–*GPS.* 2 *n* a white lotus. 3 *Skt* Sharda, Sarasvati. "narəd sarəd sevək tere."–*maru solhe m 1.* 4 Sharadvat, husband of Ahlya, also known as Gautam. "ətrɪ prasər narəd sarəd vyas te adɪ jɪte munɪ bhae."–*dətta.* 5 the stem of an Indian lute (Veena) – a string instrument possessed by Sarasvati – the goddess of music. "mənu pəvən duɪ tũba kəri hɛ, jug jug sarəd saji." –*gəu kəbir.* 'Soul and mind are two gourds, the sensation produced by their union is the stem of veena.'

ਸਾਰਦਸਾਜ [sarədsaj] *n* veena, a musical instrument of Sarasvati.

ਸਾਰਦਾ [sarda] *adj* who provides knowledge. 2 *n* Sarasvati. "səda sarda sarda sərəd cə̃d manĩd."–*GPS.* 3 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 34. 4 Kashmiri script.

ਸਾਰਦੂਲ [sardul] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਰ੍ਦੂਲ *n* a lion. "kɪdhə̃ sĩgh sõ sardulə̃ əruȷȷhe."–*VN.* Here Singh means a tiger. "gəu kəu care sardul."–*ram m 5.* 'The tyrant guards the poor.' "pə̃chɪn me hə̃s mrɪgrajən me sardul."–*BGK.* See ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Ravana's envoy. 3 *adj* superb, excellent. 4 principal, superior most. 5 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਸ਼ਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕ੍ਰੀੜਿਤ [ṣardul vɪkriṛɪt] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each line having, *SSS*, IIS, ISI, IIS, *SSI*, *SSI*, *S*, arrangement with pauses after the 12th and the subsequent 19th matras. It is also called saṭək.

Example:

hovɛ na guṇɪman gyan cərca,
bhavɛ nəhi cɪtt ko,
bhavẽ səkr səman rajprəbhuta,
kijɛ kəhə̃ bɪtt ko?...

ਸਾਰਧ [sarədh] ਸ-ਅਰ੍ਧ half; with half. e.g. one and a half etc.

ਸਾਰਧਾਰ [sardhar] *n* the sharp edge of a weapon. See ਧੁਮ ਮੁਕਤ.

ਸਾਰਨ [sarən] *n* refuge, shelter. "harɪ pəre tum sarən."–*bɪla m 5.* 2 Saran, a minister of Ravan. See ਸਾਰਣ 2.

ਸਾਰਨਾ [sarna] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 express, present, request. "sukh dukh ɪsu mən ki bɪrtha tumhi agɛ sarna."–*ram ə m 5.*

ਸਾਰਬ [sarəb] See ਸਾਰਬਭੌਮ and ਸਾਰਵ.

ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ [sarəb bhum], **ਸਾਰਬਭੌਮ** [sarəb bhɔm] *Skt* ਸਾਰ੍ਵਭੌਮ *adj* who is the lord of the whole earth; who rules over a vast empire. "sarəb bhum sərən jɪh pərna."–*NP.* "sarəb bhɔm yətha nərnayək."–*GPS.*

ਸਾਰਬਾਨ [sarban] *P* ساربان *n* a camel-owner; owner of an ostrich.

ਸਾਰਭੂਤ [sarbhut] *adj* a gist, summary, abstract. conclusion. "sarbhut sətɪ hərɪ ko nam." –*sukhməni.* 'the abstract of all holy scriptures, hymns and religions.'

ਸਾਰਮੌਰ [sarmɔr] *adj* related to Sarmour. See ਸਰਮੌਰ. "nəgər pə̃vṭa bəhu bəsɛ sarmɔr ke des."–*cərɪtr 71.*

ਸਾਰਵ [sarəv] *Skt* सार्व *adj* related to all. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਵੈ having relation with Shiv, of Shiv.

ਸਾਰਵਤੀ [sarvəti] a poetic metre with four lines, each line having three bhəgəṇs, followed by a guru: *SII*, *SII*, *SII*, *S* arrangement.

Example:

gyan vɪcar nəhi jɪn ko,
kya updeṣ kərẽ tɪn ko?...

ਸਾਰਵਭੌਮ [sarəvbhɔm] See ਸਾਰਬਭੌਮ.

ਸਾਰਵਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ. **2** a camel-keeper.

ਸਾਰਾ [sara] *adj* full, whole. **2** See ਸਾਰ. **3** brother-in-law, brother of one's wife. See ਸਾਰੇ.

ਸਾਰਾਸਾਰ [sarasar] ਸਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ. "sarasar ləkhave jəbe."–*NP.*

ਸਾਰਾਗੜ੍ਹੀ [saragəṛhi] a border village in Kohat district situated about one and a half mile away from Fort Lockhart. There is a small fortress built there by the Indian government. In the battle fought here on 12th September 1897, twenty one Sikhs of 36 Sikh Batallion, encircled by thousands of Afridis, didnot show cowardice, but fought bravely as becomes the duly baptised Sikhs. According to the version of Afridis, these Sikhs laid down their lives after killing about two hundred enemies and injuring hundreds of them. To commemorate their sacrifice, the government has built up memorials at fort Lockhart, Amritsar and Ferozepur.

ਸਾਰਾਨ [saran] *adj* under shelter. "dasdasro sãtəh ki saran."–*sar m 5.* **2** See ਸਰਨਜ. **3** *n* essence of food, extract of food.

ਸਾਰਾਬ [sarab] *adj* of wine, alcoholic. "rãge rãg sarab."–*ramav.* 'fully intoxicated.'

ਸਾਰਿ [sarɪ] having spent. See ਸਾਰਣਾ. "səbh apən əusər cəle sarɪ."–*bəsə̃t kəbir.* 'Everyone departs after biding his time.' **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਰਿ a chequered design for chess. chess board, on which chess is placed by placing pawns. "ape sarɪ ap hi pasa."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* **3** a pawn, a dice. **4** a tune of a musical note; a combination of a string and metal, fixed on the instrument to adjust the tune. It is also called sũdri.

ਸਾਰਿਆ [sarɪa] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. **2** *n* maintenance, watchfulness, vigilance. "jia jə̃t səbhɪ vəsɪ terɛ, səgəl teri sarɪa."–*dhəna chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਾਰਿਕ [sarɪk], **ਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [sarɪka] *Skt* सारिका[1] *n* a myna. "cõc pəsar rəhe sɪsu sarɪk jɛse."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* "ɪh vətəs sarɪka mukh pəsar."–*GPS.* **2** a female go-between, intercessor.

ਸਾਰਿੰਗ [sarĩg] a species of pied cuckoo; a rainbird. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 1. "krɪpa jəlu dehɪ nanək sarĩg kəu."–*sohɪla.* 'Give the rainbird life providing water, says Nanak.'

ਸਾਰਿੰਗਧਰ [sarĩgdhər], **ਸਾਰਿਗਪਾਣਿ** [sarɪgpaṇɪ], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarĩgpaṇi], **ਸਾਰਿਗਪਾਨਿ** [sarɪgpanɪ], **ਸਾਰਿਗਪਾਨੀ** [sarɪgpani] See ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ. "sarĩgdhər bhəgvan bɪṭhula."–*maru solhe m 5.* "cɪru hoa dekhe sarĩgpaṇi."–*majh m 5.* "nəṭvəṭ khelɛ sarɪgpanɪ."–*gəu kəbir.* "bhəjlehɪ re mən, sarɪgpani."–*bhɛr kəbir.* **2** See ਸਾਰੰਗ **8**, **9** and **10**.

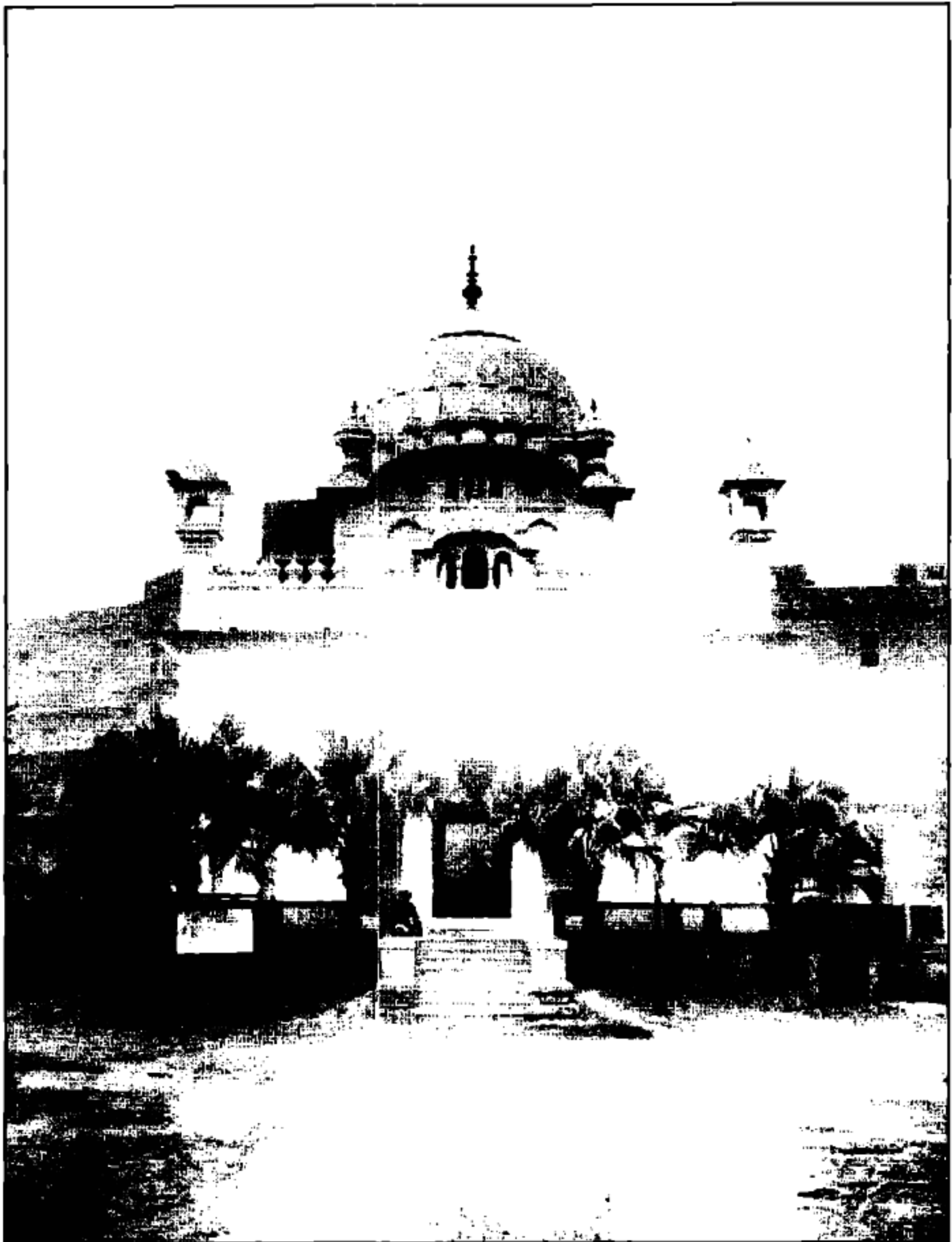
ਸਾਰਿੰਗਾਰਿ [sarĩgarɪ] *n* enemy of a bow, a sword. The sword can cut the bow. "sɛph sərohi sətruərɪ sarĩgarɪ jĩh nam."–*sənama.*

ਸਾਰੀ [sari] *adj* complete, whole. **2** abstract, gist. "nanək ɪhu mətɪ sari jiu."–*majh m 5.* **3** stated. "guru pure eh gəl sari."–*sor m 5.* **4** *n* information, news, inquiry. "əpni ɪtni kəchu nə sari."–*sar m 5.* **5** See ਸਾਰਿ. "kərəm dhərəm tum cəupəṛ saj-hu sətɪ kər-hu tum sari."–*bəsə̃t m 5.* "ape pasa ape sari."–*maru solhe m 1.* **6** game, play. "sari sɪrjənhar ki."–*s kəbir.* **7** a sari – a lady's garment. "ḍare sari nil ki."–*cərɪtr 136.* "set dhəre sari brɪkhbhanu ki kumari."–*krɪsən.* **8** sister-in-law, wife's sister. "nəhi səsural sas səsura ɔ saro sari."–*BGK.* "ramo ləgət huti guru sari."–*GPS.* "sariã sariã aɪ pɪkhyo."–*GPS.* 'All sisters-in-law came to see.' **9** a myna.

ਸਾਰੀਥੀ [sarithi] See ਸਾਰਥੀ. **2** the job or career of a charioteer. **3** success, achievement.

ਸ਼ਾਰੀਰ [ṣarir] *Skt adj* corporeal. **2** *n* animate,

[1] ਸ਼ਾਰਿਕਾ (शारिका) is also correct.



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living being. 3 "Vedantsutar" written by Vyas.

ਸਾਰੀਰਿਕ [ṣarirɪk] *Skt adj* sufferings caused to the body, corporeal, physical. 2 *n* a commentary written by Shankracharay on Vyas's Vedantsutars.

ਸਾਰੁ [saru] See ਸਾਰ.

ਸਾਰੂਪਜ [sarupy] *n* the sense of being similar; a stage in worship when the devotee acquires the appearance of the worshipped one.

ਸਾਰੇ [sare] plural of ਸਾਰਾ. 2 See ਸਾਰਣਾ, ਸਾੜਨਾ and ਲੁਤਿ.

ਸਾਰੋ [saro] See ਸਾਰਾ. 2 brother-in-law, wife's brother. "səsura ɔ saro sari."–*BGK.*

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarə̃g] *Skt* शारङ्ग *n* that which is piebald, a rain-bird. 2 an antelope whose upper portion is black while lower one is white. 3 a piebald horse. 4 an elephant. "sarə̃g jɪu pəg dhərɛ ṭhɪmɪ ṭhɪmɪ."–*vəḍ m 1.* 5 a moth. 6 a peacock. 7 *adj* speckled. 8 *Skt* शार्ङ्ग. made from an antler. 9 *n* a bow made from the parts of an antler.[1] 10 the bow of Lord Vishnu, in particular. 11 fresh ginger. 12. *Skt* सारङ्ग.[2] a canopy. 13 a kind of an archaic musical (wind) instrument. 14 a swan. 15 a robe. 16 Kamdev. 17 hair. 18 gold. 19 an ornament; a piece of jewellery. 20 a lotus. 21 a conch-shell. 22 sandalwood. 23 camphor. 24 a flower. 25 a cuckoo. 26 a cloud. 27 a tiger. 28 night. 29 the earth. 30 light. 31 a lamp. "sarə̃g mahɪ pətə̃g pərɛ nə ḍərɛ."–*gurusobha.* 32 the sky. 33 the moon. 34 the sun. 35 a frog. 36 a mountain. 37 a rag[3] which has five notes in the ascending scale and six in the descending order. Kafi Thaat and the Nishad notes are pure and soft while all others are impure. The period for singing sarə̃g is noon-time. Vadi in sarə̃g is Rishabh and Sanvadi is the fifth. Dhaivat is barred in the ascending scale, while it is applied in weakened form in the descending scale.

ascending– sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.
descending– sa, dha, ni, pa, ma, re, sa.

There are many types of this rag. The above mentioned note is pure sarə̃g. This rag occupies the twenty-sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib. 38 a bee, honey-bee. 39 a snake. 40 an ocean. 41 Shiv. 42 a hand. 43 an implement for ploughing the fields; a plough. 44 collyrium. 45 a pigeon. 46 the Creator. 47 a teat. 48 a crow. 49 Krishan. 50 a sextain (six line stanza) – which has 45 long and 58 short matras i.e. a total of 103 matras. 51 water. 52 a day. 53 a star. 54 lightning. 55 a pied wagtail. 56 a pearl. 57 a woman/wife. 58 *adj* imbued with spiritual love. 59 beautiful. 60 joy-giving.

See in how many shades this word has been used by Bhai Santokh Singh in the following səvɛya:

(a) sarə̃g pɛ kəbɪ sarə̃g pɛ cəṛhɪ
sarə̃g ṣətrun ko bəlɪ sarə̃g,
(b) sarə̃g jyõ jəg me kul sarə̃g
sarə̃g gyan prəkaṣən sarə̃g,
(c) sarə̃g dasən ko prɪy sarə̃g
sarə̃g doṣən ko səm sarə̃g,
(d) sarə̃gpaṇɪ bhəyo nər sarə̃g
sarə̃g ṣri hərɪgobɪ̃d sarə̃g.

Their meanings are:

(a) (He) rides sometimes on a sarə̃g (horse) and sometimes on a sarə̃g (elephant). The enemies of a sarə̃g (deer) are mighty sarə̃g (lion).

(b) The lineage in the world is sarə̃g

[1] sarə̃g in archery is that bow, which is six and a half hands long and has three bends. It is meant for use by horse-riders and elephant-riders. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

[2] Its root is the same as of a previous entry. i.e. ਸਾਰ and ਸਾਰ both mean 'spotted.'

[3] ɔṛəv-ṣaṛəv means that there are five notes in the ascending and six in descending order.

(bright) like a sarə̃g (the sun), the sarə̃g (fire) being used to light up the erudite sarə̃g (lamp–enlightenment).

(c) sarə̃g (clouds) are dear to sarə̃g (rain-birds), the humble ones; sarə̃g (snakes) are like killers to the guilty sarə̃g (frogs).

(d) sarə̃gpaṇi (Vishnu) is (Nar) sarə̃g (Nar-Singh means the superior most of whole mankind); and the splendour of sarə̃g (passion) and sarə̃g (moon) is Guru Hargobind.

ਸਾਰੰਗਗ੍ਰ [sarə̃gəgr], **ਸਾਰੰਗਗ੍ਰਾ** [sarə̃gəgra] *n* that which is coupled in front of a sarə̃g (bow), an arrow–*sənama.*

ਸਾਰੰਗਧਰ [sarə̃gdhər] See **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ**. (one) who controls the whole earth, the Creator. **2** Vishnu, the possessor of sarə̃g bow.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ [sarə̃gpaṇɪ], **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarə̃gpaṇi] See **ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣਿ**. "sadh sə̃gɪ mɪle sarə̃gpaṇi." *–majh m 5.*

ਸਾਰੰਗਾਰਿ [sarə̃garɪ] *n* sword, the enemy of the bow.*–sənama.* See **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਾਰਿ**.

ਸਾਰੰਗਿਕ [sarə̃gɪk] a poetic metre, with four lines, each line organised as III, ISI, IIS.

Example:

gurujən seva kərɪye,
hɪt kər sɪkhya dhərɪye. ...

2 a bird catcher, who makes his living by catching or killing birds.

ਸਾਰੰਗੀ [sarə̃gi] *n* a musical instrument, which is played with a ramrod shaped like a bow. **2** a poetic metre, having four lines, each line having five məgəṇs, with the first pause after eight characters and the second after the next seven characters: *SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS.*

Example:

sevẽ jãko devi deva, pujẽ sadhu sə̃gi hɛ,
vyapyo sare eko svami, bhasɛ nhanha rə̃gi hɛ. ...

3 a female deer; a hind. **4** *Skt* शारङ्गिन् Vishnu, who carries a sarə̃g (bow). **5** *adj* an archer, a bow-keeper.

ਸਾਰ੍ਵ [sarv], **ਸਾਰ੍ਵਭੌਮ** [sarvbhɔm] See **ਸਾਰਬਭੌਮ** and **ਸਾਰਵ**.

ਸਾਲ [sal] *adj* superb, superior most. "ko salu jɪvahe sali."*–var ram 3.* 'Which is superior of the two– camel-thorn (wild herb) or paddy?' **2** *Skt* शाल *n* a pine tree. (साल is also correct.) Its wood is very hard and straight. It is specially useful for making roofs. Its Latin name is Vatica Robusta. "həre həre sal khəre."*–GPS.* **3** a species of fish; (ophiocephalus wrahl). **4** *suffix* denoting place, house, abode, temple. "prəhlad pəṭhae pəṛənsal." *–bəsə̃t kəbir.* "uce mə̃dər sal rəsoi."*–suhi rəvɪdas.* ਰਸੋਈਸ਼ਾਲਾ, ਪਾਠਸ਼ਾਲਾ. **5** a hole bored in timber, perforation. See **ਸਲ** *vr* "dindyal vɛrisal."*–əkal.* See **ਵੈਰੀਸਾਲ**. **6** a sage named Shalihotar who by the order of Indar cut the wings of horses. It is said that, in the ancient times, the horses had wings which helped them fly in the sky just like birds. "sal munisər kate hute brɪj raj məno tɪh pə̃kh bənavət."*–krɪsən.* 'By striking them with the winged arrows, Krishan made the bodies of horses as if they again had the wings.' **7** short form for **ਸ਼ਾਲਜਾ**; a fairy, nymph. "upər gɪddh sal mə̃ḍrahĩ təre surma juddh məcahĩ."*–cərɪtr 52.* **8** *P* سال a year. ṣə̃mət (Bikrami year), sə̃vətsər. See **ਵਰਸ**. **9** *P* شال a shawl, coverlet of Pashmina (a fine variety of wool prepared from Ladhaki and Tibetan goats). "sɪr pər sətguru sal səjai."*–GPS.* **10** a beggar's blanket, rag.

ਸਾਲਸ [saləs] See **ਸਾਲਿਸ**. **2** *Skt* सालस (स–आलस), *adj* weak. **3** lethargic, sluggish. "dəs kərmən ke salsi kaya mən əru bac."*–GPS.* See **ਦਸਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ**.

ਸਾਲਸਰਾਇ [salsəraɪ], **ਸਾਲਸਰਾਯ** [salsəray] a jeweller of Bisambharpur (Bishanpur)[1] who was a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

[1]It is the old headquarter of district Bankra in Bengal.

ਸਾਲਕ [salək], ਸਾਲਕੁ [saləku] *A* سالک *adj* (one) who follows the path shown by God. "pir pɛkamər salək sadək."–*sri ə m 1.*."saləku mɪtu na rəhɪo koi."–*səva m 1.* See ਸੂਫੀ.

ਸਾਲਗਰਾਮ [saləgram] See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਸਾਲਗਿਰਹ [salgɪrəh] वर्षग्रंथि. a knot given to a rope after every year. In ancient times, when there was no tradition of writing, a rope, was kept in the name of each person and a knot was tied on his birth-day. The age of the person concerned was known from the number of knots in his rope; an anniversary; a birthday.

ਸਾਲਗਿਰਾਮੁ [salgɪramu], ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ [salgram] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ. *n* a village on the bank of the river Gandki. Its name is derived from the pine trees in the village. **2** a round stone, taken out of Gandki river flowing near the town Shalgram. The stone has the sign of a circle marked on it. The Hindus consider it to be the idol of Vishnu. "salgɪramu həmarɛ seva."–*asa m 5.* 'Shalgram, the idol of Vishnu, is worshipped in our religion. "ṣalgram bɪp puj mənavhu." –*bəsə̃t m 1.* See ਤੁਲਸੀ.

ਸਾਲਣ [salən̩], ਸਾਲਣਾ [salṇa] *adj* ਸ – ਲਵਣ. saltish, 'salty, saline. **2** *n* salted cooked vegetable. "bəhu rəs salṇe səvardi."–*səva m 3.* See ਸਾਲਨ.

ਸਾਲੱਤਾ [salətta] *Skt* ਸ਼ਜਾਲਪੁਤ੍ਰ. son of one's brother-in-law (son of wife's brother), children of the brother-in-law. "səhura səs sali salətta." –*BGK.*

ਸਾਲਨ [salən] See ਸਾਲਣ. **2** salted meat; meat obtained by slaughtering a bird or animal with a single stroke of a sharp weapon. "salən rəs jɪm banio rorən khat bənaɪ."–*VN.* **3** *v* to pierce into, penetrate. "durjən dəl salən."–*NP.*

ਸਾਲਪਤ੍ਰ [salpətr], ਸਾਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ [salpətra] a leaf of a pine tree. Guru Gobind Singh used to apply pine-tree leaf on the wounds of the injured Sikhs to provide early relief to them.

"huɪ ghayəl anə̃dpur avɛ̃....
"salpətr sətɪguru tɪs det,
ɪk dvɛ dɪn me bənɛ sucet."–*GPS.*

According to Ayurvedic system of medicine, 'sal' is shown curing the wounds. "उर्जो ब्रणहरश्चैव श्लेष्म रक्त प्रकोप हृत."–*ṣalgram nɪghə̃ṭu bhuṣən.* **2** In Sanskrit books, ਸਾਲਪਣੀ is also called by this name, that is ਸ਼ਾਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ. It is also known as sərɪvən and vɪdarɪgə̃dh. Its Latin name is Desmodium Gangeticum. This is also a herb used for curing wounds.

ਸਾਲਬਾਹਨ [salbahən] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ. "syalkoṭ ke des me salbahna rav."–*cərɪtr 97.*

ਸਾਲਮਲੀ [salməli] *Skt* शाल्मली *n* a silk-cotton tree. Its Latin name is Bombax Heptaphyllum. "salməli ko bɪrəch huto ɪk."–*GPS.* **2** According to Bhagwat, it is an island which has a huge silk-cotton tree. "salməli so dip suhava."–*NP.* See ਦੀਪ.

ਸਾਲ ਮੁਨੀਸੁਰ [sal munisvər] See ਸਾਲ 6.

ਸਾਲ ਰਸੋਈ [sal rəsoi] *n* a kitchen. See ਸਾਲ 4. **2** a dish of rice.

ਸਾਲਾ [sala] *Skt* स्याल brother of one's wife, brother-in-law. The term ਸ਼ਜਾਲ is also appropriate for it. In Sanskrit language, ਸ਼ਜਾਲਕ is also in use for this word. **2** *Skt* शाला, a house, home.

ਸਾਲਾਹ [salah] *n* praise, admiration, compliment, commendation. "bhi tu hɛ salahṇa pɪare, bhi teri salah."–*sor ə m 1.* **2** See ਸਲਾਹ.

ਸਾਲਾਹਣਾ [salahṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਣਾ. praise. See ਸਾਲਾਹ. "bɪnu sacɛ hor salahṇa jas-hɪ jənəmu səbh khoɪ."–*vəḍ ə m 3.*

ਸਾਲਾਹਨਿ [salahənɪ] (they) praise, commend. "hɪ̃du salahi salahənɪ."–*var asa.* 'The Hindus praise the praiseworthy.'

ਸਾਲਾਹਿ [salahɪ] by praising. "salahɪ sace mə̃nɪ sətɪguru."–*dhəna chə̃t m 1.* **2** by praising or admiring. "eko jəpɪ eko salahɪ."–*sukhmani.* **3** (they) praise. "salahi salahɪ."–*jəpu.* 'The

admirers admire.'

ਸਾਲਾਹਿਹਹੁ [salahɪh-hehu], ਸਾਲਾਹਿਹੁ [salahɪhu] imperative form of praise, admire. "bhi salahɪh-hehu saca soɪ."–*sor m 1*. "salahɪhu bhəgət-hu kər joṛɪ."–*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਲਾਹੀ [salahi] *adj* praiseworthy. **2** *n* the Creator. "salahi sacu salah səcu."–*var gəu 1 m 4*. **3** a minister, advisor. **4** an admirer. **5** See ਸਾਲਾਹੀਂ.

ਸਾਲਾਹੀਂ [salahī] I admire. "guru salahī apṇa." –*suhi m 3*.

ਸ਼ਾਲਾਮਾਰ ਬਾਗ [ṣalamar bag] a garden with three terraces spread over eighty acres of land three miles north-east of Lahore, which was set up by emperor Shahjahan through his official Ali Mardan Khan in 1634. According to "Badshahnama" written by Mullah Abdul Hamid, the cost of this garden is estimated as rupees six lacs. Bernier writes that the expenses on this garden were about ten lac pounds. A channel from river Ravi was especially drawn from Madhopur Headworks to supply water to this garden under the guidance of Engineer Ali Mardan Khan at a cost of two lacs rupees. In earlier books, the name of this garden is also found to be "Farah Bakhash". Shalamar is termed as a "house of bliss" by many writers. The word Shalamar is a combination of शाला (Sanskrit) which means 'home' and مار (Turkish) which means 'bliss'. According to Mohammad Latif, Maharaja Ranjit Singh named this garden as ਸ਼ਾਹਲਾਬਾਗ, which means 'garden of the beloved', as ਸ਼ਾਹਲਾ means 'the beloved'. If we call this garden as "ਮਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ", it will not be out of context because "mar ṣala" has the meaning of 'house of Cupid' i.e. 'house of the god of love'.

There is a big pond in the middle of the garden, with beautiful open houses on three sides of the pond, where people sit. In the middle of the pond is a dais. The water flowing over the cascade of marble-stones looks very attractive. Inspired by the flow of water, Zebunnisa, daughter of Aurangzeb, composed the following poem.

اے آبشار نوحہ گر از بہر کیستی؟ چیں بر جبیں فگندہ ز اندوہ کیستی
آیا چہ درد بود کہ چوں ما تمام شب سر را بہ سنگ مے زدی و مے گریستی

which means:

O ! falling spring water! for whom are you wailing?

In whose grief, you express displeasure by scowling?

What distress you had, for you had been crying by striking head against stones, as we had been doing?

The fountains of Shalamar are also very fascinating. The special get-together parties are organised by the rich and the famous as also other civil servants at this place now.

On the first terrace of the garden, there is a house built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh which has an underground vault. In its basement, stayed William Moorcroft in 1820 while going to Turkistan.

ਸਾਲਾਰ [salar] See ਸਲਾਰ.

ਸਾਲਿ [salɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਿ *n* paddy. **2** rice.

ਸਾਲਿਸ [salɪs] *A* ثالث *adj* third. **2** *n* an impartial arbitrator. "salɪs sɪhīda sɪddhtai ko sɪdhīda."–*gyan*.

ਸ਼ਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [ṣalɪhotr] *Skt n* a horse. In a yag, the horses were fed paddy, hence the name ਸ਼ਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ. **2** a sage, who has written a book on the characteristics, treatment etc. of horses. He chopped off the wings of horses on the persuasion of Indar. See ਸਾਲ 6. **3** a book written by Shalihotar, explaining the treatment of horses and other animals; ṣalɪhotrvɪdya; veterinary science.

ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salɪhotri] *adj* (one) who knows veterinary science; a veterinarian. **2** *n* a

veterinary doctor.

ਸਾਲਿਕ [salɪk] See ਸਾਲਕ and ਸੂਫੀ. "salɪk sadɪk choḍi dunia thaɪ pəe."–*asa m 1*.

ਸਾਲਿਕਾਂ [salɪkã] plural of ਸਾਲਿਕ. See ਸਾਲਿਕ. **2** to saliks.

ਸਾਲਿਗਰਾਮ [salɪgram] See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ [salɪbahən] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ a majestic ruler from South India, who was the enemy of Vikramaditya. He introduced his own calendar year (ਸ਼ਕਾਬਦ-ṣəkabəd) in the year 78 AD. His capital was Pratishthan in the district of Aurangabad on the bank of river Godavri, which is now popularly known as Paithan. In ancient literature, it is also referred to as Brahmpuri. Shalivahan founded Shalivahankot (Sialkot) after conquering Punjab. He had sixteen sons including Baland, Rasalu, Puran, Sundar, Lekh etc. He died in the battle of Karur. He is named as Shatvahan in many books. See ਸਾਲਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਾਲਿਮ [salɪm] *A* سالم *adj* complete, whole, unbroken.

ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ [salɪvahən], **ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨਕੋਟ** [salɪvahənkoṭ] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਾਲੀ [sali] *adj* penetrator, one who pierces a hole etc. "ərɪ ʊr sali."–*ramav*. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਲੀ *n* wife's sister, sister-in-law. **3** paddy, rice. See ਸਾਲ 1 and ਸਾਲਿ.

ਸਾਲੁ [salʊ] See ਸਾਲ. **2** See ਸਾਲੂ.

ਸਾਲੂ [salu] *Skt* शालु *n* a red coloured garment. **2** a striped garment worn by women. **3** *Dg* a sarhi, cover.

ਸਾਲੋ ਭਾਈ [salo bhai] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das, who worked hard during the construction of Sri Amritsar by the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. He was the chief police officer of Amritsar. His dharamsala (place of worship) built in Ramdaspur is very famous. Bhai Salo died in Sammat 1685. He was cremated personally by Guru Hargobind. The memorial of this holy man is near the Dharamsala.

ਸਾਲੋਕਯ [saloky] *n* a concept acceptable to the worshippers, meaning that understanding of attainment is identical with the worshipped deity.

ਸਾਲੋਣਾ [saloṇa] See ਸਾਲਣਾ. saltish, saline. "səbhɪ rəs mɪṭhe mənɪɛ sʊṇɪɛ saloṇe."–*sri m 1*.

ਸਾਲੋਤਰੀ [salotəri] See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ and ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਾਲੰਕਾਰ [salãkar] with ornaments. **2** with a figurative expression, with literary embellishment.

ਸ਼ਾਲ੍ਵ [ṣalv] the ruler of Sobh, whom Amba, the daughter of king of Kashi, wished to marry. When Bhisham brought Amba after conquering her in the battle, she told Bhisham about her desire. Bhisham sent Amba to Shalv, but the later did not accept her. See ਸਿਖੰਡੀ.

Shalv was a friend of Shishupal. When Krishan killed Shishupal, Shalv set out to attack Krishan and was ultimately killed by him in the battle.

ਸਾਵ [sav] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਵ *n* a child. "ranɪn rav səvanɪn sav."–*parəs*. **2** *adj* ਸ਼ਵ related to a corpse; pertaining to the dead body; of the dead. **3** *n* a crematorium, cremation ground.

ਸਾਵਕ [savək], **ਸਾਵਕਾ** [savka] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਵਕ a child. "bapʊ savka kərɛ lərai."–*asa kəbir*. 'The father quarrels with his children.' See ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ.

ਸਾਵਗ [savəg], **ਸਾਵਗੀ** [savgi] a raisin of green colour; dried grapes. "bəhʊ savəg gəri bədamə̃."–*GPS*. "dədhɪ məhɪ ədhɪk savgi pai."–*GPS*.

ਸਾਵਜ [savəj] *Pkt n* a wild elephant. *Skt* सामज See ਸਾਮਜ. "je bhəv savəj kərhĩ ətə̃ka. nam kehri tək-hĩ sʊ ə̃ka."–*NP*. **2** a cloud saturated with water. "sʊ chəbɪ savəj tərṭakrɪtɪ."–*parəs*.

ਸਾਵਜਨੀ [savəjni] *n* an elephant-army; the army of elephants.–*sənama*.

ਸਾਵਜਾ [savja] *Skt adj* (one) who gives birth to children. See ਸਾਵ.

ਸਾਵਣ [savəṇ] *Skt* श्रावण *n* the month which has the full moon night of Savan; the fifth month of Sammat; Saun.

ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ [savəṇ məll] Baba Saun (or savəṇ) Mal was a nephew of Guru Amar Das. He was sent to Haripur to bring forest timber for the construction in Goindwal of the gurdwara (holy shrine) and residential accommodation for the congregation. He preached the Guru's teachings there and persuaded the ruler of Haripur to become the Guru's devotee. The Raja of Haripur, alongwith his family became a devotee of the Guru. The Guru appointed him a preacher and assigned him the authority to preach Sikhism.

bhrata ko ɪk sut huto savəṇ məl namu,
nɪkəṭ həkaryo tahɪ ko bole sukhdhamu,
raj həripur ko jəhā təhī gəmən kərijɛ,
dirəgh daru səmuh jo nɪj puri ənijɛ.
–*GPS.*

2 See ਸਾਵਨ ਮੱਲ 2.

ਸਾਵਣਿ [savəṇɪ], ਸਾਵਣੀ [savṇi] *n* autumn harvest; kharif crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter. "savṇi səcunau."–*var məla m 1.* **2** full moon night of the month of Saun. **3** during the month of Saun. "nanək savəṇɪ je vəsɛ."–*var məla m 1.* 'if it rains in Saun.'

ਸਾਵਣੁ [savəṇu] See ਸਾਵਣ. "savəṇu aɪa he səkhi."–*var məla m 2.* **2** autumn harvest; a crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter; kharif. "savəṇu ratɪ əhaṛu dɪhu."–*var ram 1 m 1.* See ਅਹਾੜੁ.

ਸਾਵਤ [savət], ਸਾਂਵਤ [sāvət] *Dg* a warrior. See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਂਵਤਸਰਿਕ [sāvətsərɪk] *Skt* सांवत्सरिक *adj* annual, related to the year. **2** *n* an astrologer; he who foretells the reward in life.

ਸਾਵਧਾਨ [savdhan] *Skt adj* one having concentration of mind; alert. "əpne prəbhu sɪu hohu savdhan."–*gəu m 5.* **2** active, conscious. "savdhan ekagər cit."–*sukhməni.*

ਸਾਵਨ [savən] See ਸਾਵਣ. **2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਸਾਵਨ ਮੱਲ [savən məll] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ. **2** Divan Savan Mall, father of Mool Raj, appointed the subedar of Multan by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1821, was a very just ruler. Once he heavily penalized his own son for committing some crime. He was killed by some criminal in 1844.

ਸਾਵਯਵ [savyəv] with components.

ਸ਼ਾਵਰ [ṣavər] *Skt* a treatise on magic told by Shiv. **2** sin; crime.

ਸਾਵਰਤ [savrət] *Skt* ਸ਼ਮਿਤ੍ਰ *n* a slaughter-house; a place of carnage. "kɪ savrət purā."–*parəs.* **2** *adj* having reverberations.

ਸਾਂਵਰਤ [sāvərt] *Skt* सांवर्त *n* the lord of clouds; the deity who has a series of clouds under his control.

ਸਾਵਰਾ [savra], ਸਾਵਲ [savəl] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਲ *adj* dark-complexioned. "savəl sũdər rup bəṇavhɪ."–*maru solhe m 5.* **2** charming.

ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹ [savəlṣah] the idol of a money lender assumed by Vishnu to liquidate the debt of his devotee Narsi, according to a belief of the Vaishnaites. See ਨਰਸੀ and ਭਗਤਮਾਲ.

ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹੀ [savəlṣahi], ਸਾਵਲ ਸਿੰਘ [savəl sīgh], ਸਾਵਲਪੰਥੀ [savəlpãthi] people following the teachings of the gursikh devotee Savel Singh. Most of them reside in Dera Ismail Khan, Muzzafargarh and Multan. The people belonging to this sect are both of shorn and unshorn hair.

ਸਾਵਲਾ [savla], ਸਾਂਵਲਾ [sāvla], ਸਾਵਲੀਓ [savlio], ਸਾਵਲੀਆ [savlia] dark. See ਸਾਵਲ. "jənu ḍəse bhujãgəm savle."–*cāḍi 3.* "tu dhənu keso savlio."–*mali namdev.*

ਸਾਵਾ [sava] *adj* green. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਵ a blend of black and yellow; yellowish black; blackish yellow.

ਸਾਂਵਾਂ [sāvā] the same. **2** equal, comparable.

3 See ਸਾਮ.

ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savaṇi], ਸਾਵਾਨੀ [savani] wife; a woman brought home by marrying her. "tũ savaṇi hɛ̃ kɪ surita?."–*BGK.* See ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰ [savɪtr] *Skt* the sun. **2** Shiv. **3** *adj* pertaining to the Sun dynasty.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰਕਾ [savɪtrəka], ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savɪtri] *Skt* ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* Gayatri, the holy mantar of the Hindus. **2** daughter of Brahma. **3** wife of Brahma, according to some Purans. "kɪ savɪtrəka chɛ."–*dətt.* **4** daughter of king Ashvpati of Madar country and wife of Satyavan. A sage told her that Satyavan would die within a year, yet she got married to him. When her husband died within one year of their marriage, she propitiated Dharamraj, the god of death, with her fidelity to her husband and got Satyavan back from the other world. **5** river Sarasvati. **6** river Yamuna. **7** a woman whose husband is alive.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] *adj* green, greenish. See ਸਾਵਾ. **2** of the correct amount or weight. "ghĩna savi tolɪ."–*səva m 5.* 'by equal weight.' **3** flowing; that which flows; a flowing river. "ravi savi adɪ kəhu ayudh es bəkhan."–*sənama.* By prefixing 'ayudh es' to 'ravi' or 'səravi,' we have the word for 'gallows'; the lord of the river Ravi is Varun and his weapon is pas (gallows).

ਸਾਵੀ ਏਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [savi es əstrə]–*sənama.* ਫਾਸੀ, the weapon of Varun, Lord of the river.

ਸਾਵੰਤ [savə̃t] See ਸਾਮੰਤ. "təpɛ tej savə̃t jvalā̃ səmanā̃."–*jənmejəy.*

ਸਾੜਾ [saṛa] *n* a burning sensation, an inflammation. **2** jealousy, envy. **3** a material added to water for decomposition as grape's essence is added to prepare vinegar. **4** *adj* short form for ਅਸਾੜਾ in pəhaṛi Punjabi. **5** See ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾੜਾ.

ਸਾੜੀ [saṛi] See ਸਾੜਨਾ. **2** See ਸਾੜ੍ਹੀ. **3** short form for ਅਸਾੜੀ (ਅਸਾਡੀ).

ਸਾੜ੍ਹਸਤੀ [saṛhsəti] See ਸਾਢਸਤੀ.

ਸਾੜ੍ਹੀ [saṛhi] a sarhi, lady's garment. See ਸਾਟੀ.

ਸਿ [sɪ] *pron* that. "kəvəṇɪ sɪ ruti mahu kəvəṇu."–*jəpu.* **2** therefore. "hõs sɪ hõsa, bəg sɪ bəga."–*asa chə̃t m 1.* **3** *P* سه *n* three. **4** *adj* third. "jɪs rɪdɛ sɪ locən nahi."–*var məla m 1.* 'who does not have the third eye (erudition)' "mādəl bed sɪ bajṇo."–*var maru 1 m 1.* 'Teaching of the three Veds is imparted with full vigour.' Initially there were only three Veds. See ਵੇਦ. **5** *Skt* ਸ਼ਿ peace. **6** pleasure. **7** patience. **8** Shiv.

ਸਿਉ [sɪu] *part* with. "ɛsi pritɪ gobĩd sɪu lagi."–*gəu m 5.* **2** together with, alongwith. "min ki cəpəl sɪu jugətɪ mən rakhiɛ."–*maru m 1.* 'Control with skill the mind which is fickle like a fish.' **3** from, with, against. "kɛ sɪu kəri pukar?."–*dhəna m 1.* "laju ghəri sɪu tuṭɪ pəṛi."–*gəu kəbir.* "pɪta prəhlad sɪu gurəj uṭhai."–*bhɛr ə m 3.* 'The father picked up the mace to hit Prahlad. **4** *n* Shiv. See ਸ਼ਿਵ. **5** *Skt* ਸ੍ਵ *pron* "kərən sɪu ɪcha carəh."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'They control their senses according to their own desire.' meaning that they are not the slaves of their senses.'

ਸਿਉਇਛਾ [sɪuɪcha] *Skt* स्वेच्छा one's own desire. self-desire. See ਸਿਉ 5.

ਸਿਉਕ [sɪuk], ਸਿਉਂਕ [sɪũk] *n* white ants; a termite; a white ant with red mouth, which lives in mounds made from the soil. It does lot of damage by eating wood, clothes, paper etc. The white ant flees when countered with sulphur. asafoetida, coal-tar, kerosene-oil etc.

ਸਿਉਣਾ [sɪuṇa] *Skt* ਸੀਵਨ *n* the act of sewing; stitching of clothes with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਤਾ [sɪuta] *Skt* ਸਯੂਤ *adj* sewn, stitched. joined with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਨਾ [sɪuna] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. **2** gold.

ਸਿਉਨੀ [sɪuni] a caste of the Khatris.

ਸਿਉਰਣ [sɪurəṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਊਰਾਸੀ [sɪurasi] a village, also called Sivrasi. Now it is popularly called ਸਰਾਵ or ਸਰਾਵਾਂ. This village falls under police station Kotkapura in the princely state of Faridkot. 'Gurusar'[1] the place visited by the tenth master, Guru Gobind Singh is located between it and Behbal. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ. 4. "bəhɪbəl te sɪurasi namu. kəre bɪlokən jəb e gramu."–*GPS.* A devout Sikh, Heta, resident of the village served the Guru with full devotion. The Guru presented him a sword which is still preserved by his descendants in the village "Golevala"[2] See ਸਰਾਵ and ਬਹਿਬਲ.

ਸਿਅਹ [sɪəh] See ਸੀਅਹ.

ਸਿਅਰਾਨਾ [sɪərana] get cooled. See ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਆ [sɪa] past tense of ਹੋਣ. was. **2** See ਸੀਆ.

ਸਿਆਉ [sɪau] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮ *P* سیاہ *adj* black. "mɪle hir cirā kɪte sɪau kərnā."–*gyan.* 'horses with black-ears.'

ਸਿਆਸਤ [sɪasət] *A* سیاست the act of supervising. **2** governing. *Skt* शासन.

ਸਿਆਹ [sɪah] black. See ਸਿਆਉ. "sɪahəu hoa set."–*majh barəhmaha.* 'from youth got into old age.'

ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼ [sɪahgoṣ] *P* سیاہ گوش *n* a carnivorous quadruped having black ears. Its face is like that of a cat and body is as that of a dog. It is kept for hunting. It pounces quickly upon animals like a hare, deer, etc. Its zoological name is Felis Caracal.

ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼ [sɪahpoṣ] See ਸ਼ਯਾਹਪੋਸ਼ and ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ਼.

ਸਿਆਹੜ [sɪahəṛ] a village under police station Delhon in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which is situated at a distance of four miles north-east of Ahmedgarh railway station. There is in this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind about half a mile west of this village. When the Guru was on his way from Rarha (raṛa) to Jagerha, his horse fell ill near this village. The Guru halted here, and the horse died at this place, and was buried with a shawl covering it. There is a shrine raised over the burial place near the gurdwara.

In the beginning, it was a very ordinary shrine, but now the present priest Bhai Tehil Singh has since Sammat 1975 got constructed a beautiful place of worship. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib is done here daily.

ਸਿਆਹੀ [sɪahi] *P* سیاہی *n* blackness, soot. **2** ink. **3** mental dirt, wickedness of mind. See ਕਦਾ 2.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਟਿੱਬੀ [sɪahi ṭɪbbi] a place near Anandpur Sahib, where the Guru pierced to death two Muslims with his arrows. Instigated by the hill-rulers, they were trying to blow up the Guru with cannon shots while he was holding a holy congregation there.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਧਿ [sɪahi di bɪdhɪ] A script-writer has written down the method of making ink on the last page of Bhai Banno's manuscript of Sri Guru Granth Sahib. While preparing fresh manuscripts the ink-making formula was blindly copied word for word by the ignorant script-writers. So much so some foolish scholars insist on reciting this portion dealing with the method of preparing ink. The formula for ink production is as under:

"soot weighing 1 sirsahi, bolu[3] sarsahi 2, arabic gum 2 sarsahi, amethyst (purple or voilet quatz) one ratti, gold one ratti, bɪjesar water[4], copper-utensil, wood of magosa tree

[1]The village derives its name Gurusar, after the word Gurdwara.

[2]Golewala is a railway station on Lahore– Ferozepur– Bhatinda railway line .

[3]bolu is a medicine named Myrrha in English and mur in Persian. According to Ayurvedic system its effect is assumed to be warm. It cures abdominal diseases. It is also called masɪvardhan in Sanskrit.

[4]bhōgra. Its Bengali name is mosɪraj.

(Azadirachta indica), soot of a burning earthen lamp collected at a distance from the flame.[1] grinding of all these contents is to go on for twenty days."

The ancient writers used to prepare ink by this method. Addanshahi Sikhs were engaged in its trade particularly, hence this ink was popularly known as "əḍḍəṇṣahi sɪahi."

ਸਿਆਹੁ [sɪahu] See ਸਿਆਹ. "tənu sɪahu hoɪ bədən jaɪ kumlaɪ."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਸਿਆਣ [sɪaṇ] *n* recognition, knowledge, identification.

ਸਿਆਣਨਾ [sɪaṇna] *v* to recognise, have knowledge of.

ਸਿਆਣਪ [sɪaṇəp] *n* wisdom, intelligence, cleverness. "səhəs sɪaṇəp kərɪ rəhe mənɪ kore rãgu nə hoɪ."–*sri m 4.* **2** experimentation. **3** miserliness, niggardliness.

ਸਿਆਣਾ [sɪaṇa] *adj* wise, prudent. See *A* شیان. far-sighted, sagacious. **2** clever. **3** miserly, niggardly. **4** *n* a village under police station and tehsil Pehowa, district Karnal, which is situated ten kos west of Pehowa. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh had held at this place a meeting with saint Shahbhikh of Thaska.[2] The heavy pointed heads of the arrows of the tenth Master kept in gurdwara are worth-seeing. Guru Teg Bahadur had earlier sanctified this place with his gracious presence.

ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸੈਦਾਂ [sɪaṇa seydã] a village in tehsil Goohla district Karnal. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh in this village.

ਸਿਆਣੂ [sɪaṇu] *adj* an acquaintance, a familiar person.

ਸਿਆਤਾ [sɪata] *adj* acquainted, known, recognised.

ਸਿਆਨ [sɪan] See ਸਿਆਣ. **2** wisdom, intelligence. "rani təji sɪan."–*cərɪtr 50.*

ਸਿਆਨਪ [sɪanəp] See ਸਿਆਣਪ. "sɪanəp kahu kamɪ nə at."–*guj m 5.* "ɪanəp te səbh bhəi sɪanəp."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਿਆਨਾ [sɪanà] See ਸਿਆਣਾ.

ਸਿਆਪਾ [sɪapa] lamentation over the dead body, *n* a funeral custom with women beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs and wailing through funeral songs.

ਸਿਆਮ [sɪam] Many have used this term for Assam. See ਆਸਾਮ. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮ *adj* black. **3** *n* dark complexioned Krishan. "gokul mədhe sɪam go."–*ṭoḍi namdev.* See ਸ਼ਯਾਮ. **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਾ Lachhmi, the goddess of wealth. "sɪam pəloṭe paɪ jɪh."–*krɪsən.* **5** *P* شام evening, sunset, dusk. See ਸਾਮ. **6** *A* Syria. See ਸ਼ਾਮ.

ਸਿਆਮਸੁੰਦਰ [sɪamsũdər] *n* one who adds splendour to nature, the Creator. "sɪamsũdər təjɪ nĩd kɪu ai?."–*suhi m 5.*

ਸਿਆਮਣੀ [sɪamṇi] *n* evening. "subha sɪamṇi."–*cə̃di 2.* 'suggesting dusk and dawn.' **2** (woman) black complexioned, black. **3** pertaining to Krishan.

ਸਿਆਮਣੋਧਰਾਂ [sɪamṇodhərã] on the side of the Lord. "təjə̃t sɪamṇodhərã bhəjə̃t praṇ le bhəṭã."–*ramav.* **2** to the kind act of serving one's master. **3** (one) who is dark-complexioned.

ਸਿਆਮਲ [sɪaməl] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਲ *adj* dark-complexioned, wheatish. **2** beautiful, handsome, attractive. "sɪamlã mədhur manukhyã rɪdyã bhumɪ verəṇəh."–*səhəs m 5.* 'a person who is handsome and soft-spoken, but nurtures a feeling of enmity in his heart.'

ਸਿਆਮਾ [sɪama] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਾ a young woman. **2** Kali; Durga, the goddess of power. "ɪk rəṭət nam sɪama əpar."–*dətt.* **3** a black cow. **4** gum

[1] the earthen lid over the lamp to collect soot is not to be scrubbed, only the dust particles are to be removed gently.

[2] Many authors have referred to the name of the saint as Bhikhanshah. See ਸਾਹਭੀਖ and ਠਸਕਾ.

of a certain pine tree such as Arnyris comphora used in incense or balm. **5** musk. **6** piper longum – a piperaceous plant; its fruit is used in medicine. **7** Indian rose wood tree; Dalbergia Sissoo. **8** black pepper. **9** Yamuna river. **10** night.

ਸਿਆਮੀ [sɪami] See ਸਿਆਮਾ. See ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਸਿਆਰ [sɪar] *Skt* सृगाल a jackal. **2** *Skt* सिंहारि the enemy of a lion. "jəb hi sɪar sĩgh kəʊ khaɪ." –*bhɛr kəbir*. Here sĩgh stands for ego and sɪar means self-realisation.

ਸਿਆਰੀ [sɪari] *n* a she-jackal. **2** the vowel representing the letter ੲ, short vowel [ɪ]. When hooked to the consonants, it gives the sound of (ɪ) and is represented by (ਿ). In Gurbani this vowel (ਿ) is relational at some places while it is adverbial at other places. Sometimes it expresses the meaning of several inflexions (paradigms).

Many scholars, who have no knowledge of phonetic rules governing the vowels misinterpret the meanings of words involving (ਿ). In this Mahan Kosh, the meanings of words having (ਿ) have been given at proper places.[1] See ਸਹਿਜ, ਕਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਤਨਿ ਮਨਿ etc.

ਸਿਆਲ [sɪal] *Skt* a jackal. "kaḍh deɪ sɪal bəpʊre kəʊ."–*maru m 5*. Here 'jackal' stands for laziness. **2** a sub-caste of Khatris. **3** a sub-caste of Muslims, found in Jhang. **4** *Skt* winter season. **5** See ਸਜਾਲ.

ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ [sɪalkoṭ] a town in north-east of Punjab. It is a British cantonment. It is said to have been founded by Shalivan. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ. Some writers have called him Shakal. Many suppose it to have been founded by king Salv and hence name it as ṣalvkot.

There are two places of worship here relating to Guru Nanak Dev–

(i) Ber Sahib : Guru Ji took rest for a while under this jujubi tree. Now there is a very grand gurdwara built at this place. See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

(ii) Bawli Sahib. This sacred place is in the house of Moola. See ਮੂਲਾ.

In days gone by, good quality paper was manufactured in Sialkot, which was popularly known as Sialkoti paper. This was considered next to Kashmiri paper in quality. Many available sacred books are found written on Sialkoti paper. At least sixty out of one hundred manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib are found to have been written on Sialkoti paper.

ਸਿਆਲੀ [sɪali] *n* a she jackal. **2** a cotton-wool cloth worn in winter-season; a padded mattress; a quilt. **3** *adj* pertaining to the winter season. See ਘੁੰਮਰ ਆਦਿ.

ਸਿਆੜ [sɪaṛ] a furrow ploughed out with the pin of a plough. *Skt* सीता. See ਸੀਆਰ.

ਸਿਏਸ [sɪes] See ਸੀਏਸ.

ਸਿਸ [sɪs] *Skt* शिशु *n* a child, infant, kid, offspring. "tɪh sɪs sita."–*ramav.* whose offspring is Sita. **2** *S* head. *Skt* शीर्ष "bir kərorən ke sɪs tor."–*cərɪtr 195*. **3** a neck. **4** *Skt* शिष्य a pupil, disciple. **5** *Skt* शिष् *vr* to leave residue, keep behind, separate, be in excess.

ਸਿਸਟ [sɪsəṭ] See ਸਿਸਟਿ and ਸ਼ਿਸ੍ਟ.

ਸਿਸਟਿ [sɪsəṭɪ] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation. **2** cosmos, universe, mankind, human race, world. "sɪsəṭɪ upai səbh tudhʊ ape."–*var sri m 4*.

ਸਿਸਟਿਜਾ [sɪsəṭɪja] *n* from which the universe is created; an illusion, nature.

ਸਿਸਟਿਧਾਰ [sɪsəṭɪdhar] *adj* the basis of creation. **2** the creator of the universe, who supports whole of the world. "sɪsəṭɪdhar hərɪ tum

[1]My friend Sardar Teja Singh MA, Professor. Khalsa College Amritsar has written a booklet "ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂਤਰ ਲਗਾਂ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ" on the grammar of Gurbani. The readers are advised to read it.

krɪpal."–*kan m 4 pəṛtal.*

ਸਿਸਤ [sɪsət] *P* شست *n* a sitting, a session. **2** the act of aiming at. **3** aiming at.

ਸਿਸਨ [sɪsən], **ਸਿਸਨੁ** [sɪsənu] *Skt* शिश्न *n* a penis; reproductive organ (s), genitalia "sɪsən kəṭe te pir vɪsala."–*NP.*

ਸਿੰਸਪਾ [sĩspa] *Skt* शिंशपा *n* Indian rosewood tree *P* شیشم *L* Dalbergia Sisoo. Its wood is very heavy and smooth. It is mostly used in buildings and furniture making.

ਸਿਸਪਾਲ [sɪspal] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ.

ਸਿਸਰ [sɪsər] See ਸਿਸਿਰ.

ਸਿਸਿ [sɪsɪ] on the head, overhead. "jɪs sɪsɪ nə hovi lekh."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਸਿਸਿਰ [sɪsɪr], **ਸਿਸੀਅਰ** [sɪsiər], **ਸਿਸੀਅਰੁ** [sɪsiəru] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਿਰ *n* weather in the months of Magh-Phagun. **2** snow, ice. **3** *adj* cool, cold, chilly. "rutɪ sɪsiər sitəl hərɪ prəgṭe mãghər pohɪ jiu."–*ram m 5 ruti.* See ਹਿਮਕਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਸਿਸੁ [sɪsu] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁ *n* a child. **2** *S* a neck. **3** a head. "ḍei sɪsu utari."–*var maru 2 m 5.* **4** a pupil, disciple.

ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ [sɪsupal] *Skt* शिशुपाल son of Damgosh, the ruler of Chanderi. He was born to Shrutdeva, sister of Vasudev. Thus he was a cousin brother of Krishan. According to Mahabharat, Shishupal was born having three eyes and four hands. His parents desired to abandon him, but then there was a forecast that this child would become a very eminent person and he should be brought-up to become so. Thus he was named 'Shishupal'.

He was a staunch enemy of Krishan because Rukmani was engaged to get married to him, but Krishan forcibly took her away. Shishupal insulted Krishan in the presence of all those attending the Yajna performed by Yudhishtar. Thus Krishan killed him out of revenge. According to Vishnu Puran, Shishupal was Hiranyakashipu in his previous birth and he was the ten-headed Ravan during his second birth. "hɛ sɪsupal cãderi me bir."–*krɪsən.* The famous poet Magh has provided a beautiful poetic description named, "ṣɪsupalvəḍ".

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ [ṣɪṣumar] *Skt n* According to Vishnu Puran, there are seven stars having fish-like shape. Vishnu is in the middle of the fish while Dhruv is towards the tail. **2** a crocodile; an alligator.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੋਦਿਯਾ [ṣɪṣodɪya] See ਉਦਯਪੁਰ and ਗਹਲੋਤ.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟ [ṣɪṣəṭ] *Skt adj* calm, quiet, patient. forbearing. **2** obedient to the Guru and the holy scripture. **3** wise, intelligent. **4** noble.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟਾਚਾਰ [ṣɪṣṭacar] *Skt n* manners of civilised people; decency; the conduct of good moral people. **2** hospitality, respectful reception.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਨ [ṣɪṣən] See ਸਿਸਨ.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਯ [ṣɪṣy] *Skt adj* capable of education; who can be advised. **2** *n* a pupil, disciple. See ਸਿਖ and ਸਿੱਖ.

ਸਿਹ [sɪh] See ਸਿ 3.

ਸਿੰਹ [sĩh] *Skt n* a violent animal. **2** a lion. **3** a zodiac sign, Leo. **4** See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ and ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਿੰਹਕਾ [sĩhka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਹਜ [sɪhəj], **ਸਿਹਜਾ** [sɪhja], **ਸਿਹਜਾਇ** [sɪhjaɪ] *Skt* शय्या *n* that on which one sleeps, a bed. See ਸ਼ੀ *vr.* "jəu gurdeu sɪhəj nɪksai."–*bhɛr namdev.* There is a tale in Bhagatmal that the emperor Mohammad Tuglak presented a cot to Namdev. Namdev threw it in the river. The emperor felt insulted and demanded his cot back. The cot was pulled out of the river. By the grace of God it was totally dry, and was returned to the emperor. "sɪhja, dhərətɪ bərtən kəu pani."–*prəbha m 5.* "koṭɪ jiə jaki sɪhjaɪ."–*bhɛr ə m 5.*

ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ [sɪhjasṇi], **ਸਿਹਜਾਸਨੀ** [sɪhjasni] *adj* (one) who sleeps on bed, bed-ridden, confined to bed. "nəve ka sɪhjasṇi."–*var majh m 1.*

ਸਿਹਤ [sɪhət] *A* صحت *Skt* ਸੁਾਸਥ੍ਯ health, healthiness. **2** absence of error; correctness, accuracy.

ਸਿੰਹਤੁੰਡ [sĩhtũḍ] See ਸੇਹੁੰਡ.

ਸਿਹਮ [sɪhəmʊ] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਿਹਰ [sɪhər] *A* سحر *n* magic. **2** illusion. "ɪhʊ jʊ dʊnia sɪhərʊ mela dəstgiri nahi."–*tɪlə̃g kəbir.*

ਸਿਹਰਫੀ [sɪhərphi] *P* سی حرفی *n* Arabic alphabet comprising thirty letters. "bəhʊro sɪhərphi jʊ səbh hi pəḍhai hɛ."–*NP.* **2** an explicatory poem written on the basis of thirty letters e.g. "ələph əla ko yad kər gəphlət məno vɪsar." etc.–*JSBB.*

ਸਿਹਰਾ [sɪhəra] See ਸੇਹਰਾ.

ਸਿਹਰੀ [sɪhri] *adj* (one) who exercises charm; a hypnotist.

ਸਿਹਰੁ [sɪhərʊ] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਿੰਹਲ [sĩhəl], ਸਿੰਹਲਦ੍ਵੀਪ [sĩhəldvip] *Skt n* an island where live many tigers; Ceylon. See ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸਿਹਾਨਾ [sɪhana] *v* to shrink, hesitate. **2** to crave, want. **3** to fear. "sʊr sɪhãhɪ kɪm kər hɛ̃ dharən."–*GPS.*

ਸਿਹਾਬ [sɪhab] *A* صحاب *n* a companion; an associate. **2** plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. **3** See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸਿਹਾਮ [sɪham] *P* سہام Plural of ਸਹਮ. parts, portions. **2** an arrow, a shaft.

ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ [sĩhɪka] *n* daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of Rahu. According to the view expressed by several authors, she was the wife of Viprachitti. She was believed to possess the power to drag creatures flying in the sky by catching hold of their shadows. Hence her name "chayagrahɪṇi". When Hanuman was going across the ocean to Ceylon, she dragged him and swallowed him but he tore apart her abdomen to come out and this put an end to Sinhika.
2 See ਸੈਂਤਨ 4.

ਸਿਹਿੰਦਾ [sɪhĩda] a rectifier. See ਸਾਲਿਸ.

ਸਿੰਹੀ [sĩhi] a tigress.

ਸਿਕ [sɪk] *n* a desire; a wish; an inclination. **2** उत्सुकता. curiosity; a strong craving; love. "je təʊ pɪria di sɪk."–*s fərid.*

ਸਿਕਸਤ [sɪkəsət], ਸ਼ਿਕਸ੍ਤ [ṣɪkəst] *P* شکست *n* a defeat; downfall. "cəli sɪkəst khaɪ əb sɛna." –*GPS.* **2** *adj* broken; broke.

ਸ਼ਿਕਸ੍ਤਹ [ṣɪkəstəh] *P* شکستہ *adj* dilapidated. See *Skt* शस्त. **2** *n* inscription made in haste with incomplete vowel signs and unclear letter-forms.

ਸ਼ਿਕਸ੍ਤਨ [ṣɪkəstən] *P* شکستن *v* to break, smash. *Skt* शसन. *v* to kill, break into fragments.

ਸਿਕਤਾ [sɪkta] *Skt n* granulated sand. **2** sugar.

ਸਿਕਦਾਰ [sɪkdar] *P* سکہ دار *adj* one who issues coins; a king. **2** a chief; ruler. "səgəl srɪsəṭɪ ke pãc sɪkdar."–*gɔ̃ḍ m 5.* "sɪkdarhʊ nəh pətiaɪa."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਿਕਦਾਰੀ [sɪkdari] *n* rule, chiefdom. "jɪsʊ sɪkdari tɪs-hɪ khʊari."–*ram ə m 1.*

ਸਿਕਦਾਰੁ [sɪkdarʊ] See ਸਿਕਦਾਰ. "kʊṛ hoa sɪkdarʊ."–*var asa.*

ਸ਼ਿਕਨ [ṣɪkən] *P* شکن *n* a ruffle; a fold. **2** *adj* (he) who breaks. In this sense it occurs at the end of a word e.g. "mən bʊtṣɪkən."–*jəphər.* 'I a am breaker of images.'

ਸ਼ਿਕਮ [ṣɪkəm] *P* شکم *n* an abdomen, a belly. **2** See ਸਿਕਿਮ.

ਸ਼ਿਕਰਾ [ṣɪkra] *P* شکرہ a hawk; a bird of prey smaller than a baṣa. It is a female and its male is called cəcək or cɪpək. It is native to Punjab and lays eggs here only. It builds its nest on the trees. It is used for hunting small birds and is released from the fist to chase them.

ਸ਼ਿਕਰੀਨ [ṣɪkrin] See ਚਿਪਕ 2.

ਸਿਕਲ [sɪkəl] *A* صقل *n* the process of cleansing; polishing of weapons by removing rust.

ਸਿਕਲਗਰ [sɪkəlgər], ਸਿਕਲੀਗਰ [sɪkligər] *P* صقل گر one who clean the surfaces, removes rust.



ʋkab



ṣɪkra



ṣicana



kuhi or ṣahin



kurəl

BIRDS OF PREY



cərəg



ḍheḍḍi



turməti



bəhɪri



baṣa

BIRDS OF PREY



baz



baz ḍhoka ṭopi vala



muṣkhor



ləgər

BIRDS OF PREY

ਸਿਕਾ [sɪka] See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸਿਕਾਨਾ [sɪkana] *v* to feel curious; crave. "rəhi sɪkavət herən karən."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ਿਕਾਯਤ [ṣɪkayət] *A* شکایت *n* a complaint; a protest.

ਸਿਕਾਰ [sɪkar] *P* شکار *n* a hunt. "sə̃t sə̃gɪ le cəṛɪo sɪkar."–*bhɛr m 5. Skt* श्वक्रीडा. the act of playing along with dogs.

ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਘਾਟ [ṣɪkar ghaṭ] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰਪੁਰ [ṣɪkarpur] a town of Sindh situated in district Sakkar. It is a famous centre of trade. To this place belonged Bhai Gurdas, a recluse blessed with great power, whose place of worship is well-known. Even now the people here are very devoted to Sikhism. Bhai Gurdas has also written expositions of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ [ṣɪkari] *adj* a hunter. **2** *xa* dissolute, profligate.

ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ [ṣɪkari pə̃chi] birds of prey. **2** birds trained to prey upon other creatures. Birds which are specially kept to hunt other birds are baz, jur-ra, baṣa, bəṣin, ṣɪkra, cɪpək, besra and dhuti (or tudhi), and have rosy eyes i.e. have pale eyes with a rosy tinge. cərəg, cərgela, ləgəṛ, jhəgəṛ, turməti, turməta, bəhri, bəhribəcca, kuhi, kohila, chɪkkul, ḍheḍi, ukab, kurəl, have black eyes. Compared with the black-eyed, those with rosy-eyes are more loyal.

The females of these birds of prey are called like the males.[1] The males of the birds of prey are shorter in size than the females, as against the males of other birds which are of larger size. These birds of prey live on meat alone and bring up their young ones also on meat. When their young ones are too young, they throw up half-digested meat from their stomachs to feed them.

In one of səvɛyas in Dasam Granth the names of some birds of prey are thus mentioned:

besre ɔr kuhi bəhri əru
baj jure bəhute sə̃g line,
baṣe ghəne ləgra cərge
ṣɪkren ke pheṭ bhəli bɪdhɪ kine,
dhuti ukab bəsinən ko səj
kə̃ṭh jəgolən dval nəvine,
jā̃k-hu her cəlavət bhe tɪn
pə̃chɪn te ɪk jan nə dine.
–*krɪsən 2090.*

In this dictionary the account of these birds figures alphabetically.

ਸਿਕਾਲਤ [sɪkalət] *A* صقالت the act of cleaning, and shining the weapons after removing the rust. **2** a polisher's job.

ਸਿਕਾਵਤ [sɪkavət] See ਸਕਾਵਤ and ਸਿਕਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਕਿਮ [sɪkɪm] A state towards the east of the Himalayas, Tibet is to its north east, Bhutan to its south-east, Darjeeling to its south and Nepal to its west. Its area is 2,818 square miles and its ruling dynasty believes in Buddhism.

ਸ਼ਿਕੋਹ [ṣɪkoh] *P* شکوہ *n* fear; fright. **2** See ਸ਼ੁਕੋਹ.

ਸਿਕੋਰਨ [sɪkorən] *v* to squeeze, twist. "nak sɪkor-hɪ nərak bhi."–*GPS.* 'Even hell turns up the nose.'

ਸ਼ਿਕੰਜ [ṣɪkə̃j] *P* شکنج *n* a pinch; the act of pinching. **2** to twist, wind.

ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ [sɪkə̃jbi] *A* سکنجبین a potable liquid prepared by mixing vinegar and honey. **2** a potable drink prepared by adding sugar to lemon juice.

ਸਿਕੰਜਾ [sɪkə̃ja] *P* شکنجہ *n* an implement in which a book-binder presses the books for their setting. **2** a machine, used during the Mughal rule to torture criminals.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ [sɪkə̃dər] سکندر *E* Alexander. There have been many Alexanders but the following are famous: One was the son of Phillipos[2] and

[1] In English there is no distinction of verb on the basis of gender. (Editor)

[2] Philippos or Philip.

was the king of Greece who after defeating the king of Persia invaded India. He defeated King Puru of the Punjab on the bank of Jehlum in the year 327 BC. Having come up to the river Beas, he turned back to his kingdom and died in the year 323 BC. "phelkus pətşah ke sur sɪkãdər put."–*cərɪtr 217.* See ਅਰਸਤੂ.

(2) The second Alexander was the son of Antiochus, the king of Syria.

(3) The third Alexander was the son of Simon, a resident of Syrinia. He was a supreme devotee of Christ.

(4) The fourth Sikandar was a king of the Lodi dynasty and son of Behlol Khan Lodi. Having ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1489, he tormented the Hindus very much and died at Agra on the 17th of February 1517. It was during his reign that the first European ship landed on the Indian coast.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੋਦੀ [sɪkãdərşah lodi] See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 4.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪkãdər sahɪb] See ਸਕਿਨਰ.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਬਿਰਾਹਿਮ [sɪkãdər bɪrahɪm] See ਧੁਨੀ (d)

ਸਿਕੰਦਰੀ ਭੁਜਾ [sɪkãdri bhuja] *n* pillars of the size of arms that Alexander got built in the ocean to guard ships from hitting against the rocks; the light houses of yore.

ਸਿਕੰਧ [sɪkãdh] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਿਕੰਨ [sɪkãn] See ਸ਼ਿਕਨ.

ਸਿੱਕਰੀ [sɪkkri] dandruff.

ਸਿੱਕਾ [sɪkka] *P* سکہ *n* a state currency. Affixing the seal on silver or gold etc. is the sign of a sovereign government. The Sikh rulers also issued their respective coins from time to time which may be described as under:

(a) In the year 1765 AD the Khalsa Panth issued a coin, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh also retained during his rule and thus lent glory to the mint at Amritsar. The inscription on this coin was:

deg tego fətəh nusrət bedrãg,
yaftəz nanək guru gobĩd sĩgh.

(b) the currency of the Patiala State: The rupee and mohar coins were known as Rajeshahi. This rupee comprised pure silver and weighed 11¼ masas while the mohar weighed 10¾ masas. Both bore the inscription:

hukəm şud az kadre be cũ bə əhməd badşah,
sɪkkəh zən bər simo zər əz ɔje mahi ta bəmah.

(c) The currency of Jind– the rupee of the Jind state, known as "jĩdia", weighs 11¼ masas and wore the same inscription as on the Rajeshahi rupee of Patiala.

(d) The currency of Nabha: The rupee and mohar of the Nabha state are known as "nabheşahi". The rupee of Nabha weighed 11¼ masas and the mohar 9¾ masas, and the metal used for both was highly pure. The inscription on them read:

deg tego fətəh nusrət bedrãg,
yaftəz nanək guru gobĩd sĩgh.

(e) The currency of the Kapurthala state– Now this currency is not available. But in earlier times the one issued by Sardar Jassa Singh Bahadur wore the following inscription:

sɪkkəh zəd dər jəhã bəfəzle əkal,
mulək əhməd gərɪft jəssa kəlal.[1]

2 a metal. *Skt* सीसक. lead; abundantly used for making mortars, bullets, small shots etc.

ਸਿਕਸ਼ [sɪkş] *Skt* शिक्ष् *vr* to read, practise, learn.

ਸਿਕਸ਼ਕ [sɪkşək] *Skt adj* who educates. **2** *n* a mentor. **3** a teacher.

ਸਿਕਸ਼ਾ [sɪkşa] *Skt n* an advice, a precept. **2** a counsel. **3** a part of the Veds in which the number, correct tonal pronunciation and exact recitation of their mantars are explained.

ਸਿਕਸ਼ਿਤ [sɪkşɪt] *adj* trained; (one) who has adopted Sikh religion; educated.

[1]See the Rajas of the Punjab by L.H. Griffin pp. 285-87, 460-61, 466.

ਸਿਖ [sɪkh] *Skt* शिष्य *n* a disciple. student. **2** the follower of Guru Nanak Dev who has embraced the Sikh religion of this paragon of truth, and professes Guru Granth Sahib as his scripture and regards the ten Gurus as identical. "guru sətɪgur ka jo sɪkh əkhae ... jo sas gɪras dhɪae mera hərɪ hərɪ so gursɪkh guru mənɪ bhave."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* "ap chədɪ səda rəhɛ pərṇɛ gur bɪn əvəru na jaṇɛ koɪ. kəhɛ nanək suṇ-hu sət-hu, so sɪkh sənmukh hoɪ."–*anəd.* See ਸਿੱਖ. **3** a counsel, an instruction. "je ɪk gur ki sɪkh suṇi."–*jəpu.* "guru tuṭha sɪkh deve mere bhai."–*asa m 4.*
4 the top. "mũḍ muḍaɪ jəṭa sɪkh bãdhi." –*maru ə m 1.*

ਸਿਖਸਭਾ [sɪkhsəbha] *n* an organisation of the followers of Guru Nanak; a congregation of the hermits. "sɪkhsəbha dikhɪa ka bhau." –*asa m 1.* See ਸਿੱਖ ਸਭਾ.

ਸਿਖਣਾ [sɪkhṇa] *v* to learn.

ਸਿਖਣੀ [sɪkhṇi] a woman who adopts Sikhism.

ਸਿਖਧਰਮ [sɪkhdhərəm] See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ.

ਸਿਖਨੀ [sɪkhni] See ਸਿਖਣੀ.

ਸਿਖਮਤ [sɪkhmət], **ਸਿਖਮਤਿ** [sɪkhmətɪ] *n* teaching, precept, advice, instruction. "sɪkhmətɪ səbh budhɪ tumari."–*bɪla m 1.*

ਸਿਖਰ [sɪkhər] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਖਰ *n* the top of a hill. **2** a spire of a temple. **3** the white horse (of god Indar), with tall ears. "sɪkhər sunagər nədi ce nathə̃."–*dhəna trɪlocən.* **4** heavenly door; the tenth opening. "əmrɪtu mulu sɪkhər lɪv tare."–*bɪla thɪti m 1.*

ਸਿਖਰਿ [sɪkhərɪ], **ਸਿਖਰੀ** [sɪkhri] *Skt* शिखरिन् *adj* with a top. **2** *n* a mountain. **3** a tree.

ਸਿੰਖਲਾ [sĩkhla] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਿੰਖਲਾ *n* a chain; a sequence of metal-links. "jo jəgkan sĩkhla sə̃g."–*NP.* with crooked chains.

ਸਿਖਲਾਨਾ [sɪkhlana] *v* to teach.

ਸਿਖਵਨ [sɪkhvən] *n* teaching, precept, advice. "sɪkhvən kalu devət bhuri."–*NP.*

ਸਿਖਵੰਤਾ [sɪkhvə̃ta] *adj* educated; (one) who has imbibed the precept. **2** who preaches. "suṇɪ sɪkhvə̃te ! nanək bɪnvɛ."–*guj ə m 1.*

ਸਿਖੜਾ [sɪkhṛa] *adj* (one) who has received the precept; the suffix ੜਾ implying "ਵਾਨ" (a bearer). Many people hold that it is derogatory but this rule is not applicable everywhere. **2** *n* one adopting Sikhism of Guru Nanak Dev. "jo disɛ gursɪkhṛa tɪsu nɪvɪ nɪvɪ lagəu paɪ jiu."–*suhi m 4 guṇvə̃ti.*

ਸਿਖਾ [sɪkha] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਖਾ *n* a top; a tuft of hair. **2** the peak of a hill. **3** a flame of fire. **4** an advice, precept. "sɪkha kə̃nɪ cəṛaia."–*var asa.* **5** plural of ਸਿੱਖ. the Sikhs. "marəgɪ pə̃thɪ cəle gur sətɪgur sə̃gɪ sɪkha."–*tukha chə̃t m 4.*

ਸਿਖਾਉਣਾ [sɪkhauṇa], **ਸਿਖਾਰਨ** [sɪkharən], **ਸਿਖਾਲਨਾ** [sɪkhalna] *v* to train, advise, teach. "səgəl prəja ko dhərəm sɪkharən."–*mənuraj.*

ਸਿਖਿ [sɪkhɪ] See ਸਿਖੀ. **2** (by) the Sikh. "sɪkhɪ sətguru dhɪaɪa."–*gə̃ḍ ə m 5.* **3** after learning.

ਸਿਖਿਆ [sɪkhɪa] See ਸਿਥਾ. **2** by means of teaching, through instruction. "sac sɪkhɪa kəṭi jəm ki phasəe."–*dhəna chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਿਖਿਤ [sɪkhɪt] See ਸਿਕਿਤ.

ਸਿਖਿਨੀ [sɪkhɪni] See ਸਿਖਣੀ. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਖਿਨੀ *n* a peahen.

ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ [sɪkhɪbahən], **ਸ਼ਿਖਿਵਾਹਨ** [ṣɪkhɪvahən] *Skt n* whose vehicle is a peacock; Shiv's son Kharanan; Kartikey. "sɪv sɪkhɪ-bahən gən səhɪt ae rən rɪs dhar."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਿਖੀ [sɪkhi] (by) the Sikhs. "sɪkhi sɪkhɪa gurvicarɪ."–*var asa.* "sɪkhi əte sə̃gti parbrəhəmu karɪ nəməskarɪa."–*ram var 3.* **2** See ਸਿੱਖੀ. **3** *Skt* शिखिन् *adj* who keeps a tuft. **4** *n* a peacock. **5** a cock. **6** a tree. **7** fire. **8** a hill. **9** a comet. **10** a horse. **11** a lamp. **12** an arrow, shaft. **13** Indar.

ਸਿਖੀ ਬਾਹਨ [sɪkhi bahən] See ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਿਖੰਡ [sɪkhə̃ḍ] *Skt* शिखण्ड *n* a tuft of hair. **2** the tail of the peacock. **3** the top of a tree or a

creeper.

ਸਿਖੰਡਣ [sɪkhə̃ḍəṇəh] *Skt* शिखरिन् *n* a hill. "dip loə sɪkhə̃ḍəṇəh."–*gatha*. **2** ਸਿ (three) ਖੰਡ (region) worlds. Three regions of the cosmos: hell, earth and heaven.

ਸਿਖੰਡਿ [sɪkhə̃ḍɪ], **ਸਿਖੰਡੀ** [sɪkhə̃ḍi] *Skt* शिखण्डिन् *adj* who has a tuft. **2** *n* a peacock. **3** a feathered arrow. **4** a cock. **5** a creeper, climber. "ghəṭə̃t bəsʊdha gɪrɪ tərʊ sɪkhə̃ḍə̃."–*səhəs m 5*. **6** Amba, the daughter of the king of Kashi whom Bhishampitama conquered and brought for his brother Vichitarveeray. But Amba did not like to marry him, because she had fancied Salv as her husband. See ਅੰਬਾ.

Amba led a miserable life without a husband. To avenge herself on Bhisham, she was reborn as the daughter of Rana Drupad. Through the grace of a yaksh she was transformed into a male form, and was named Shikhandi. In the battle of Kurukshetar when Bhisham came forward to encounter Arjun, Shikhandi stood in front of the latter. Taking him to be his sister-in-law, Bhisham did not attack him. Meanwhile Arjun riddled Bhisham with arrows. The arrow that ultimately felled him in the battle-field was shot by Shikhandi.

ਸਿੱਖ [sɪkkh] शिष्य. See ਸਿਖ. **2** a disciple of the Guru, a follower of Sikhism. See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ. "sətɪ sɑ̃tokh dəya dhərəm nam dan ɪsnan dɪṛaya. gurusɪkh lɛ gurusɪkkh sədaya."–*BG* "gur updeṣ pərves rɪd ə̃tər hɛ, səbəd surətɪ soi sɪkkh jəg janiɛ."–*BGK*.

jɛse patɪbrəta pərpʊrkhɛ nə dekhyo cahɛ
purən pətibrəta ko pətɪ hi mɛ dhyan hɛ,
sər sərɪta səmʊdr catrɪk nə cahɛ kahũ
as ghənbũd prɪy prɪy gʊngan hɛ,
dɪnkər or bhɔr cahət nəhĩ cəkor
mən bəc krəm hɪmkər prɪy pran hɛ,
tɛse gurusɪkkh an dev sev rəhɪt, pɛ–
səhɪj subhav nə əvəgya əbhɪman hɛ.–*BGK*.

ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ [sɪkkhdhərəm] Religion is the path that great personages have chalked out to show the way for realising the purpose of human life.[1] Of several paths shown by religion, the main path is the one that the ten masters from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Gobind Singh have shown. It is known as sɪkkhdhərəm, and the basic rules of this religion are as under :

The chief purpose of religion is not to land in heaven, but attain oneness with the Supreme Creator through constant concentration on Him, without which the cycle of life and death does not terminate.

The form of the Creator is : "ɪk ōkar sətɪnamu, kərta pʊrəkhu, nɪrbhəu, nɪrveru, əkal murətɪ, əjuni sɛbhə̃, gʊrprəsadɪ." i.e., God is the matchless one, ever indestructible, creator of all inhering His creation.[2] Unlike the gods He fears none, nor does He frighten His foes and is ever blissful. He is immune to birth and death, creates all and is created by none. Through the grace of that Supreme Light everything is attainable.

To be one with the Creator one needs a guide embodied by the ten Gurus whose complete being is vested in Guru Granth Sahib.[3]

The votaries of Satguru who expound the

[1] That is why dharam or religion has been named pə̃th.

[2] "ɪhu jəgu səce ki hɛ kothṛi səce ka vɪcɪ vasu."–*var asa*.

[3] "brəhəm bɪdɛ so sətɪgʊr kəhiɛ, hərɪ hərɪ kətha suṇavɛ."–*mala m 4*.
"sətɪpurəkhu jɪnɪ janɪa sətɪgur tɪs ka nau.
tɪs kɛ sə̃gɪ sɪkh udhrɛ nanək hərɪguṇ gau."–*sukhmaṇi*.
"dhənu dhənu hərɪ gɪani sətɪguru həmara jɪnɪ veri mɪtr həm kəu səbh səmdrɪsəṭɪ dɪkhai."–*m 4 var vəḍ*.
"sətɪgur nɪrveru putr sətru səmane əugəṇ kəṭɛ kərɛ sudh deha."–*ram var 2 m 5*.

meaning of the Shabad and unravel the hidden secrets of religion are venerable and beneficient persons in whose company we are expected to elevate our character.[1] Character is of two types:

(a) Personal.

(b) Communitarian (pəthɪk)

Following are the salient precepts for elevating personal character:

(1) to remember the Creator by concentrating on Him.[2]

(2) to regularly recite Gurbani for understanding its precepts.[3]

(3) to perform selfless service with devotion, renouncing all distinction of castes and creeds and taking the whole of humankind as brethren.[4]

(4) to live on honest earning while leading a homely life.[5]

(5) to follow Gurmat and abjure untouchability, magic, idol worship and intricacies of other creeds drawing on ignorance.[6]

(b) To forge collective character as a Gursikh it is essential that:

(1) in the conduct of Sikh Dharam, one should be firm in acting upon rules of the organisation.

(2) one should render the panth (community) physical, mental and financial help by taking it as the incarnation of the Guru.

(3) one should preach Gurmat in the world.

(4) one should love every follower of Guru Nanak and regard him as integral to the Sikh Dharam whatever form and dress he assumes; One must always wish for the well-being of all.

(5) one should maintain the sanctity of gurdwaras and places of worship as per the directions of Satgurus.[7]

ਸਿੱਖ ਰਜਾਸਤਾਂ [sɪkkh rəyastã], **ਸਿੱਖ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ** [sɪkkh rɪastã] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਕਲਸੀਆ, ਜੀਂਦ, ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਖੀ [sɪkkhi] *n* the process of adopting

[1] "apɪ tare kul səgle tare gurmukh jənam səvarṇɪa."–*majh ə m 5.*

"məha pəvɪtr sadhu ka sə̃g. jɪsu bheṭət lagɛ prəbh rə̃g." –*asa m 5.*

[2] "dukh bhukh nəhɪ vɪapəi je sukhdata mənɪ hoɪ. kɪt hi kə̃mɪ nə chɪjie jã hɪrde səca soɪ."–*sri m 5.*

[3] "sətɪgur ki jɪs no mətɪ ave so sətɪgur məhɪ səmana. ɪhu baṇi jo jiəhu jaṇe tɪsu ə̃tərɪ rəve hərɪnama."–*bɪla m 3.*

"baṇi bɪrləu bicarsi je ko gurmukh hoɪ."–*oə̃kar.*

[4] "tũ sãjha sahɪbu bapu həmara."–*majh m 5.*

"eku pɪta ekəs ke həm barɪk."–*sor m 5.*

[5] "jəti sədavəhɪ jugətɪ nə jaṇ-hɪ chəḍɪ bəh-hɪ ghər bar." –*var asa.*

"nanək sətɪgur bheṭie puri hove jugətɪ. həsə̃dɪã khelə̃dɪã peṇə̃dɪã khavə̃dɪã vɪce hove mukətɪ."–*m 5 var guj 2.*

"ghalɪ khaɪ kɪchu həth-hu deɪ. nanək rah pəchaṇ-hɪ seɪ." *m 1 var sar.*

[6] "mətu səca əkhəru bhulɪjaɪ cəuke bhɪṭɛ nə koɪ."–*m 3 var maru 1.*

"soi kucil kudrətɪ nəhi jane."–*bhɛr m 5.* "tə̃tu mə̃tu pakhə̃ḍu nə jaṇa ram rɪde mənɪ mənɪa."–*suhi chə̃t m 1.* "nav-hɪ dhovhɪ puj-hɪ səla. bɪnu hərɪ rate məlo məla." –*ram ə m 1.* "pujɪ sɪla tirəth bənvasa. bhərmət ḍolət bhəe udasa."–*dhəna ə m 1.* "bɪn kərtar nə kɪrtəm mano. adɪ əjonɪ əjɛ əbɪnasi tɪh pərmesur jano."–*patsahi 10 həjare.*

[7] "mɛ bədhi səcu dhərəmsal hɛ. gursɪkha ləhda bhalɪke. pɛr dhova pəkha pherda tɪsu nɪvɪ nɪvɪ ləga paɪ jiu." –*sri m 5.* "dhərəmsal hɛ mansər hə̃s gursɪkh vəhu. rətən pədarəth gursəbəd kər kirtən khahu."–*BG.* "bahər ki agənɪ bujhət jəl sərɪtake, nau mɛ jo ag lage kesekɛ bujhaie? bahər se bhag oṭ lijiət koṭ gəṛh, gəṛh me jo luṭ lije kəho kət jaie? corən ke tras jaɪ sərən gəhe nərɪd, mare məhipətɪ jiu kesekɛ bəcaie? maya ḍər ḍərpət hər gurudvarɛ javɛ, təhã jo bɪapɛ maya kəhã ṭhəhɪraie?."–*BGK.*

Sikhism. 2 the path of Guru Nanak Dev. "gurusɪkkhi da lɪkkhṇa ləkkh nə cɪtrəgupət lɪkh jaṇɛ."–*BG.* "bɪn sɪkkhi tərbo kəhā̃ jəgsagər bhara."–*GPS.* See ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ.

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਤਾ [sɪkkhi da nata] feeling of affinity with the Sikh Religion; sense of fraternity among the Sikhs.

nəhī̃ dədsar pɪta pɪtama pərpɪtama
sujən kuṭə̃b sut bā̃dhəv nə bhrata hɛ,
nəhī̃ nənsar mata pərmata brɪddh mata
mamu mami masi mɔsa bɪbɪdh vɪkhyata hɛ,
nəhī̃ səsurar sas səsura ɔ saro sari
nəhī̃ bɪrtisur ɔ jacək nə data hɛ,
əsən bəsən dhən dham kahū̃ me nə dekhyo
jɛso gurusɪkkh sadhsə̃gətɪ ko nata hɛ.
–*BGK.*

ਸਿਖ੍ਯਾ [sɪkhya] See ਸਿਖ੍ਯਾ. "sɪkhya sə̃t namu bhəju nanək."–*savɛye m 5.*

ਸਿੰਗ [sī̃g] *Skt* शृङ्ग *n* the peak of a hill; a mound. 2 the horn of an animal etc.

ਸਿੰਗਰਫ [sī̃grəph] *A* شنجرف & *P* شنگرف *Skt* हिंगुल. vermilion.

ਸਿਗਰਾ [sɪgra], **ਸਿਗਰੀ** [sɪgri], **ਸਿਗਰੇ** [sɪgre] all; everything. See ਸਗਰਾ. "jɪn sɪgri yəh srɪsṭɪ upai."–*cɔbis.* "kā̃p səmudr uṭhe sɪgre."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਿੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sī̃gəldip], **ਸਿੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ** [sī̃gladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ. "manhu sī̃gəldip ki narɪ gəre me tə̃bor ki piknəvini."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸਿੰਗੜਾ [sī̃gṛa] *n* a short and stout horn of a ram etc., that in olden times the fighters used to fill with gun powder in and tie to their belt.

ਸ਼ਿਗਾਫ [ṣɪgaf] *P* شگاف *n* a breach, a clink, a fissure, a hole, an outlet in a channel.

ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [sī̃gar] *Skt* शृङ्गार *n* paraphernalia for enhancing beauty. 2 an ornament. 3 according to prosody, the first sentiment that inspires lust. See ਰਸ.

ਸਿਗਾਰਣਾ [sɪgarṇa], **ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ** [sī̃garṇa] *v* to adorn, beautify, enhance. "jo dhən kə̃t sɪgari jiu."–*majh m 5.*

ਸਿੰਗਾਰੂ [sī̃garu] a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who remained in attendance of the sixth Guru and participated in battles to defend the faith. A mendicant had given him a prescription for medication which at Amritsar the Satguru directed him to throw away. The Guru revealed to him the true medicine and elevated him to the supreme position. 2 *adj* adorning.

ਸਿਗਾਲ [sɪgal] See *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਗਾਲ *P* شغال *E* a jackal. 2 son of Vasudev and ruler of Pundar state, better known as Paundrak. See ਪਉਂਡਰੀਕ and ਪੌਂਡ੍ਰਕ. "dut sɪgal paṭhyo hərɪ kəu."–*krɪsən.*

ਸਿੰਗੀ [sī̃gi] *adj* one with horns. 2 made of horn. 3 *n* a trumpet; a horn. "sī̃gi ənhət bani."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸਿੰਗੀਅਰਿ [sī̃giərɪ] *n* the enemy of horned animals, a tiger.–*sənama.*

ਸਿੰਗੀਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sī̃giərɪ dhunɪni] a gun producing sound like the roar of a tiger. –*sənama.*

ਸਿਗੀਤ [sɪgit] *Skt* सुज्ञाति *adj* close relatives or blood relations. "gəe sɪgiti pukari dhah." –*var majh m 1.*

ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sī̃gi rɪkhɪ] *Skt* ऋष्य शृङ्ग a rishi who according to the Purans and the Ramayan had grown horns. Once rishi Vibhandhak, on seeing Urvashi, a fairy, discharged his semen in water which was drunk by a doe. She gave birth to rishi Singi, who lived at his father's hermitage, remained a celibate and educated himself there.

Once, it had not rained and famine spread every where. Lokpad, the king asked the rishis the remedy for mitigating the drought. All held that it would rain if rishi Singi visited the state. The king sent harlots to fetch the rishi. They charmed the rishi with the wiles of their looks and brought him to Ang state. The king was pleased when it rained and married his adopted daughter Shanta, who



LION



TIGER



LEOPARD



PANTHER

was actually the daughter of Raja Dashrath, to rishi Singi.

Rishi Singi made Raja Dashrath perform a yag so as to get blessing for the birth of sons. The queens were fed on rice pudding coming out of the holy pit meant for consecrated fire and they gave birth to Ram, Bharat, Lachhman and Shatrugan.

ਸ਼ਿਗੁਫ਼ਤ [ṣɪgufət] *adj* blooming. See ਸ਼ਿਗੁਫ਼ਤਨ.

ਸ਼ਿਗੁਫ਼ਤਹ [ṣɪguftəh] *P* شگفته *adj* blooming.

ਸ਼ਿਗੁਫ਼ਤਨ [ṣɪguftən] *P* شگفتن *v* to blossom; to bloom.

ਸਿੰਘ [sĩgh] *Skt* सिंह a creature given to violence, the lion. "sĩgh ruce səd bhojənu mas."–*bəsə̃t m 5.* Though a lion, a leopard etc. may also be called tiger, yet this term is reserved for creatures of a particular species. For the knowledge of the readers, it is clarified with illustrations. See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ. **2** a follower of Guru Nanak baptised with the amrit of khə̃ḍa. **3** *adj* leading, chief. **4** superior; excellent. **5** brave; valiant. **6** See ਢੀਲ੍ਹ. **7** the zodiac sign, Leo. See ਸਿੰਹ.

ਸਿੰਘਉ [sĩghəu] *n* characteristic of a Singh (lion); courage, bravery. **2** ethos of Khalsa Dharam.

ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ [sĩghsəbha] *n* a reformist group of baptised Singhs meant to establish the real tradition of Sikhism by removing evils which had crept into the Sikh religion and society. First of all in order to preach religion and education, Sri Guru Singh Sabha was established in the Nanakshahi year 404 (Bikrami year 1929) at the residence of the Majithias at Amritsar. Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhawalia was its president and it was decided that the place for holding the meeting would be Guru Ka Bagh. Again in the year 1879 AD (Sammat 1936) a Singh Sabha was formed at Lahore at the birth place of Guru Ram Das in which Diwan Buta Singh and Bhai Gurumukh Singh were elected President and Secretary respectively. As a result of their teachings. Singh Sabhas came into existence in many districts and in the year 1888 (Sammat 1946) Khalsa Diwan was organised at Lahore. Thereafter on 10th November, 1901 (Guru Nanak Shahi year 432) leading Singhs assembled at the Bunga (abode) of Ramgarhias in Amritsar and organised a new Khalsa Diwan named Chief Khalsa Diwan. This organisation has rendered great service to the Panth and is still doing so to the maximum possible extent.

ਸਿੰਘਸਾਹਿਬ [sĩghsahɪb] *adj* the mentor of the Singhs. **2** *n* Guru Gobind Singh. **3** *n* in earlier times this designation was assigned to the commanders of the Khalsa, in particular Maharaja Ranjit Singh was designated as Singh Sahib. He liked this epithet better than the title of Maharaja. **4** In Singh families continuing from earlier times, the elders are even now addressed as Singh Sahib.

ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sĩghka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿੰਘਗਤ [sĩghgət] The time when lord of vegetation is in the Zodiac sign of Leo. This period lasts for 13 months and according to the Hindu faith, auspicious deeds as of marriage etc. are disallowed during this period.

ਸਿੰਘਚ ਭੋਜਨ [sĩghəc bhojən] *n* the food of a lion. **2** the way a lion eats. When it grows old, the tiger becomes unable to hunt. He then hides in the bushes along the passage to the forest and when a person or animal gets close to him, the tiger at once pounces upon him and eats him up. "sĩghəc bhojənu jo nər janɛ. ɛse hi ṭhəgdeu bəkhanɛ."–*asa namdev.* 'A person who earns his livelihood the way an old man-eater does, may be called the chief thug.'

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sĩghṇi] *n* a lioness. **2** a baptised Sikh

woman.

ਸਿੰਘਤ [sĩghət] See ਸਿੰਘਗਤ.

ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁੰਡ [sĩgh tũḍ] See ਸੇਰੁੰਡ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ [sĩghdrɪṣṭɪ] See ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਵਾਰ [sĩghdvar] *Skt* सिंहद्वार *n* the grandest door of a palace; the main gate.

ਸਿੰਘਧੁਨਿ [sĩghdhunɪ], **ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ** [sĩghnad] *n* a roar of a tiger; its growl. **2** a tiger-like roar of a warrior such as may make the foes tremble.

ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦਿਨੀ [sĩghnadɪni] *n* a gun that produces a roaring sound.–*sənama.*

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [sĩghpura] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sĩghpuriã di mɪsəl], **ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ** [sĩghpurie] residents of Singhpur, one of the twelve misls. The chief of this misl was Nawab Kapur Singh Birk, jat Sikh son of Chaudhry Dalip Singh resident of Faizulapur, a town in Amritsar pargana. This town had been founded by Faizula Khan. The Singhs conquered it in Sammat 1790 and called it Singhpura. That is why this misl was known as "sĩghpura". Some writers have called this misl as of Faizulapuryan. The chiefs of Ambala district Ghanoli, Bunga, Kaundhala, Manauli etc. were from this misl.

ਸਿੰਘਪੋਰ [sĩghpɔr] See ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਵਾਰ.

ਸਿੰਘਭੂਮਿ [sĩghbhumɪ] *n* In Bengal the district of Chhota Nagpur and the area surrounding it. **2** The state of Punjab where the Singhs live; the birthplace of those who are baptised.

ਸਿੰਘਮੁਖਾ [sĩghmukha] *adj* with face like that of a tiger. **2** one who talks courageously and proudly. "bəkrimukha hoɪ kər mãgət, le pun sĩghmukha hvejaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਸਿੰਘਰਹਿਤ [sĩghrəhɪt] *n* the conduct of Khalsa faith. See ਰਹਿਤ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਿ [sĩghərɪ] *n* a gun that can kill a tiger. –*sənama.*

ਸਿੰਘਲਾਦੀਪ [sĩghladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

ਸਿੰਘਾ [sĩgha] a Brahmin who was a priest of the Sodhis. He turned a Sikh of Guru Hargobind and was a great fighter. He showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Jati Malik was his son and Daya Ram his grandson. See ਦਯਾ ਰਾਮ. **2** a jat resident of Kheeva who was a Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur. The Guru advised him against going to other people to collect food etc. but to accept anything which was offered by others willingly.

ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ [sĩghasəṇ], **ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ** [sĩghasən] *Skt* सिंहासन *n* the seat of a king, superior to other seats; the royal throne. **2** the seat of Satguru. **3** Many hold the view (that it is called Singhasan just because on either side there is an image of a tiger. In the Niti Shastar the seat of a king is described as of eight shapes: "pədmʰ ṣãkho gəjo hãsʰ sĩho bhrĩgo mrɪgo həyʰ,
əṣṭɔ sĩhasənanitɪ nitɪṣastrə vɪdo vɪduʰ."
4 sitting like a tiger.

ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ [sĩghata] *Skt* सिंहातृ one who eats a tiger. See ਸਰਭ. "bãtər cite əru sĩghata."–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਸਿੰਘਾਰੋਹਣਿ [sĩgharohəṇɪ] *n* Durga who rides a tiger. "sĩgharohəṇɪ adɪ vrɪte."–*əkal.*

ਸਿੰਘਾਵਲੋਕਨ [sĩghavəlokən] *n* an analogy according to which one should re-examine and re-consider the subject of one's statement, as a lion repeatedly withdraws and re-examines its kill. **2** In poetry it is a verbal device according to which the same word occurs in the beginning of a succeeding line in a different sense from the one used at the end of the preceding line, as:

mar mənĩd bɪkarən brĩd
bəlãd khəgĩd bəli səm mar,
mar hãkar-hɪ krodh-hɪ lobh-hɪ
moh səmul-hɪ det upar,
par kəre nɪjsevək ke gən
de dhən ko sətɪnam udar,
darən dut təjẽ sun nam

nəmo guru nanək kalukumar.–*NP.*
kərni sukh, dukh darɪd hərni,
hərnisut səm ākhən bərni.
bərni bəkr məhā chəbɪ dhərni,
dhərni budhɪ ki bɛ tən tərni.
tərni bɪghənsĩdhu jɪh sərni,
sərniraj dutɪ drɪg adərni.
dərni dokhən das udhərni,
dhərni kəruna gunɪyən bərni.
bərni kũd ĩdu abhərni,
bhərni nag bɪghən gən ərni.
ərni kəre ənə̃d usərni,
sərni pəre kəles nɪvərni.–*GPS.*

ਸਿੰਘਾੜਾ [sĩghaṛa] *Skt* शृङ्गाटक a vegetable that is grown in water and bears fruit having thorns like the seed of bhəkhṛa (astercantha longifolia). It is boiled before eating. *L* Trapa Cispinosa. Singhara has a dry but cooling effect.

ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ [sĩghɪka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿੰਘੁ [sĩghu] See ਸਿੰਘ. "sĩghu bɪlai hoɪ gəɪo." –*bɪla m 5.*

ਸਿੰਙ [sĩŋ] See ਸਿੰਗ.

ਸਿੰਙਾ [sĩŋa] *Skt* सुङ्का *n* a track, passage. "ə̃tər vas bəhut ədhɪkai bhrəm bhula mrɪg sĩŋare."–*nəṭ ə m 4.* 'A deer caught in an illusion roams on pathways.'

ਸਿੰਙਾਰੇ [sĩŋare] through passages. See ਸਿੰਙਾ.

ਸਿੰਙਿਆ [sĩŋɪa] *Skt* सिंहा *n* a nerve, an artery. **2** voice expressing emotion. "bhaṭhi gagənu sĩŋɪa əru cũŋɪa."–*sri kəbir.* See ਚੁੰਙਿਆ.

ਸਿੰਙੀ [sĩŋi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् *adj* horned. "ləcch ləcch suvərəṇsĩŋi."–*parəs.* 'cows with gold horns.' **2** *n* a trumpet of the yogis which is made of horn; a horn flute. "sĩŋi sac əkəpəṭ kə̃ṭhla." –*həjare 10.* **3** a sub-caste of Aheris, which at one time, was largely known for crime. Its members covered their houses with horns of the deer and hence this name.

ਸਿੰਙੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sĩŋi rɪkhɪ] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖਿ.

ਸਿੰਚ [sĩc] *Skt* सिञ्च् *vr* to water, sprinkle, grease, lubricate.

ਸਿੰਚਨ [sĩcən] *Skt n* the process of irrigation; soaking with water; sprinkling. "sĩcənhare ekɛ mali."–*asa m 5.* "ə̃mrɪt rɪdɛ sĩcai." –*dhəna m 5.* "mən məhɪ sĩcəu hərɪ hərɪ nam."–*bɪla m 5.* "sĩcɪt bhau kərehi."–*asa m 1.* **2** *Skt* सञ्चयन to collect, amass. "sĩc-hɪ dərəbu dehɪ dukh log."–*ram m 5.*

ਸਿਚਾਨ [sɪcan], **ਸਿਚਾਨਾ** [sɪcana] See ਸੀਚਾਨਾ. "cɪrɪən sev sɪcan te kərvai kər din."–*NP.* 'got (the poor) sparrows served by "sicans" (tyrants).'

ਸਿੰਚਿ [sĩcɪ] having amassed, having irrigated. "sĩcɪ pɪal gəgənsər bharɛ."–*rətənmala bāno.* '... draw in the breath and with practice make it stay at the tenth door.'

ਸਿੰਚਿਤ [sĩcɪt] *adj* irrigated, watered. See ਸਿੰਚਨ.

ਸਿੱਛਾ [sɪccha], **ਸਿਛ੍ਯਾ** [sɪchya] See ਸਿਖ੍ਯਾ and ਸਿਖ੍ਯਾ. "dini bhāt bhāt ki sɪccha."–*VN.*

ਸਿਜਣਾ [sɪjṇa] *v* to be wet, be drenched. "bhɪjəu sɪjəu kābli."–*s kəbir. Skt* स्वेदन to sweat, perspire.

ਸਿੰਜਣਾ [sĩjṇa] *v* to drench; sprinkle; irrigate.

ਸਿਜਦਾ [sɪjda] *A* سجده *n* bowing one's forehead; paying obeisance by touching the ground with the brow. "kəi pələṭ sur sɪjda kərəɪ."–*əkal.* 'Many turn their faces from the direction in which the sun rises and do obeisance (to the west).'

ਸਿਜਲ [sɪjəl] *adj* ਸੱਜਿਤ. **2** ਸੁ-ਉੱਜਲ. clean, pure. "sɪjəl subh bhekh hi."–*səloh. A* سجل literally, a mirror; anything that is rendered bright like a mirror. **3** *A* سجل *n* the register of a judge. **4** an angel who keeps God's diary.

ਸਿੰਜਾਫ [sĩjaph] *P* سنجاف *n* piping, border, edge.

ਸਿੱਜਾ [sɪjja] See ਸੱਜਾ and ਸੇਜਾ. **2** wet. See ਸਿਜਣਾ.

ਸਿਝਣਾ [sɪjhṇa] *v* execute a job; to complete a project; achieve success. "nanək sɪjhɪ ɪveha var."–*var maru 2 m 5.* "vɪṇu mən mare koɪ nə sɪjhəi."–*var sor m 3.* "pərsət pɛr sɪjhət te

suami."–*ram m 1.* "ek-hɪ coṭ sɪjhaɪa."–*bher kəbir.* "bura kare su keha sɪjhe?."–*səva m 3.*

ਸਿਞਾਣ [sɪɲaṇ] *n* knowledge, recognition, familiarity. "əvər sɪɲaṇ nə kəri."–*todi m 5.* "əge vəsətusɪɲaṇie pɪtri cor kəreɪ."–*var asa.*

ਸਿਞਾਤਾ [sɪɲata] See ਸਿਞਾਣ. "jɪni sɪɲata sai." –*səva m 5.* 'those who understood (knew) the mentor.'

ਸਿਞਾਨੁ [sɪɲanu] *adj* erudite, knowledgeable, aware, knowing. "jəha pãthɪ tera ko nə sɪɲanu."–*sukhməni.*

ਸਿਞਾਪਸਨਿ [sɪɲapsənɪ] will be recognised. See ਸਿਞਾਪਨ.

ਸਿਞਾਪਨ [sɪɲapən] *Skt* संज्ञापन *n* making one know well; making one conscious of a fact. "əge gəe sɪɲapsənɪ."–*s fərid.* "nanək səcghəru səbədɪ sɪɲape."–*gəu chẽt m 1.*

ਸਿਞਾਬਾ [sɪɲaba] *adj* known. See ਸਿਞਾਪਨ.

ਸਿਟ [sɪṭ] *Skt* सिट् *vr* to insult, dishonour.

ਸਿਟਣਾ [sɪṭṇa] *v* to throw, cast, fling.

ਸਿੱਟਾ [sɪṭṭa] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਰਸਥਾ *n* an ear of millet or jawar. **2** a principle or a meaning of something. **3** a conclusion, result. "patsah ! sɪṭṭa hve jahər."–*GPS.*

ਸਿਠ [sɪṭh] *Skt* श्वठ् *vr* to utter insulting words, make humiliating remarks.

ਸਿੱਠ [sɪṭṭh] See ਸਿਠ. *n* a condemnation; an aspersion; defamation. See *E* satire. **2** an argument. **3** a sentence satirically spoken. See ਸਿੱਠਣੀ. **4** In Gurbilas, ਸਿੱਠ has been used for ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ (excellent) also, as in "kətha prəgəṭ kər sɪṭṭha."

ਸਿੱਠਣੀ [sɪṭṭhṇi], **ਸਿੱਠਨੀ** [sɪṭṭhni] *n* an uncivilised utterance; an abusive and ironical remark; an abuse interlaced in a song sung by women at the time of marriage. See ਸਿਠ.

ਸਿੱਡਾ [sɪḍḍa] *adj* steadfast, headstrong. **2** obstinate, obdurate. **3** *n* persistence. obstinacy.

ਸਿਣਕਣਾ [sɪṇkəṇa] See ਸਿਨਕਨਾ.

ਸਿਤ [sɪt] *Skt n* white colour. "rəth turə̃g sɪt əsɪt."–*parəs.* **2** silver. **3** sandalwood. **4** *Dg adj* tied, shackled. **5** *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਤ *adj* sharp. "ətɪ sɪt chaḍe baṇ."–*ramav.* **6** wet, drenched. **7** thin.

ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ [sɪtəspəti] *Skt* शीतांशुपति *n* master of cool beams the moon. "sɪtəspəti təpəspəti bənəspəti jəpp səda."–*əkal.* 'The moon, the təpətṣupəti (the sun) and Varun, the master of water always pray to the Almighty.' **2** श्वेताश्वपति. Indar, the master of the white horse.

ਸਿਤਸੁਤੀ [sɪtsuti] See ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ. This is a wrong spelling given by an ignorant scribe, the correct word is ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ.

ਸਿਤਤਾ [sɪt-ta] *n* whiteness. "sɪt-ta bɪbhut." –*cərɪtr 12.* 'whiteness in the eyes that looks like the rubbing of ashes.'

ਸਿਤਬਾਨ [sɪtban] *adj* a sharp arrow. **2** *n* one who wears sharp arrows, Kamdev. "ke ki pəṛhi sɪtbanhu te."–*krɪsən.* 'That is a lesson taken from Cupid.'

ਸਿਤਮ [sɪtəm] *A* ستم cruelty, violence.

ਸਿਤਾ [sɪta] *Skt* ਸਯੂਤ *adj* sewn, stitched. "səbəd surətɪ mən sɪta."–*BG* **2** *n* short form of ਸਿਕਤਾ. sand particles. **3** *Skt* सिता sugar. **4** jasmine. **5** moonlight. **6** silver.

ਸਿਤਾਸਿਤ [sɪtasɪt], **ਸਿਤਾਸੇਤ** [sɪtaset] *adj* white and black. "sɪtaset chətrə̃."–*VN.* "sũdər səməs sɪtasɪt sohe."–*NP.*

ਸਿਤਾਦਹ [sɪtadəh] *P* ستاده *adj* standing upright. Its verb is ਸਿਤਾਦਨ (to stand erect).

ਸਿਤਾਂਦਨ [sɪtãdən] *P* ستاندن *v* to take, acquire.

ਸਿਤਾਨਦ [sɪtanəd] *P* may fetch, will bring, will take; its root is ਸਿਤਾਂਦਨ.

ਸਿਤਾਬ [sɪtab], **ਸਿਤਾਬੀ** [sɪtabi] *P* شتاب *adv* quickly. hurriedly. "cəlhu sɪtab divan bulaɪa."–*suhi kəbir.* "matur sɪtab dhai."–*ramav.*

ਸਿਤਾਭ [sɪtabh] *n* ਸ੍ਵੇਤ-ਆਭਾ. the sun. **2** Indar's horse.

ਸਿਤਾਰ [sɪtar] *n* ਸਿ (three) ਤਾਰ (string) a musical

instrument with three strings, of which the steel string is for medium note while the two brass strings are for sharp notes.[1] Now its name is dimly known and has five strings. Some instruments have more strings than even this.

ਸਿਤਾਰਾ [sɪtara] *P* ستاره *n* a planet, star. **2** luck, fate. **3** a round piece of silver or gold sheet, which is stitched on garments with the help of a wire.

ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ [sɪtotpəl] *n* a lotus of white colour.

ਸਿਤੋਦਰ [sɪtodər] *Skt adj* (ਸਿਤ-ਉਦਰ) (one) with thin (squeezed) belly. **2** *n* Kuber (treasurer of gods). **3** See ਸ੍ਵੇਤੋਦਰ.

ਸਿਤੋਪਲ [sɪtopəl] *n* ਸਿਤਾ (sugar)-ਉਪਲ (lump) a lump of sugar. **2** a ball of frozen sugar. "sɪtopəl sɪta sõ gʊṛ adɪ jeu."–*NP.* **3** *Skt* chalk. **4** glass, crystal. **5** short form of ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ.

ਸਿਤ੍ਰ [sɪtr] short form of ਵਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਤ. "bãs sʊgãdhta nə sɪtr hɛ."–*BGK.* 'Fragrance of sandal wood does not percolate into the bamboo'.

ਸਿਥਲ [sɪthəl], **ਸਿਥਿਲ** [sɪthɪl] *Skt* शिथिल *adj* (one) who embraces inactivity; lazy, indolent.

ਸਿਥਿਲਤਾ [sɪthɪlta] *n* laziness, indolence. See ਸਿਥਿਲ.

ਸਿੰਦ [sĩd] *P* سند See ਸਿੰਧੁ. As Persian lacks aspiration, sĩdh is written as sĩd.

ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ [sĩdəura] *n* sãdhuria rag, particularly sung during the war time. "bajət maru rag sĩdəura."–*əjɛ sĩgh.* See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ. **2** See ਸਿਧਉਰਾ.

ਸਿਦਕ [sɪdək] *A* صدق *n* devotion, faith. "sɪdək səburi sãt nə mɪlɪo."–*maru ãjuliã m 5.* **2** truth. **3** innocence, candour.

ਸਿਦਕੀ [sɪdki] *adj* devotee; follower.

ਸਿਦਤ [sɪdət] See ਸ਼ਿੱਦਤ. "ʊlṭi həm sõ sɪdət ʊṭhai."–*GPS.*

ਸਿੰਦੀ [sĩdi] a resident of Sind (sĩdh). See ਸਿੰਦ.

ਸਿੰਦੁਕ [sĩdʊk] *Skt* सिन्दुक *n* sĩdʊvər (or sĩdhʊvar) tree that has shell-shaped flowers; eating of which helps an elephant to get rid of intoxication. *L* Vitex Hegundo. "sĩdʊk tĩdʊk mədhʊr təmal."–*GPS.*

ਸਿੰਦੂਰ [sĩdur] *Skt n* vermilion. **2** *Skt* ਸਿੰਧੁਰ an intoxicated elephant. "kəṭe sĩdur khetã."–*gyan.*

ਸ਼ਿੱਦਤ [ṣɪddət] *A* شدت *n* severity. **2** misery, suffering. **3** oppression.

ਸਿਧ [sɪdh] *Skt* सिध् *vr* to go, order, teach, perform an auspicious task; forbid; grow famous; grow perfect or purified. **2** *Skt* सिद्ध one who has attained sɪdhi (miraculous powers) "sɪdh hova sɪdhɪ lai."–*sri m 1.* **3** ripe, mature. "prəbhʊ ji sɪdh əhar hɛ sʊn ʊṭhe krɪpala."–*GPS.* **4** to accomplish a journey. "ek kosro sɪdhɪ kərət lalʊ təb cətʊr patro aɪo."–*sor m 5. vr* ਸਿਧ means 'to go' or 'to travel'. See ਕੋਸਰੋ. **5** a yogi with miraculous powers or a saint with spiritual qualities. "sʊṇɪɛ sɪdh pir sʊrɪ nath."–*jəpu.* **6** according to the Purans, deities of a special type who dwell between the earth and the sun and whose number is 88,000. **7** salt from Sindh.

ਸਿੰਧ [sĩdh] See ਸਿੰਧੁ.

ਸਿਧਉਰਾ [sɪdhəura] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੂਰ vermilion. "mərne te kɪa ḍərpəna jəb hathɪ sɪdhəura lin?."–*s kəbir.* A sati (the woman who immolates herself on her dead husband's pyre), while accompanying the dead body of her husband, leaves her abode taking a coconut, vermilion, flowers, betel nuts and rice in a plate. After putting a vermilion mark on the forehead of her husband, she offers the remaining material as it is proffered before the image of a deity. Thereafter she showers vermilion as blessings on the members of the family, puts the head of her husband in her lap and orders the pyre to be lit.

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[1] We have seen such sitars also as have no steel string and have two brass strings, called a pair of arrows. There is one additional brass string to supplement the tune and instead of metal rings, they have threads tied for use. See ਚਾਰਗਾਹ.

Many knowledgeable persons interpret 'sɪdhəura' as coconut, but that is illogical. See ਸਰਬਲੋਹ. "ṣriphəl sɪdhəura puhəp pũgɪ ɔcchət ... səti bekh rajɛ məno brɪdh ənãgi."–ə 2 chãd 19. See ਸੰਧਉਰਾ.

ਸਿਧਏ [sɪdhəe] *adj* have gone "sɪdhəe sur, sur ke dhama."–*VN*. 'The valiant have gone to the solar region'.

ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੋਆਬ [sĩdh sagər doab] *n* the territory between the rivers Indus and Chenab.

ਸਿੰਧਕ [sĩdhək] See ਸਿੰਦੂਕ.

ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟਿ [sɪdhgosəṭɪ] सिद्धगोष्ठी *n* a meeting of the sɪdhs. **2** a dialogue with the sɪdhs; a composition of 73 stanzas by Guru Nanak Dev comprising his question and answer session with the sɪdhs and the spiritual lesson imparted to them.

ਸਿਧ ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ [sɪdh cəurasih] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਜਰਾ [sĩdhjəra] See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀ [sĩdhṇi] *n* the land that carries river Sind to the sea.–*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀਈਸ [sĩdhṇi-is] the supreme ruler of the earth. See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ.

ਸਿਧਨ [sɪdhən] *n* the spider that runs on a thread coming out of its mouth. "sut sɪdhən ki bhãt bəḍhayo."–*cərɪtr 80*.

ਸਿੰਧਨੀ [sĩdhni] See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ. **2** *adj* a resident of Sindh state; a Sindhi. "nəhe sĩdhni ĩdr baji səmanã."–*əj*. 'horses from Sindh yoked to the chariot'. **3** the land that carries Sindh to the sea.–*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ [sĩdhnãdəna] Lacchmi, the goddess of wealth. **2** a cow, come out of the ocean consequent upon its churning by the gods, which fulfils all the wishes (Kamdhenu). See ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਰ [sĩdhər] See ਸੰਧੁਰ. **2** *Skt* शिरोधर *n* neck. **3** *adj* Sindhu (intoxica elephants), one who takes it; intoxicant; "sĩdhure sĩdhərã."–*ramav*. intoxicated elephant (sĩdhur). 4 elephants wearing vermilion marks on the foreheads.

ਸਿੰਧਰ ਬਿੰਧ [sĩdhər bĩdh] *sen* the sea (Sindhu) and the Vindhya mountains. "srɪə sĩdhər bĩdh."–*əkal*. 'created the seas and Vindhy mountains'.

ਸਿੰਧਰਾ [sĩdhra] *n* sandhuria rag, that inspires valour. "bəbəjj sĩdhre surõ."–*ramav*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧਰੀ [sĩdhri], ਸਿੰਧਰੀਨਰ [sĩdhrinər] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ and ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਲਾ [sĩdhla] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sĩdhli] *adj* Sindhi; one belonging to the Sindh state. "sĩdhli ture nəvine."–*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧਵਨੀ [sĩdhəvni] *n* sẽdhəvni (cavalry) –*sənama*. **2** the earth that holds the ocean. –*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧਵੀ [sĩdhvi] *adj* Sindhi; one connected with Sindh.

ਸਿਧਾ [sɪdha] *adj* proven, authenticated, researched. "kãcan kaɪa koṭ gəṛh vɪcɪ hərɪ hərɪ sɪdha."–*asa chãt m 4*. **2** See ਸੀਧਾ.

ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ [sɪdhauṇa] *Skt* सिद्ध (The root of this word means to go, walk. conquer, teach. train.) *v* to go, move; depart. "səbh lok sɪdhasi."–*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸਿਧਾਈ [sɪdhai] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ *adj* departed. **2** training, education. **3** *n* characteristic or achievement of sɪddhi. "jaki seva dəsəsəṭ sɪdhai."–*asa m 5*. **4** simplicity, naivity.

ਸਿਧਾਸਨ [sɪdhasən] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** See ਸਿੱਧਾਸਨ.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤ [sɪdhãt] *Skt* सिद्धान्त *n* a statement ultimately proved right; a correct conclusion. **2** purpose, intent.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤੀ [sɪdhãti] who has reached a conclusion. **2** who knows a conclusion well.

ਸਿਧਾਨ [sɪdhan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** plural of ਸਿੱਧਿ. "səbh nɪdhan dəs əsəṭ sɪdhan."–*sodəru*.

ਸਿਧਾਯਾ [sɪdhaya], ਸਿਧਾਯੋ [sɪdhayo] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** *adj* taught, trained. "hath guru gobĩd ke

besəra sɪdhayo nanho."–*52 Poets.* a small besəra (hunting bird) perched on Guru Gobind Singh's hand and trained for hunting. **3** departed.

ਸਿਧਾਰ [sɪdhar] See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਧਾਰਣ [sɪdharəṇ], **ਸਿਧਾਰਨ** [sɪdharən] (the meaning of *vr* ਸਿਧੁ is to go, to proceed.) *v* to depart, set out on a journey.

ਸਿਧਾਵਣ [sɪdhavəṇ] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ.

ਸਿਧਿ [sɪdhɪ] *Skt* सिद्धि *n* a miracle, an unusual power. "prəbhu kɛ sɪmrənɪ rɪdhɪ sɪdhɪ nəu nɪdhɪ."–*sukhməni.* **2** success, achievement. **3** salvation, release. **4** wisdom. **5** property, wealth. **6** victory, conquest. **7** indicative of figure eight, as principal sɪdhis are taken to be eight. See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਸਿਧਿਦ [sɪdhɪd] *adj* one who grants a sɪddhɪ. **2** *n* God.

ਸਿਧਿੰਦਾ [sɪdhĩda] *adj* (one) who proves. "sɪdhtai ko sɪdhĩda."–*gyan.* **2** (one) who grants a sɪddhɪ.

ਸਿਧਿਪਦ [sɪdhɪpəd] *adj* who bestows sɪdhis. "jəp nər ! səkəl sɪdhɪpədā."–*guj jɛdev.* **2** place of sɪddhis.

ਸਿਧੀ [sɪdhi] See ਸਿਧਿ. **2** *adj* straight, without a curve.

ਸਿੰਧੀ [sĩdhi] *adj* of the land of Sindh. **2** *n* a resident of Sindh. **2** the language of Sindh.

ਸਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ [sɪdhi cə̃d] father of Bhai Mul Chand. See ਮੂਲਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਧੀਰਾ [sɪdhira], **ਸਿਧੀਰੀ** [sɪdhiri] *adj* straight; simple. "ulṭi pələṭɪ sɪdhiri kərɛ."–*rətənmala bāno.*

ਸਿਧੁ [sɪdhu] See ਸਿੰਧ and ਸਿੱਧ.

ਸਿੰਧੁ [sĩdhu] *n* A jat sub-caste different from Sidhu and Sandhu. **2** *Skt* सिन्धु The river Attak which rises in Tibet and flows through district Attak and Sindh state merges with the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its total length is 1800 miles. **3** Sindhu country, situated along the river Indus. The Persians called this area Hind,[1] the Greeks called it Hindos and the English called it India, but this word connotes the whole of the sub-continent. **4** A river of central India which starts in Tank state and merges into the Jamuna. **5** the sea, the ocean. **6** an intoxicant for an elephant. **7** water. **8** short form for 'ਸੈਂਧਵ' (salt) "pərət sĩdhu gəlɪjaha."–*asa m 5.* 'Salt gets dissolved as soon as it is put into water.' **9** a Vaishya hermit who was the son of Andhak. Raja Dashrath took him for a wild beast in the dark and killed him with a sound–hitting arrow. He is better known as 'Sarvan'.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sĩdhu sərɪta] The river Attak, the river Indus.–*sənama.*

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ [sĩdhusut] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤਾ [sĩdhusuta] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. "sĩdhusuta əhɪphen māgai."–*GV 10.* **2** Rambha, a fairy. "sĩdhusutaru ghrɪtaci trɪya ɪn si nəhɪ nacət ĩdrsəbhẽ."–*krɪsən.* **3** Lachhmi (goddess of wealth). **4** the wish fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਹੁਤਾਸਨ [sĩdhu hutasən] *n* fire of the ocean. "sĩdhu hutasən hɛ bhəv ki gətɪ."–*NP.*

ਸਿੰਧੁਕ [sĩdhuk] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਜਾ [sĩdhuja] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. **2** Lacchmi (goddess of wealth). **3** the wish-fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ [sĩdhutənəy], **ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੈ** [sĩdhutənɛ] *n* the moon, son of the ocean. **2** the horse with raised ears. **3** poison, venom. **4** the moon. **5** a pearl. **6** nectar. **7** a shell. **8** the divine physician, Dhanvantar.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੈ ਧਰ [sĩdhutənɛ dhər] *n* the arrow which bears poison, which is the son of the ocean. –*sənama.* 'In olden times, the point of an arrow was tinged with poison which proved fatal for the foe.' **2** Shiv, who carries the moon

[1] [s] has been changed into [h].

on his forehead. He is so named because he carries poison in his throat.

ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ [sĩdhunə̃dna] *n* Lacchmi, who is born of the ocean; wealth. "suchə̃d sĩdhunə̃dna." –*GPS*. 'not subordinate to wealth, but independent.'

ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sĩdhuputr] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ. 2 a pearl. 3 the moon. 4 nectar, etc.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਬੇਲਾ [sĩdhu bela] *n* a sea-beach. 2 a sea. 3 Sadhbela gurdwara. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sĩdhur] *Skt n* an elephant. 2 an inebriated elephant. 3 a cloud. "ərɪ sĩdhur ke dəl pɛṭh sudamənɪ jyõ durga dəmkɛ̃."–*cə̃ḍi 1*. 4 See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾ [sĩdhura] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ [sĩdhurarɪ] *n* elephant's enemy, the lion.–*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sĩdhurarɪ dhunɪni]–*sənama*. gun-producing sound like that of a lion's roar; enemy of the elephant.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ [sĩdhuri] *adj* of Sindh state. 2 related with the ocean. 3 an army of elephants. "prɪthəm sĩdhuri səbəd kəhɪ."–*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀਆ [sĩdhuria] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ. 2 *adj* coloured with vermilion. 3 (one) from whose cheeks wine drips. "sĩdhurie sũḍi dɔ̃tale."–*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ [sĩdhuri nər] *n* the moon. "ləjə̃t sĩdhuri nərə̃."–*gyan*. See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ. 2 the horse with raised ears.

ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ [sĩdhula], **ਸਿੰਧੁਲੀਆ** [sĩdhulia] *adj* associated with or of the ocean.

ਸਿੰਧੁਵਾਰ [sĩdhuvar] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੂਰ [sĩdhur] See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੋਰਾ [sĩdhɔra] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ, ਸਿਧਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

ਸਿਧੰਙ [sɪdhə̃ŋ], **ਸਿਧੰਙਾ** [sɪdhə̃ŋa] *Skt* सिद्धाङ्ग *n* one whose part the whole world has proved to be; the Almighty, the Creator. "sɪdhə̃ŋaɪɛ sɪmrɛ nahi."–*asa paṭi m 3*. 2 "oə̃kar nəm[h] sɪddhə̃." can be replaced with this phrase.

ਸਿਧੰਨਾ [sɪdhə̃na] *adj* trained. See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 proven, authenticated. 3 acquired, settled. "duɪ khoṛi ɪk jiu sɪdhə̃ne."–*BG*

ਸਿੱਧ [sɪddh] See ਸਿਧ.

ਸਿੱਧ ਸੇਨ [sɪddh sen] King of Mandi who ascended the throne in 1686 and died in 1729 AD. He was a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh and fondly kept meeting Banda Bahadur. See ਮੰਡੀ.

ਸਿੱਧਕਾ [sɪddhka] *Skt* सिद्धान्तकौमुदी a famous book of grammar. "kəhũ sɪddhka cə̃drɪka sarsutiə̃."–*gyan*. 2 a principle, Chandarika and Sarswat.

ਸਿੱਧ ਤਿਲਕਰਾ [sɪddh tɪlkəra] See ਰੋਹਲਾ 2.

ਸਿੱਧਬਟੀ [sɪddhbəṭi] See ਬਨੇਸਰ.

ਸਿੱਧਮ ਕਲਾਂ [sɪddhəm kəlã], **ਸਿੱਧਵ** [sɪddhəv], **ਸਿੱਧਵ ਢਾਹੇ ਦੇ** [sɪddhəv ḍhahe de] a village in Ludhiana district. The sixth Guru had stayed here while going to Nanak Matta. The pɪppəl tree under which the Guru sat still exists there. This village is about three miles to the north-east of Jagraon railway station.

ਸਿੱਧਾਸਨ [sɪddhasən] *n* the seat of a Sidh. 2 according to Yog Shastar many styles of sitting. 3 a particular posture of yog. See ਆਸਣ.

ਸਿੱਧਾਂਜਨ [sɪddhãjən] according to Tantarshastar, such collyrium as when put into the eyes makes subterranean things visible.

ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [sɪddhãt] See ਸਿਧਾਂਤ.

ਸਿੱਧਾਰਥ [sɪddharth] *Skt* सिद्धार्थ meaning of which has been proved. 2 Lord Buddha's name. See ਬੁੱਧ. 3 a minister of King Dashrath.

ਸਿੱਧਿ [sɪddhɪ], **ਸਿੱਧੀ** [sɪddhi] See ਸਿਧਿ.

ਸਿੱਧੂ [sɪddhu] a Jat sub-caste; Brar dynasty forms a part of it. Its beginning is traced to a warrior named Sidhu. See ਕੁਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਧੇਸ [sɪddhes] *n* master of Siddhs, Gorakh. "ləjjɪt hoe nərən me sɪddhən sõ sɪddhes." –*NP*.

ਸਿਧਜ [sɪdhy] *Skt* सिद्ध्य *adj* a fruit born of from

sɪdhi. "sɪdhyā sərəb kusləṇəh."–*gatha*.

ਸਿਧਜਤੇ [sɪdhyte] first person singular 'is proved'. "ənɪk upavā nə sɪdhyte ... ənɪk sadhnā nə sɪdhyte."–*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਿਨਕਣਾ [sɪnəkna] *Skt* स्नुहन *v* to blow out the snot, to snot.

ਸਿੰਨਾ [sĩna] *n* an army. "kɪchu saku nə sĩna."–*var jet*. **2** *Skt* स्विन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. **3** wet.

ਸਿਨਾਖਤ [sɪnakhət] See ਸਨਾਖਤ. "sɪnakhət kudrəti."–*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is known from His creation.'

ਸਿਨਾਨ [sɪnan] *A* سنان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. **2** a lance, a javelin.

ਸਿਪ [sɪp] *Skt* शुक्ति *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. **2** See ਸਿੱਪ.

ਸਿਪਹ [sɪpəh] *P* سپه *n* an army, a fighting force.

ਸਿਪਹਸਾਲਾਰ [sɪpəhsalar] *P* سپهسالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.

ਸਿਪਹਿਰ [sɪpəhɪr] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8th part of the day.

ਸਿਪਹਿਰੀ [səpəhɪri] *adv* in afternoon. "aɪ sɪpəhɪri kərō ucari."–*GPS*.

ਸਿਪਰ [sɪpər] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.

ਸਿਪਰਾ [sɪpra] See ਸ਼ਿਪ੍ਰਾ.

ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ [sɪpradər] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.–*sənama*. **2** the name of a weapon like the gun etc.

ਸਿਪਰਾਰਿ [sɪprarɪ] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.–*sənama*. **2** See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.

ਸਿਪਾਸ [sɪpas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks. **2** an act of admiring.

ਸਿਪਾਹ [sɪpah] *P* سپاه *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. **2** an army, a fighting force. "bhəje sāg lɛke su sari sɪpahā."–*VN*.

ਸਿਪਾਹੀ [sɪpahi] *P* سپاہی one who gets enrolled in the army; a soldier.[1] "kət-hu sɪpahi hvɛke sadhət sɪlahən ko."–*əkal*.

ਸਿਪਾਰਹ [sɪparəh], **ਸਿਪਾਰਾ** [sɪpara] *P* سپاره a form of ਸੀ ਪਾਰਹ; thirty parts or chapters of Quran. **2** one out of the thirty parts of Quran.

ਸਿਪਿਹਰ [sɪpɪhər] *P* سپهر *n* the sky; the firmament. "asman sɪpɪhər su dɪv gərdū bəhur bəkhan. pun cər ṣəbəd bəkhaniɛ nam ban ke jan."–*sənama*. 'words like asman, sɪpɪhər, dɪv and gərdū meaning firmament, when suffixed to cər denote an arrow.'

ਸਿਪਿਹਰ ਚਰ [sɪpɪhər cər] an arrow. See ਸਿਪਿਹਰ. **2** This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.

ਸਿਪੀਤੀ [sɪpiti] adoration. praise of God. "jɪn kəu potɛ pūn hɛ tɪn vatɪ sɪpiti."–*var ram 1 m 3*. 'Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God'.

ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ [sɪpurdən] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.

ਸਿਪੇਹਰ [sɪpɛhər] See ਸਿਪਹਿਰ and ਸਿਪਿਹਰ.

ਸਿਪੰਜੀ ਸਰਾਯ [sɪpãji səray] *P* سپنجی سرائے *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.

ਸਿੱਪ [sɪpp] See ਸਿਪ. **2** *Skt* शिप्रा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. "subhāt sɪpp sɔbhri."–*kəlki*. 'The glittering armour looked graceful'.

ਸਿੱਪੀ [sɪppi] *Skt* शुक्ति See ਸਿਪ. before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.

ਸ਼ਿਪ੍ਰਾ [ṣɪpra] See ਸਿਪ 2. **2** a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar. Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu's blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti. See ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾਦਰ [sɪpradər] See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.

ਸਿਫਤ [sɪphət] *A* صفت *n* a quality. **2** a feature.

[1] The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

3 praise. 4 Suffixed to a noun, it becomes an epithet as in ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ (having angelic qualities).

ਸਿਫਤਿ [sɪphətɪ], **ਸਿਫਤੀ** [sɪphti] *n* praise. See ਸਿਫਤ. "sɪphətɪ sərəm ka kəpṛa mãgəʋ." *–prəbha m 1.* 2 praiseworthy; the revered God. "vahʋ vahʋ sɪphətɪ səlah hɛ."*–var guj 1 m 3.* "sɪphti sar nə jaṇni."*–var suhi m 1.* 3 by means of adoration; through praise. "sɪphti gãḍhʋ pəvɛ dərbarɪ."*–var majh m 1.* 4 with praises. "sɪphti bhəre tere bhãḍara."*–sodəru.* 5 with praises. "ǝ̃tʋ nə sɪphti kəhəṇɪ nə ǝ̃tʋ."*–jəpu.*

ਸਿਫਰ [sɪphər] *A* صفر cypher, empty. 2 point, void.

ਸਿਫਲ [sɪphəl] *A* سفل *n* meanness. 2 descent, degradation.

ਸਿਫਲਾ [sɪphla] *A* سفلہ *adj* mean, ignoble. "dhar lɪbas nə hvɛ sɪphla."*–sɪkkhi prəbhakər.*

ਸਿਫਲੀ [sɪphli] *A* سفلی *adj* inferior, low. "ruhi sɪphli gɪrge bhare."*–səloh.*

ਸਿਫਾ [sɪpha] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਫਾ *n* the root of a lotus. 2 the root or stump of a tree. "ǝhã bij məmta sɪpha rag dvɛs bəḍ ṭãs."*–NP.* 3 a whip; a hunter. 4 turmeric. 5 *A* شفا the final stage. 6 an edge. 7 a direction. 8 healthfulness.

ਸ਼ਿਫ਼ਾਖਾਨਾ [sɪfaxana] *P* شفاخانہ *n* a hospital.

ਸਿਫਾਤ [sɪphat] *A* صفات plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 *A* شفاعت. recommendation.

ਸਿਫਾਤੀ [sɪphati] صفاتی *adj* qualitative, related to quality.

ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ਼ [sɪfarɪṣ] *P* سفارش *n* handing over; persuading to involve in welfare work; a recommendation.

ਸਿੰਬਲ [sĩbəl] See ਸਿੰਮਲ.

ਸਿੰਬਲਖਾਰ [sĩbəlkhar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਿਬਾਲ [sɪbal], **ਸਿਬਾਲੁ** [sɪbalu] *Skt* ਸ਼ੇਵਾਲ *n* scum of (stagnant) water. "kaɪa chijɛ bhəi sɪbal."*–oǝ̃kar.* covered with the scum of evils and soiled like a scum plant. "bhəkhsɪ sɪbalu bəs-sɪ nɪrməl jəl."*–maru m 1.* 'the implication of sɪbal is dissolution'.

ਸਿਬਿ [sɪbɪ] See ਸਿਵਿ.

ਸਿਬਿਕਾ [sɪbɪka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਬਿਰ [sɪbɪr] See ਸਿਵਿਰ.

ਸਿ ਭਿ [sɪ bhɪ] See ਸਿ and ਭਿ. 2 that too. "akh-hɪ sɪ bhɪ kekeɪ."*–jəpu.*

ਸਿਮ [sɪm] See ਸਿੰਮਣਾ. 2 also used for ਸੀਮ (silver) "tũg əṭa sɪmkɛ dərsai."*–krɪsən.* 'During the winter, high white attics look silvery'.

ਸਿਮਟਨਾ [sɪməṭna] *v* to shrink. contract. 2 to collect. "jɪm cəhũ or te sɪməṭ nir."*–GPS.*

ਸਿੰਮਣਾ [sĩmṇa], **ਸਿੰਮਣੁ** [sĩməṇu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਵਣ *n* dripping, oozing, flowing. 2 sweat, perspiration.

ਸਿਮਤ [sɪmət] *A* سمت *n* a direction. 2 a symbol, sign.

ਸਿਮਰਣ [sɪmrəṇ] *Skt* स्मरण *n* memory, recollection. 2 reflection, contemplation. "hərɪ pekhən kəʋ sɪmrət mən mera."*–gəʋ m 5.* 3 recollection of the name and quality of the ideal. "jəsy sɪmrəṇ rɪdãtərəh."*–səhəs m 5.*

ਸਿਮਰਣਿ [sɪmrəṇɪ] recollection, remembrance. "jakɛ sɪmrəṇɪ hoɪ ənãda bɪnsɛ jənəm mərəṇ bhɛ dukhi."*–sor m 5.*

ਸਿਮਰਣੁ [sɪmrəṇu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ and ਸਿਮਰਨੁ.

ਸਿਮਰਣੇਨ [sɪmrṇen] *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਰਣੇਨ the third conjugation; by means of remembrance; from memory. See ਦਨੋਤਿ.

ਸਿਮਰਤਬਯ [sɪmrətbyə] *Skt* ਸ੍ਮਰੱਤਵ੍ਯ *adj* memorable. worthy of being remembered. "sɪmrətbyə rɪdɛ gurmãtrəṇəh."*–gatha.*

ਸਿਮਰਨ [sɪmrən] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਾ [sɪmərna] *v* to memorise, remember. 2 *n* one fourth part of a rosary with 108 beads; a rosary with 28 beads including the head which the meditators keep in hand; ਸਿਮਰਨੀ. (a diminutive rosary). "huto sɪmərna hath kəpuri."*–GPS.* The Nihangs change feminine words into masculine ones. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਿ [sɪmrənɪ] by remembering, by

recalling. "prəbh kɛ sɪmrənɪ jəpu təpu puja."–*sukhməni.* **2** while meditating. "sɪmrənɪ te lage jɪnɪ apɪ dəɪala." –*sukhməni.*

ਸਿਮਰਨੀ [sɪmərni] *n* See ਸਿਮਰਨਾ 2. "kəbir meri sɪmərni rəsna."–*s kəbir.*

ਸਿਮਰਨੁ [sɪmrənu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. "prəbh ka sɪmrənu sadh kɛ sə̃gɪ."–*sukhmani.*

ਸਿਮਰਿ [sɪmərɪ] *adv* having meditated. "sɪmərɪ nam pũni səbhɪ ɪcha."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਿਮਰੁ [sɪmru], **ਸਿਮਰੁ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [sɪmru ki begəm] See ਸਮਰੁ and ਸਮਰੁ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤ [sɪmrə̃t] See ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ. **2** ਸੁਮਰਣਾਤ This is the fifth stage of sɪmrən. "jɪh sətɪgur sɪmrə̃t nəyən ke tɪmər mɪṭ-hɪ khɪn."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ [sɪmrə̃tɪ], **ਸਿਮਰੰਥਿ** [sɪmrə̃thɪ] *Skt* ਸੁਮਰੰਤਿ They meditate. "sɪmrə̃tɪ sə̃t sərbətrərməṇə̃." –*var jɛt.* "brəhmadɪk sɪmrə̃thɪ guna." –*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਸਿਮਲ [sɪməl], **ਸਿੰਮਲ** [sɪ̃məl] See ਸ਼ਾਲਮਲੀ. "sɪ̃məl rukhu səraɪra ətɪ dirəgh ətɪ mucu." –*var asa.*

ਸਿਮਲਾ [sɪmla] a hill station in Ambala Division, situated in the Himalayan range. It is at a distance of 1176 miles from Calcutta, 1112 miles from Bombay, 947 miles from Karachi, 287 miles from Lahore and 59 miles from Kalka. Its height from the sea level is 7084 feet and that of Jakhu ridge is 8000 feet.

The British government captured this place in 1816 and Lt. Ross, the political officer of the hill states, built the first house there in the year 1819.

The first Governor General to visit this place in 1827 was Lord Amherst and the Punjab government set its foot here in the year 1871. Kalka was connected with Simla by railway in the year 1903. At present it is the summer capital of the Viceroy, Commander-in-chief and the Governor of Punjab. Meetings of political and legal councils are held here.

ਸਿੰਮਲੁ [sɪ̃məlu] See ਸਿਮਲ.

ਸਿਮਾ [sɪma] *Skt adv* everywhere; at all places. **2** See ਸ਼ਿੱਮਾ.

ਸ਼ਿਮੁਰ [ṣɪmur] *P* to count. See ਸ਼ਿਮੁਰਦਨ.

ਸ਼ਿਮੁਰਦਨ [ṣɪmurdən] *P* شمردن *v* to count; enumerate.

ਸ਼ਿੱਮਾ [ṣɪmma] *A* شمہ *adj* slight; a bit.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਬ੍ਯ [sɪmrətby] See ਸਿਮਰਤਬ੍ਯ. "səda səda sɪmrətby suami."–*dhəna chə̃t m 5.*

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ [sɪmrɪt] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorised; remembered.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sɪmrɪtɪ], **ਸਿੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sɪ̃mrɪtɪ], **ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sɪmrɪti] *Skt* स्मृति *n* memory, memorial. **2** scriptures which the rishis wrote by recollecting the sayings of the Veds and the teachings of the elders. Their number is large but thirtyone are the major ones including the eighteen and the twenty eight from the list below:

mənusɪmrɪtɪ, yagyəvələky, ləghuətrɪ, ətrɪ, vrɪddh ətrɪ, vɪṣnu, ləghuharit, vrɪddh harit, ɔṣnəs, ɔṣnəs sə̃hɪta, ə̃gɪrəs, yəm, apstə̃b, sə̃vərt, katyayən, vrɪhəspətɪ, paraṣər, vrɪhətparaṣəri, vyas, ləghuvyas, ṣə̃kh, lɪkhɪt, dəkṣ, gɔtəm, vrɪddh gɔtəm, ṣatatəp, vasɪṣəṭh, puləsty, budh, kəṣyəp, and narəd sɪmrɪtɪ. "sastrə sɪ̃mrɪtɪ bɪnəs-hɪge beda."–*gəu ə m 5.* "koṭɪ sɪmrɪtɪ puran sastrə nə avəi vəh cɪtt."–*japu.*

ਸਿਯ [sɪy] word used for Sita. "rəghuvər bɪn sɪy na jɪyɛ, sɪy bɪn jɪyɛ nə ram."–*ramav.*

ਸਿਯਮ [sɪyəm] *P* سیم *adj* third.

ਸਿਯਰ [sɪyər] *P* سیر *n* plural of ਸੀਰਤ (temperament); characteristics.

ਸਿਯਾ [sɪya] Like ਸਿਯ, this word also connotes Sita.

ਸਿਯਾਹ [sɪyah] *P* سیاہ *adj* black.

ਸਿਯਾਹਾ [sɪyaha] *P* سیاہہ *n* paper on which

counting is recorded; a book of arithmetic.

ਸਿਯਾਪਤਿ [sɪyapətɪ] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita.

ਸਿਯਾਰ [sɪyar] See ਸਿਆਰ. "nə sĩgh hɛ nə sɪyar hɛ."–*əkal.* 'He is neither a lion nor a jackal'.

ਸਿਰ [sɪr] *Skt* शिरस् and ਸ਼ੀਰਸ਼ *n* head. "sɪr dhərɪ təli gəli meri au."–*səva m 1.* **2** used as *adj* this word connotes supremacy as in "vele sɪr pəhucṇa, ate ɪh sarɪã da sɪr hɛ."–*prov.* **3** This word also means ਸ੍ਰਿਜ (create). See ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਸ [sɪrəs] See ਸਰੀਂਹ.

ਸਿਰ ਸਦਕਾ [sɪr sədka], **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ** [sɪr səddək] *P* سرصدقہ *n* anything given in charity after waving it around the head; sacrifice. "sɪrsədka satguru dɪvayo."–*GPS.* "sɪrsəddək sətɪguru ko bhari."–*GV 10.*

ਸਿਰਸਾਹੀ [sɪrsahi] See ਸਰਸਾਹੀ.

ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ [sɪrhana] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਰੋਧਾਨ *n* a support for the head; a pillow, cushion. "sɪrhana əvər tulai."–*sor kəbir.*

ਸਿਰਹਿੰਦ [sɪrhĩd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸ਼ਿਰਕ [ṣirək] *A* شرک *n* partnership. alliance. union. **2** a belief that someone, other than God, has divine qualities.

ਸਿਰਕੱਢ [sɪrkãḍḍh] *adj* chief, supreme; who sits among others with head held high.

ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ [ṣɪrkət] *A* شرکت *n* a participation, partnership.

ਸਿਰਕਪ [sɪrkəp] the title of Hudi king, lord of the Gakharpatis, who chopped the heads of his enemies. See ਰਸਾਲੂ. "sɪrkəp ke deṣãtər ayo."–*cərɪtr 97.* **2** a part of Taxila, whose remains are found in Rawalpindi district. See ਤਖ਼ਸਿਲਾ.

ਸਿਰਕਰਦਾ [sɪrkərda] See ਸਰਕਰਦਾ. "mɛ lɪkh ghəllã vəl rajɪã jo hɛ sɪrkərda."–*jãgnama.*

ਸਿਰਕਾ [sɪrka] *P* سرکہ *Skt* शीतरस *n* grape or sugarcane juice heated and made into syrup which is sour; vinegar. It is added to pickle, sauce etc. and is used by physicians to cure several diseases. Its effect is cold-dry, and causes constipation, kills germs in the abdomen and acts as digestive and appetiser. The jamun vinegar is an antidote against swelling and spleen in belly.

ਸਿਰਕਾਰ [sɪrkar] See ਸਰਕਾਰ. **2** *n* duty, obligation. "lale no sɪrɪkar hɛ dhurɪ khəsɪm phurmai."–*maru ə m 1.* **3** government. "jɪs hi ki sɪrkar hɛ tɪs hi ka səbhukoɪ."–*sri m 3.* **4** subjects. "eh jəm ki sɪrkar hɛ ena uparɪ jəmdãḍu kərara."–*var guj 1 m 3.*

ਸਿਰਕੀ [sɪrki] *n* a cover made of reeds. **2** a cottage made by weaving reeds.

ਸਿਰਕੀਬਾਸ [sɪrkibas] *adj* one who lives in a cottage of reeds. He shuns a permanent abode and manages by spreading a reed cover wherever he wants to subsist. "rəhĩ mərhajke sɪrkibas."–*GPS.* **2** *n* a low caste, so named on account of its members living under sɪrkis.

ਸਿਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ [sɪr kurbani] See ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ.

ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ [sɪrkhĩḍi] *n xa* crude sugar. **2** a metre named ṣrikhãḍ, which is a transform of pəlvãgəm metre, characterised by alliteration but no rhymes. It has four lines, each line having 21 matras, with the first pause after the twelfth, and the second pause after the subsequent ninth matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example :

juṭṭe vir jujhare, dhəgã vəjjiã,
bəjje nad kərare, dəlã muṣahda,
lujjhe karəṇ-are, sãghər surme,
vuṭṭhe jan ḍərare, ghənɪər kɛbarĩ.
–*ramav.*

This very form occurs in Kalki Avtar:
baṇe ãg bhujãgi, savəl sohṇe,
trɛ sɛ hətth utãgi, khãḍa dhuhɪa. ...
See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8.

(b) Second form– Each line comprises 22 matras, the first pause occurs after the twelfth

matra which is a ləghu; the second pause occurs after the last matra which is a guru. The middle of the line is marked by assonance.

Example:

marət bɪdhia sɛn, su tega hath lɛ,
ʂɪvgəṇ səm nəhi cɛn, ɪtɛ ut dhãvda. ...

(c) According to this rhythm, there is sɪrkhĩḍi of 23 matras in which pauses occur at the 14th and the 9rd matras. See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 21.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sɪrkhutha], **ਸਿਰਖੁੱਥਾ** [sɪrkhuttha] *adj* (one) with dishevelled hair. **2** one whose hair has been plucked. **3** *n* A sect of Jainism, the members of which pluck their hair. "nanək je sɪrkhuthe navənɪ nahi."–*var majh m 1.*

ਸਿਰਖੁਰ [sɪrkhur] *adj* from head to foot, from tip to toe. "ɪkna peroṇ sɪrkhur paṭe."–*asa ə m 1.* Some had ragged garments from tip to toe. **2** all; without exception.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sɪrkhutha] See ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ. "jogi kapṛia sɪrkhuthe bɪnu səbdɛ gəlɪ phasi."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ [sɪrkhãḍi] See ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ.

ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ [sɪrgũm] *n* one, whose head has been plucked; a hairless head. **2** shorn. "prɪthme jati khətri ek. tãpər sãgətɪ kɪyo vɪvek.... sɪrgũm nam tãhɪ ṭhəhɪrayo."–*gurusobha.*[1]

ਸਿਰਜਣ [sɪrjəṇ] *Skt vr* 'सृज्' to create, interlink, shed away. **2** सर्जन *n* the act of composing, creating. **3** to give up, abandon.

ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ [sɪrjəṇhar], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਾ** [sɪrjəṇhara], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੁ** [sɪrjəṇharu] *adj* a creator, master, designer. "hərɪ səce sɪrjəṇhara."–*sopurəkhu.* "kərɪ kərɪ vekhɛ sɪrjəṇharu."–*jəpu.*

ਸਿਰਜਨ [sɪrjən] See ਸਿਰਜਣ.

ਸਿਰਜਿ [sɪrəjɪ] having formed. created. See ਸਿਰਜਣ. "tudhu ape sɪrəjɪ səbh goi." –*sopurəkhu.*

ਸਿਰਜੀਤ [sɪrjit] See ਸਰਜੀਤ.

ਸਿਰਜਿਅਉ [sɪrjyɪəu] created. formed. See ਸਿਰਜਣ. "səcɪ sɪrjyɪəu sə̃sar."–*səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਸਿਰਠ [sɪrəṭh], **ਸਿਰਠਿ** [sɪrəṭhɪ], **ਸਿਰਠੀ** [sɪrṭhi] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation, formation. **2** the world. This word is also formed from the root srɪj. "jeti sɪrəṭhɪ upai vekha."–*jəpu.* "ja kərta sɪrṭhi kəu saje."–*jəpu.*

ਸਿਰ ਤਲਵਾਯਾ [sɪr təlvaya] *adj* (one) hanging upside down. See ਸਿਰਭਾਰ.

ਸਿਰਤਾਜ [sɪrtaj] See ਸਰਤਾਜ.

ਸਿਰਤਿ [sɪrətɪ] *Skt* शिरोर्ति *n* a headache; pain in the head. "jəra məra tapu sɪrətɪ sapu səbhu hərɪkɛ vəsɪ hɛ, koi lagɪ nə səkɛ bɪnu hərɪ ka laɪa."–*gəu m 4.*

ਸਿਰਤ੍ਰਾਣ [sɪrtraṇ], **ਸਿਰਤ੍ਰਾਨ** [sɪttran] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਰਸ੍ਤ੍ਰਾਣ *n* a helmet. "phorgəi sɪrtran ko."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **2** a pillow.

ਸਿਰਦਾਤਾ [sɪrdata] *n* God, the Almighty who is the supreme Provider. **2** Guru Teg Bahadur who laid down his life for the sake of his religion. **3** *adj* who sacrifices, who gives his life for his religion and country.

ਸਿਰਧਰਣਾ [sɪrdhərṇa] *v* to put (something) on one's head. **2** to carry out someone's orders. **3** to accepting somebody as one's master. **4** for a woman to accept someone (with marital feeling) as her husband.

ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ [sɪrnavṇi] ऋतुस्नान *n* menses, so called because every time after menstruation, hair-wash is mandatory. "jɪu joru sɪrnavṇi avɛ varo var."–*var asa.*

ਸਿਰਨੀ [sɪrni] See ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ. "sɪrni kəchu cəṛhavət bhəi."–*cərɪtr 129.*

ਸਿਰਪਰਣੇ [sɪrpərṇe] *adv* on one's head. See ਸਿਰਭਾਰ.

ਸਿਰਪਾਉ [sɪrpau], **ਸਿਰਪਾਇ** [sɪrpaɪ], **ਸਿਰਪਾਵ** [sɪrpav] *P* سرپا-سرپاؤ *n* garments covering from

[1] In fact, according to Sikhism "sɪrgũm" is one who has got defiled after being baptised.

head to foot. **2** a role of honour. "pəhɪrɪ sɪrpau sevək jən mele."–*sor m 5.* "sakət sɪrpau resmi pəhɪrət pətɪ khoi."–*bɪla m 5.* "lɪhu məm dɪs te əb sirpaɪ."–*GPS.* "dɛ rəs ko sɪrpav tɪsɛ."–*krɪsən.* **3** See ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰਪੀੜ [sɪrpiṛ] headache. To know the causes of this disease, see ਅਰਧ ਸਿਰਾ. There are many types of headaches and countless are their causes but it is mainly caused by disorder in the stomach or dirt accumulated in the intestine. Its cure lies in the use of medicines that set right the digestive system and dispense with constipation. Following are the remedies, specially recommended:

(1) taking cow's warm milk with a lump sugar added to it.

(2) sniffing of sal-ammoniac and lime; separately ground but later put together.

(3) eating pudding made from eggs;

(4) rubbing soap nut in water and using it as snuff;

(5) grinding together three masas of glycyrrhiza glabra and one masa of mɪṭṭha telia and sniffing a pinch of it;

(6) mixing salt and ghee and rubbing it on the forehead;

(7) if the headache is caused by heat, rubbing of white sandal to plaster the forehead with it; if it is with cold, plastering the forehead with saffron or dry ginger is advised.

ਸਿਰਪੇਚ [sɪrpec] See ਸਰਪੇਚ.

ਸਿਰਪੋਸ [sɪrpos] *P* سرپوش *n* a lid; a metal plate or cloth used to cover a cauldron. **2** the cover of the wick of a gun in which gun powder is stuffed. "gəhɪ sɪrpos ughar pəlita."–*GPS.* 'If the wick is covered, the gun powder does not come down and there is no fear of its catching fire.'

ਸਿਰਫ [sɪrəph] *A* صرف *adv* only; just that; unmixed.

ਸਿਰਫਲ [sɪrphəl] *Skt* शिरःफल *n* that whose fruit is of the size of a head; a coconut; it has the imprint of an eye, a nose and a mouth on it. **2** See ਸ੍ਰੀਫਲ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ [sɪrbhar] the weight of the head. **2** See ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ. **3** See ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ [sɪrbhar lɛṇa] *v* to take responsibility for somebody else's assignment. **2** to invite upon oneself the burden of vices by talking ill of the other.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ [sɪrbharɪ] on one's head. **2** with one's whole might. "bhɛ vɪc ɪ̃du phɪrɛ sɪrbharɪ."–*var asa.*

ਸਿਰ ਮੁਨਾਕੇ ਭਦ੍ਰਾ ਪੁੱਛਣੀਆਂ [sɪr munake bhədra pucchṇiã] This is a Punjabi proverb implying to ponder after the time is past. See ਭਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਸਿਰਮੋਰ [sɪrmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਹ** [sɪrmorəh], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਾ** [sɪrmora], **ਸਿਰਮੌਰ** [sɪrmɔr], **ਸਿਰਮੌਲਿ** [sɪrmɔlɪ] *Skt* शिरस्-मौलि *n* mɔlɪ (coronet) of the head; a crown. **2** a chief. "gur sɪrmor."–*bəsə̃t ə m 1.* "tu ṭhakur sɪrmora."–*sor m 5.*

ਸਿਰਰ [sɪrər] See ਸਿਰੜ. **2** *A* سِرّ *n* a secret, mystery. "sis dia pər sɪrər nə dia."–*VN.*

ਸਿਰੜੀ [sɪr-ri] *adj* obdurate, obstinate. **2** steadfast; demented; reckless. "ɪh bha sɪr-ri mətɪ bavrana."–*NP.*

ਸਿਰ ਰੋਗ [sɪr rog] *n* leprosy, a heinous disease. **2** obstinacy which is a mental disease. **3** arrogance. **4** any disease that is heinous or fatal.

ਸਿਰਲੇਖ [sɪrlekh] *n* fate, lot, luck. one's destiny as per the kərma. **2** an add.ess. **3** a foreword.

ਸਿਰੜ [sɪrəṛ] madness; it is a type of disquiet or insanity. For its reasons see ਉਦਮਾਦ.

To cure this disease taking of cold drink prepared by crushing almonds, syrup of sandal, peregrinate, half-churned curd and fruits such as oranges, and grapes etc. is useful. Taking the patient for a stroll in gardens of flowers, exposing him to breeze

on the bank of a stream or sea beach is good for him and rubbing oil extracted from pumpkin and lettuce in the head is advantageous. Feeding the patient ghee mixed with brahmi is very helpful. The method for preparing this ghee is as under:

Take four seers of ghee and 16 seers of juice of brahmi plant and boil them together in a saucepan. Take an equal quantity of dregs of brəhmi plant, bəc, jəvahā, dhəmaha, kuṭh, sōkhaholi and put one seer of mixed dregs into the said saucepan. When the whole of juice evaporates leaving behind ghee alone, it may be filtered into a clean utensil and consumed ranging from one to four tolas daily as per age and health.

2 consuming items, which leave parching effect and indulgence in excessive temper, makes a person peevish and obstinate. This is also called sɪrəṛ in Punjabi.

ਸਿਰੜਾ [sɪr-ṛa], **ਸਿਰੜੀ** [sɪr-ṛi] *adj* who has lost mental balance; demented; reckless; insane. **2** obstinate. obdurate.

ਸਿਰਾ [sɪra] *n* edge, side. "duhā sɪrɪā ka khəsəmu apɪ."–*var guj 2 m 5.* **2** on the head. "sabat surətɪ dəstar sɪra."–*maru solhe m 5.* **3** *Skt* सिरा a stream. **4** a nerve, a blood-vessel. ਸ਼ਿਰਾ too is a Sanskrit word.

ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ [sɪrauṇa] *v* to cool down, get cold. "gəi pavək sɪraɪ."–*ramav.* **2** to pass, to elapse.

ਸਿਰਾਇ [sɪraɪ] See ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ. **2** on the head. "nĩd poṭ sɪraɪ."–*maru m 5.* **3** See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਿਰਾਇਓ [sɪraɪo], **ਸਿਰਾਇਆ** [sɪraɪa], **ਸਿਰਾਈ** [sɪrai] See ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ cooled. **2** already passed.

ਸਿਰਾਹੁ [sɪrahu] over the head. "kalu nə mɪṭe sɪrahu."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਸਿਰਾਜ [sɪraj] See ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼. "gəṛ sɪraj ko raj kəmave."–*cərɪtr 282.*

ਸਿਰਾਜੀ [sɪraji] *adj* of ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ "su taji sɪraji." –*kəlki.* **2** *A* سراج clean. **3** bright.

ਸਿਰਾਤ [sɪrat] passing, transient. See ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ. "jənəm sɪrat hɛ."–*jɛja m 9.* **2** *A* صراط *n* a highway, a road. **3** As per Muslim belief, a bridge over the hellish fire. It is believed to be thinner than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword. On both sides, it has barbs which do not let one go right or left. The virtuous pass over it easily and the vicious fall into the infernal fire. The Muslims took the idea of this bridge from the Parsis who believed in a bridge named "cɪnvət peretu" to exist in the other world. The Jews also believe in the infernal bridge. See ਪੁਲਸਲਾਤ.

ਸਿਰਾਤੁਲਮੁਸਤਕੀਮ [sɪratulmusətkim] *A* الصراط المستقیم a straight path, a direct road.

ਸਿਰਾਧ [sɪradh] See ਸਰਾਧ. "jivət pɪtər nə manɛ kou mue sɪradh kərahi."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸਿਰਾਨਾ [sɪrana], **ਸਿਰਾਨੀ** [sɪrani], **ਸਿਰਾਨੋ** [sɪrano] past tense of ਸਿਰਾਉਣ; spent, passed. "əməl sɪrano lekha dena."–*suhi kəbir.* "bɪrtha əudh sɪrani."–*sor m 9.* **2** became cool.

ਸਿਰਾਯਚਾ [sɪrayca] See ਸਰਾਇਚਾ.

ਸਿਰਾਰ [sɪrar] See ਸਰਾਰ. "ya khudaɪ ! kya bhəyo sɪrar."–*NP.*

ਸਿਰਾਰੀ [sɪrari] शिरीषिका a tree of the family of acacia sirissa which grows at wet places and is also called ḍhaḍhon. In the Vedic scriptures, it is believed to cure diseases like leprossy, piles etc. "sriphəl tal sɪrari təhā."–*cərɪtr 256.*

ਸਿਰਾਵਨ [sɪravən] *v* to become cool. "jɪs ko dekh sɪravət nɛn."–*GPS.* **2** to elapse, pass. "bɪrtha jənəm sɪrave."–*gəu m 9.*

ਸਿਰਿ [sɪrɪ] *n* creation, universe. "jɪnɪ sɪrɪ saji tɪnɪ phunɪ goi."–*asa m 1.* **2** *adv* on the head. "sɪrɪ ləga jəmḍə̃ḍu."–*var jɛt.* "puriā khə̃ḍā sɪrɪ kəre ɪk perɪ dhɪac."–*m 1 var sar.* 'If one, holding cities and regions on his head, while standing on one foot, is meditates.' **3** on, upon. **4** having created. See

ਸ੍ਰਿਜ. 5 *adj* chief, supreme. "səbhna upava sɪrɪ upau hɛ."—*var guj 1 m 3.* 6 *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਰਿ *n* a sword. 7 an arrow. 8 a moth.

ਸਿਰਿਉ [sɪrɪu], ਸਿਰਿਓ [sɪrɪo], ਸਿਰਿਆ [sɪrɪa] See ਸਿਰਜਣ. "sətɪgur prəmaṇ bɪdhnɛ sɪrɪu."—*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 'The Creator has created Guru Ramdas matching Satguru Amardev.' "jɪnɪ sɪrɪa səbhukoɪ."—*sri m 5 vəṇjara.*

ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ [sɪrɪ sɪrɪ] per head. 2 to every creature. "sɪrɪ sɪrɪ rɪjəku sãbahe ṭhakur."—*sõdəru.*

ਸਿਰਿਕਾਰ [sɪrɪkar] See ਸਿਰਕਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ [sɪrɪbharu] burden on the head. "əsãkh nĩdək sɪrɪ kər-hɪ bharu."—*jəpu.*

ਸਿਰੀ [sɪri] created, made, designed. "ləkh cəurasih jɪnɪ sɪri."—*sri m 3.* 2 a bier to carry the dead body (to the crematorium). "januk mrɪtək sɪri pər sohɛ."—*cərɪtr 139.* 3 a small head; the head of a goat etc. or of a corpse. 4 *Skt* श्री adulation. 5 rejoicing. "sɪri guru sahɪb səbh upərɪ kəri krɪpa."—*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 6 a plume that adds to grace. "sɪr pər kãcən sɪri səvari."—*krɪsən.*

ਸਿਰੀਸ [sɪris] *Skt* शिरस्य *adj* anything on the head; a plume; a coronet. decorative band etc. "sɪris sis sobhɪyã."—*gyan.* 2 See ਸਰੀਂਹ. 3 See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸ਼.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪrisahɪb] See ਸ੍ਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਪ [sɪrisap], ਸਿਰੀਸਾਫ [sɪrisaph] the name of thin muslin woven in Dacca in days gone by. At one stage, such muslin was also made at Samana – a town in the Patiala state.

ਸਿਰੀਧਰ [sɪridhər] See ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨਗਰ [sɪrinəgər] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨੀ [sɪrini] See ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ. "səbh ko drɪsṭɪ sɪrini avɛ."—*cəritr 84.*

ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ [sɪrirag] *Skt* श्रीराग the name of this rag (sound pattern) is only ਸ੍ਰੀ but suppletive ਰਾਗ has been redundantly attached to it. It is a complete rag in 'purbi ṭhaṭ'. In the ascent, it comprises five notes while there are seven notes in the descent. gãdhar and dhɛvət are barred in the ascent. The rɪṣəbh (second note) is decursive and pancham (the fifth note) is supplementary. rɪṣəbh and dhɛvət are soft sounds. The middle note is sharp and the remaining notes are pure.

ascending – sə, ra, mi, pə, nə, sə.

descending– sə, nə, dha, pə, mi, gə, ra, sə.

Afternoon is the time to sing it.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Sri rag is the first rag. Ragmala starts with it. "ragã vɪc sɪri rag hɛ."—*var sri m 3.*

"ragən me sɪri rag parəs pəkhan hɛ."—*BGK.*

ਸਿਰੀ ਰੰਗ [sɪri rãg] See ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗ.

ਸਿਰੁ [sɪru] See ਸਿਰ. "sɪru dhərɪ təli gəli meri au."—*səva m 1.*

ਸਿਰੇ [sɪre] See ਸਿਰਾ. "dovɛ sɪre sətɪguru nɪbeṛe."—*maru m 1.* i.e. 'birth and death.' 2 created, generated. See ਸਿਰਜਣਾ. "brəhma bɪsən sɪre tɛ əgənət."—*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸਿਰੇਸਟ [sɪresəṭ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ੍ਠ.

ਸਿਰੇਸਿਰਿ [sɪresɪrɪ] per head; to every creature. See ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ [sɪrepau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ. 2 a gurdwara in the royal palace of Nabha where the robe bestowed by Guru Gobind Singh on Bhai Tiloka and Rama[1] is preserved. Other articles of the Guru are also there, for details of which see ਨਾਭਾ.

ਸਿਰੇਵਨ [sɪrevən] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

ਸਿਰੋਹ [sɪroh] short form of ਸ਼ਿਰੋਰੁਹ; hair. "kəhũ sɪroh pəṭṭiã."—*VN.*

ਸਿਰੋਹੀ [sɪrohi] In Rajputana, Deora, a branch of Chauhan dynasty ruled a state, the capital of which was Sirohi. It was founded by Rao Sainmal around the year 1425 and is 16 miles to the north west of Pindvara railway station of Malva Rajputana. 2 a type of

[1]Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

sword made at Sirohi, which has a very sharp cutting edge. Sirohi is moulded by sandwiching raw iron between two steel or hard iron sheets. So sirohi does not get brittle. "sãg sɪrohi sɛph əsɪ tir tupək tərvar."–*sənama*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿਰੋਜ [sɪroj] *Skt* शिरोज *n* hair, which grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੋਪਾ [sɪropa], **ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ** [sɪropau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ and ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰੋਮਣਿ [sɪroməṇɪ] *Skt* शिरोमणि a jewel that is worn on the head; a pearl of the crown or the coronet. **2** *adj* chief, supreme. **3** excellent, outstanding. "namu sɪroməṇɪ sərəb me."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸਿਰੋਰੁਹ [sɪroruh] *Skt* शिरोरुह *n* hair that grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੰ [sɪrã] *adj* the Creator, maker. "bhuə bhãjən gãjən adɪ sɪrã."–*əkal.* 'one who humbles the demons damaging the earth and is eternally dominant.'

ਸਿਰੰਦ [sɪrãd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸਿਰੰਦਾ [sɪrãda] *adj* the Creator, maker. "dhãnu sɪrãda səca patɪsahu."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇia.* **2** See ਸਰੰਦਾ.

ਸਿਲ [sɪl] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਲ *n* grains fallen in the field during harvesting. Per the scriptures, it is good for the ascetic to eat this grain. See mənu Ch 10, ṣ 112. "sɪl jogu əluṇi cəṭie."–*var ram 3.* 'The tasteless stone of Bhagtiyog needs tasting; one who abandons all relishes cherishes it'. See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਲਾ stone. "sɪl pujsɪ bəgulsəmadhə̃."–*var asa.* **3** bhujãgma nerve which has stopped the passage of sukhməna like a rock. "tɪh sɪl upərɪ khɪṛki əur."–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਸਿਲਸਿਤ [sɪlsɪt] *Skt* शिल-अशितृ *adj* (one) who lives on grains fallen in the field. "sɪlsɪt prəbin."–*dətt.* **2** See ਸਿਲਾਸਿਤ.

ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ [sɪlsɪla] *A* سلسلہ *n* a chain, sequence. **2** a serial order. **3** a dynasty; a generation. **4** a class; a row. a line.

ਸਿਲਹ [sɪləh] *A* سلاح *n* a weapon. "səc rəkhvala sɪləh sãjoa."–*BG.*

ਸਿਲਹਖਾਨਾ [sɪləhkhana] *P* سلاح خانہ *n* a store for keeping weapons; armoury.

ਸਿਲਹਟ [sɪlhəṭ] the name of a district of Assam and its capital, situated on the bank of river Surma. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here during his missionary sojourn. A gurdwara is also to be found there.

ਸਿਲਕ [sɪlək] *A* سلک *n* a chain. **2** a cord. "jɪsu prəsadɪ maɪa sɪlək kaṭi."–*gəu m 5.* "kaṭɪ sɪlək prəbhu seva laɪa."–*majh m 5.*

ਸਿਲਕੋਟ [sɪlkoṭ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ. "pur sɪlkoṭ nam jɪs kera."–*NP.*

ਸਿਲਪ [sɪləp] *Skt* शिल्प *n* training in painting etc. **2** craft. **3** handicraft.

ਸਿਲਪਕਾਰ [sɪləpkar], **ਸਿਲਪੀ** [sɪlpi] *Skt* शिल्पकारिन्-शिल्पिन् *adj* a painter. **2** a craftsman. "sɪlpikar səvar-hɪ̄ jəhã."–*GPS.*

ਸਿਲਬਿਰਤਿ [sɪlbɪrətɪ], **ਸਿਲਬ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ** [sɪlvrɪttɪ] *Skt* शिलवृत्ति *n* one who lives on picked grains fallen in the fields. See ਸਿਲ.

ਸਿਲਾ [sɪla] *Skt* शिल grains fallen in the field. See ਸਿਲ. **2** ਸ਼ਿਲਾ *n* a stone; a rock. "pujɪ sɪla tirəth bənvasa."–*dhəna ə m 1.* **3** ਸਸਤ੍ਰ See ਸਿਲਹ "ɪkk səvarən sɪla sãjoa."–*BG.* "səbɛ sur lɛkɛ sɪla saj səjyo."–*VN.* **4** *A* صلہ a reward; a bounty. **5** a meeting, union.

ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ [sɪla əluṇi] See ਸਿਲ 1 unsalted grains picked from the field. First, food prepared from grains gathered from the field is of variegated type. Secondly, if it does not have a twinge of salt, it can't be relished. It means 'bereft of all tastes.'

ਸਿਲਾਈ [sɪlai] *n* stitching. **2** wage for stitching.

ਸਿਲਾਸਿਤ [sɪlasɪt] *adj* sharpened by rubbing on the stone. "bərkhe sər suddh sɪla sɪtyõ."–*nərsɪ̃gh.*

ਸਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ [sɪla ṣri cə̃d ji di] There is a rock on the bank of Eravati (Ravi) stream near the town Chamba (a hilly capital). Shri Chand is said to have crossed the stream sitting on it. This event took place on 15th Assu, Sammat 1669. It is said that nobody saw Baba Shri Chand thereafter.

Pilgrims go to visit this rock. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਲਾਹ [sɪlah] See ਸਿਲਹ. "kət-hu sɪpahi hvɛkɛ sadhət sɪlahən ko."–*əkal.*

ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ [sɪlajit] *Skt* शिलाजतु *n* a shellac of a stone; a liquid oozing out of a rock due to sun-heat, which is used in many medicines; a rock exudation. Its effect is parching and dry. According to Ayurved, it is believed to cure diseases like stomach-worms, swelling, consumption, epilepsy, jaundice etc. It cures maladies like gout, dropsy, asthma etc. besides energising the muscles.

ਸਿਲਾਤ [sɪlat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਿਲਾਬ [sɪlab] *P* سیلاب *n* flood of water; a river in spate. 2 moisture, dampness, wetness.

ਸ਼ਿਲੀਪਦ [ṣɪlipəd] See ਫੀਲਪਾਵ.

ਸਿਲੀਮੁਖ [sɪlimʊkh] *Skt* शिलीमुख *n* a black buzzing bee that has a sting. "sɪlimʊkh sɪkkh mən sɔrəbh ənə̃d det."–*NP.* 2 an arrow with a sharp point. "gyan ko khəṛəg dhər jʊgətɪ kəman kər, nanha drɪsṭā̃t lin sɪlimʊkh dharɪya." –*NP.*

ਸਿਲੁਖ [sɪlukh] See ਸੈਲੁਖ.

ਸਿਲੋਚਨ [sɪlocən] who is three eyed; Shiv. See ਸਿ 4.

ਸਿਲੋਂਛ [sɪlõch], **ਸਿਲੋਂਛਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ** [sɪlõchvrɪttɪ] *Skt* शिलोञ्छ *n* the act of garnering grains fallen in the field. See ਉਂਛ ਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਸਿਲ and ਸਿਲਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ.

ਸਿੱਲੀ [sɪlli] a caste of Khatris.

ਸਿਵ [sɪv] *Skt* शिव *n* comfort. 2 salvation. 3 Mahadev, husband of Parvati. "sɪv sɪv kərte jo nər dhɪavɛ."–*gɔ̃ḍ namdev.* 4 water. 5 rock salt. 6 gum of a pine tree. 7 sand. 8 mercury. 9 tranquillity. "ape sɪv vərtaiənʊ ə̃tərɪ."–*maru soləhe m 5.* 10 the supreme Creator of the universe "jəhɪ dekha təhɪ rəvɪrəhe sɪv səkti ka mel."–*sri m 1.* 11 self-realisation. 12 Brahma. See ਮਹੇਸ. 13 numeral eleven, because 11 Shivs are accredited. 14 an attribute. 15 the word sɪva has also been used at one place for the funeral pyre: "tənɪk əgənɪ ke sɪv bhəe."–*cərɪtr 91.* See ਸਿਵਾ 9. 16 *Skt* सिव् *vr* to sew, to stitch, to sow, to irrigate, to serve.

ਸਿਵਅਰਿ [sɪvərɪ] *n* an enemy of Shiv; whose enemy is Shiv, Kamdev.

ਸਿਵਸਕਤਿ [sɪvsəkətɪ], **ਸਿਵਸਕਤੀ** [sɪvsəkti] Shiv, and his Shakti (power) Durga. 2 the Creator of the universe (kərtar) and illusion (maya). 3 soul and ignorance. 4 tranquility and craving. "sɪv ṣəkətɪ apɪ ʊpaɪkɛ kərta ape hʊkəm vərtae."–*ənə̃dʊ.* 5 the effect of quality. "cə̃dən səmip jɛse bā̃s ɔ bənaspəti, gə̃dh nɪrgə̃dh sɪv səkətɪ kɛ janɪyɛ."–*BGK.*

ਸਿਵਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sɪvsətrʊ] See ਸਿਵਅਰਿ.

ਸਿਵਸਿਵ [sɪvsɪv] *part* negation, prohibition, (a word denoting reprentance and surprise). "sɪv sɪv! kərət səgəl kər jor-hɪ."–*gəʊ m 5.*

ਸਿਵ ਸੰਕਰਾ ਮਹੇਸ [sɪv sə̃kra məhes] means eleven Rudars. "mɛle sɪv sə̃kra məhes." –*bhɛr kəbir.* 2 See ਮਹੇਸ.

ਸਿਵਕ [sɪvək] See ਸੇਵਕ. "koɪ nə pəhʊca sɪvək həmaro."–*cərɪtr 403.* "sɪvkən ko sɪvgʊṇ sukh dio."–*cɔpəi.*

ਸਿਵਕਾ [sɪvka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਵਕਾਈ [sɪvkai] *n* service, attendance, servitude. "ləhyo pərəmpəd kər sɪvkai." –*GPS.*

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ [sɪv ki puri] *n* Kashi. 2 a religious assembly, a city of salvation. "sɪv ki puri bəsɛ budhɪsarʊ."–*bhɛr kəbir.* 3 the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realization), according to the Yog belief. 4 a clean heart; pure

conscience.

ਸਿਵ ਕੈ ਬਾਣਿ [sɪv kɛ baṇɪ] with an arrow of Shiv. See ਸਿਵਬਾਣ.

ਸਿਵਕੰਠੀ [sɪvkə̃ṭhi] *n* poison, which exists in the throat of Shiv.–*sənama.*.

ਸਿਵਗੁਣ [sɪvguṇ] *n* qualities acquired as gift from God; noble qualities. See ਸਿਵਕ.

ਸਿਵਘਰ [sɪvghər] *n* a religious congregration. **2** spiritual preceptor. **3** enlightenment. **4** the penultimate stage of meditation.

ਸਿਵਘਰਿ [sɪvghərɪ] in the abode of Shiv. "sɪvghərɪ nid nə hoi."–*guj ə m 3.*

ਸਿਵਜੋਤਿ [sɪvjotɪ] *n* the Creator of the universe, who glitters in the form of knowledge. "sɪvjotɪ kə̃nhu budhɪ pai."–*prəbha m 1.* **2** enlightenment. "səkətɪ gəi bhrəm kəṭɪa sɪvjotɪ jəgaɪa."–*var sar m 4.*

ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ [sɪvdəyal], **ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ** [sɪvdɪal] See ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ. **2** See ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਸਿਵਦੂਤੀ [sɪvduti] *n* Durga; Bhawani; one who made Shiv a messenger to go to the demon Shumbh. "sɪvhɪ dut kər utɛ pəṭhava, sɪvduti tãte bhəyo nama."–*cə̃ḍi 2.* For a detailed study of this legend, refer to Kalika Puran Chapter 6 and Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5 Chapter 28.

ਸਿਵਦੇਵ [sɪvdev] Shiv and other gods. "kərəṇpəlah kərhɪ sɪvdev."–*gõḍ m 5.* **2** god of benediction.

ਸ਼ਿਵਦਯਾਲ [ṣɪvdyal] an excellent poet, who added glory Maharaja Ranjit Singh's royal court. A sample of his poetry is as under :

celi cəkr hərɪ ki səheli ṣəktɪ vɪdhɪ hũ ki
tərən trɪṣul ki si ɔrɪ kətrət hɛ,
jai yəm ki si kɛ khɪlai məhāmir ki si
ṣeṣ ki sɪkhai vɪṣ yāhi te dhərət hɛ,
kəhɛ ṣɪvdyal ṣri xalsa ji teri teg
biju ke prəkaṣ si əkas pəsrət hɛ,
tum lakhõ dahe vəh dahne rəhət bāh
tum kəro var vəh par utrət hɛ.
gɪlja ke mas mukh gidh lɛ uḍane jat
pret hũ pəṭhanən ke peṭ pharẽ pəṭ pəṭ,
khet me khəvis khurasanɪn ko khaɪ dhaɪ
haḍ dət təre parẽ nad hot khəṭ khəṭ,
kəhɛ ṣɪvdyal məharaj rəṇjit sĩgh
kalɪka əsisẽ det lijɛ vɪjɛ jhəṭ jhəṭ,
ḍakɪni ɔ sakɪni pɪsacni əghani ghəni
lohu piẽ jogɪni gəre me hot gəṭ gəṭ.

ਸ਼ਿਵਦ੍ਰੁਮ [ṣɪvdrum] Shiv's favourite tree, wood-apple.

ਸ਼ਿਵਧਾਤੁ [ṣɪvdhatu] quick silver, mercury.

ਸ਼ਿਵਨਗਰ [ṣɪvnəgər], **ਸ਼ਿਵਨਗਰੀ** [ṣɪvnəgri] Kashi. **2** a stage of liberation. "ṣɪv nəgri məhɪ asəṇ bɛsəṇ."–*asa m 1.*

ਸ਼ਿਵਨਯਨ [ṣivnəyən] number denoting 3, because Shiv is said to have three eyes.

ਸ਼ਿਵਨਾਭ [ṣɪvnabh], **ਸ਼ਿਵਨਾਭਿ** [ṣɪvnabhɪ] according to the Janamsakhi, the king of Senhal (sə̃gla) island, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. **2** according to the Purans, a Shivling of a special type and a Saligram.

ਸ਼ਿਵਨੇਤ੍ਰ [ṣɪvnetr] See ਸ਼ਿਵਨਯਨ.

ਸ਼ਿਵਪੁਰਿ [ṣɪvpurɪ], **ਸ਼ਿਵਪੁਰੀ** [ṣɪvpuri] Shiv's realm; Kailash (mountain) "sɪvpuri ka hoɪga kala."–*gəu ə m 5.* **2** Kashi. "səgəl jənəm sɪvpuri gəvaɪa."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** a stage of salvation. "so əudhuti sɪvpurɪ cərɛ." –*var ram 1 m 1.* **4** according to Yog belief, the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realisation).

ਸਿਵਬਾਣ [sɪvbaṇ] *adj* an unerring arrow; the arrow that does not miss its target. According to a Puranic legend an arrow shot from Pinak bow of Shiv never fails its target. "parbrəhəm prəbhu bhəe dəɪala sɪv kɛ baṇɪ sɪr kəṭɪo." –*ṭoḍi m 5.* In this reference "ṣɪvbaṇ" denotes 'Guru Updesh'. **2** In Purans, "ṣɪvbaṇ" is the name of Vishnu, because Shiv had used Vishnu as an arrow to kill a demon named Tripura.

ਸਿਵਬਾਰ [sɪvbar] *n* Shiv's child i.e.Ganesh. **2** Kartikay. **3** Machhendarnath. "nə vɪlokɪo sɪvbar."–*parəs.*

ਸਿਵੱਯਾ [sɪvəyya] *adj* who renders service, who worships. "surəj sɪvəyya tahɪ kɔl ki bəḍai det."–*əkal.*

ਸਿਵਰ [sɪvər] See ਸਿਵਰਨ and ਸਿਵਿਰ.

ਸਿਵਰਨ [sɪvrən] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. "sɪvərɪhu sɪrjənharo."–*sohɪla.* "kɪu sɪmri sɪvərɪa nəhi jaɪ."–*dhəna m 1.*

ਸਿਵਰਾਤ [sɪvrat], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ** [sɪvratɪ], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤ੍ਰਿ** [sɪvratrɪ] According to the Purans, it is the auspicious night of Shiv's dear Durga; 14th day of dark half of the lunar month Phagun. Those who revere Shiv as the chief god celebrate this day as a festival. "mela suṇ sɪvrat da baba əcəl vəṭale ai."–*BG.* See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਸਿਵਰਾਮ [sɪvram] son of Ram Narayan Vedi, father of Baba Kalu, husband of Mata Banarsi and grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev. It is told that this saintly person was born in Sammat 1475 (Bikrami).

ਸਿਵਰਿ [sɪvərɪ] recalling to mind, remembering. "soi purəkhu sɪvərɪ saca."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸਿਵਲਿੰਗ [sɪvlĩg] *n* a symbol of Shiv, shaped like a penis. Shaivs (devotees of Shiv) worship it as the embodiment of Shiv. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ and ਲਿੰਗ.

ਸਿਵਲੋਕ [sɪvlok] *n* Kailash. **2** a religious assembly.

ਸਿਵਵਾਹਨ [sɪv-vahən] Shiv's carrier, the bull.

ਸਿਵਾ [sɪva] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਵਾ *n* wife of Shiv, Durga; Parvati. "dhər dhɪan mən sɪva ko təki puri kɛlas."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **2** Shakti (power) of the supreme. See ਸ਼ਿਵ. "deh sɪva vər mohɪ əbɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **3** green grass. **4** she-jackal. "sɪva əsɪva pukarət bhəi."–*GPS.* **5** turmeric. **6** salvation. **7** myrobalan fruit. **8** *adj* comfort giving. **9** *Pkt n* a funeral pyre. **10** *A* سوا *adv* without.

ਸਿਵਾਇ [sɪvaɪ] See ਸਿਵਾ 10.

ਸਿਵਾ ਸਕਤਿ ਸੰਬਾਦ [sɪva səkətɪ sə̃bad] *n* Tantar; the occult science of charms and incantations. This scripture is a collection of discussions between Durga and Shiv. "sɪva səkətɪ sə̃badə̃, mən choḍɪ choḍɪ səgəl bhedə̃."–*gɔ̃ḍ namdev.*

ਸ਼ਿਵਾਜੀ [ṣɪvaji] a luminary of the Maratha (Maharashtra's) clan, son of Jijabai and Shahji Bhonsle. He was born in Shivner fort (near Pune) in 1627 AD. His father was a fervent devotee of Shiva (Durga). Therefore, he named his son Shivaji. Shivaji was taught Hindu religion by his mother and a Brahmin named Ataleek Jado Ji. His mentor was Mahatma Samrath Ramdas, who inspired him to unify the Maratha community and protect their religion.

Shivaji raised his power so much, that he was considered a king of the Maratha nation. He realized khɪraj (tribute) from Bijapur and Golconda. Once, he recognized the suzerainity of Aurangzeb, but when he visited Delhi's royal court, he was maltreated. He felt upset but the emperor imprisoned him. However on the pretext of distributing food to the Brahmins of Mathura, he placed himself in a big basket of sweets and escaped. Thus he become a foe of the Mughal empire, and he always defied it. By wearing a royal crown, Shivaji arranged a big ceremonious assemblage in "Raigarh" in 1674 AD. This great warrior left for his heavenly abode on 5th April, 1680 after a brief illness. The sword of Shivaji was called Bhawani and he always kept it with him.

This Maharaja was a patriot and religious devotee. It was his standing order that even during war nobody should harm the enemy's religious places, scriptures and women.

Bhushan was a unique poet to sing of valour. Even a coward's hand was automatically raised towards his moustache after listening to his poetry. He added glory to Shivaji's royal court. In his poetic works he used 'Shivraj' epithet for Shivaji, such as:

îdr jɪm jõbh pər baṛəv su əbh pər
ravəṇ sədə̃bh pər rəghukulraj hɛ,
pɔn varɪvah pər ṣə̃bhu rətɪnah pər
jyõ səhsrəvahu pər ram dvɪjraj hɛ,
dava drum də̃ḍ pər cita mrɪg jhũḍ pər
bhuṣəṇ vɪtũḍɪ pər jɛse mrɪgraj hɛ,
tej təm ə̃s pər kanh jɪm kə̃s pər
tyõ məlecchvə̃ṣ pər ṣer ṣɪvraj hɛ.

Shivaji's son Sambha Ji was a drunkard and weakling. Therefore, he failed to expand his father's empire. Similarly Sambha Ji's son Sahoo Ji was devoid of the qualities of his grandfather. Now the state of Kohlapur is reminiscent of Shivaji's dynasty.

ਸ਼ਿਵਾਪ੍ਰਿਯ [ṣɪvaprɪy] he-goat, which is very dear to the goddess. See ਬਕਰਾ 1. **2** Shiv, Mahadev.

ਸਿਵਾਰ [sɪvar], **ਸਿਵਾਲ** [sɪval] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

ਸਿਵਾਲਯ [sɪvalɔy], **ਸਿਵਾਲਾ** [sɪvala] *n* Shiv's abode. Temple of Shiv.

ਸਿਵਿ [sɪvɪ] by Shiv (Kartar) "sɪvɪ səkətɪ mɪṭaia."–*gəu m 3.* 'erased the illusion.' **2** *Skt* शिवि.[1] son of Ushinar, king of Gandhar. In the Mahabharat, there is a mention of his mercy and charity that Indar and Agni disguised as a hawk and a pigeon approached Shivi. The pigeon hid himself in the king's lap. The hawk asked him to return his prey, because he was dying of hunger. The king considered it a sin to return some one, who had come to seek shelter and asked the hawk to accept other flesh. The hawk said. "You may give your own flesh equal to the weight of the pigeon." The king placed the pigeon on the weighing scale and put his own flesh on the other side. But the pigeon proved to be heavy. Ultimately, the Raja jumped upon the weighting scale. Then Indar and Agni disappeared from there happily.[2]

There is another mythological tale that Vishnu, disguised as a hungry Brahmin, came to the king. The king tried to serve him food. But the Brahmin told that he would eat only the meat of his son. The king did as desired. When the meat was ready, the Brahmin said, "You take it before me." When the king began to eat, Vishnu appeared there. He blessed the king and made his son Vrihadgarabh alive again.

ਸ਼ਿਵਿਕਾ [ṣɪvɪka] *Skt n* a comfortable vehicle, the palanquin. "sɪvɪka ḍole təjkər nana." –*NP.*

ਸ਼ਿਵਿਰ [ṣɪvɪr] *Skt n* a dwelling; an abode; a halting place. "kɪtɪk dɪvəs kino sɪvɪr." –*NP.* **2** a camp; a cantonment.

ਸਿਵੀ [sɪvi] See ਸਿਵਿ. **2** Shiv's power, pertaining to Shiv; Durga. "sɪvi vasvi."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਸਿਵੁਮ [sɪvum] See ਸਿਯਮ.

ਸਿਵੈ [sɪvɛ] may use. "təruṇɪ bhətar ʊrjhi pirhɪ sɪvɛ."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* **2** to Shiv.

ਸਿਵੈਯਾ [sɪvɛya] See ਸਿਵੱਯਾ.

ਸਿੜੀ [sɪṛi], **ਸਿੜ੍ਹੀ** [sɪṛhi] *n* a ladder-shaped bier, used for carrying the dead. "təhə̃ sɪṛi pər səv ɪk dekha."–*NP.*

ਸੀ [si] past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; was. "əsṭəmi thitɪ gobĩd jənma si."–*bhɛr m 5.* **2** indicative of future tense. "na janakɪa kərsi piʊ."–*suhi kəbir.* **3** *adj* similar to, like. "teg bəhadur si krɪya kəri nə kɪn hũ an."–*VN.* "lə̃ka sa koṭ səmũd si khai."–*asa kəbir.* **4** *n* short form for ਸਿੰਹ. "əṇgəṇ sĩgh əru əcəl si."–*krɪsən.* "tək jhujh sĩgh ko khəṛəg si."–*krɪsən.* **5** *part* word

[1] शिबि (Shivi) is also correct.

[2] See ਉਸ਼ੀਨਰ.

denoting pain. "sis dia pər si nə ucri."–*VN.* **6** *n* short for ਸੀਤਾ. "siə lɛ sies ae."–*ramav.* **7** the furrow of a plough. See ਸਤ ਸੀ. **8** In Ramavtar, the writer has written ਸੀ in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ "si əsurardən ke kərko jɪn ek-hɪ ban bɪkhɛ tən cakhyo."–*617.* **9** *Dg* fear, dread. **10** *P* سی thirty. **11** *P* سِی a bank, shore. "bhar pəre nəhɪ si pəg dhare."–*cərɪtr 1.* 'did not step out of the battlefield in spite of the pressure of war.' **12** *Skt* शी *vr* to sleep, take rest, halt.

ਸੀਉ [siʊ] *n* a limit; an extent. **2** Shiv. "ɪhu mən səkti kɪ ɪhu mən siʊ."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **3** the supreme God. "əcərəjʊ bhəɪa jiv te siʊ." –*gəu thɪti kəbir.*

ਸੀਓ [sio] *adj* stitched, sewn. **2** a past tense indicator; was. "jəb kəchu nə sio təb kɪya kərta."–*suhi m 5.*

ਸੀਓਕੇ [sioke] See ਛੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਸੀਅ [siə] *n* Sita, daughter of Janak. "name ke suami siə bəhori."–*sor namdev.*

ਸੀਅਉ [siəʊ] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. "khĩtha ɪhu mənʊ siəʊ əpna."–*ram kəbir.*

ਸੀਅਹ [siəh] *A* شِیعہ an obedient follower. Those Muslims, who are followers of Ali, son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad, are called Shia. They assume that Ali is the real caliph, and the former califs are not the successors of Hazrat Muhammad. Sunni Muslims call the Shia clan, Rafzi, which means a deserter and the followers, deserters of truth. Shia Muslims prepare Tazias (model of the tomb) in memory of the revered Hussain during the Muharram and observe mourning. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੀਅਰਾ [siəra] *adj* cold.

ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ [siərana] *v* to become cold. **2** *adj* cooled/cool down.

ਸੀਅਲਾ [siəla] *adj* cold. "əgg tətti jəl siəla." –*BG.*

ਸੀਆ [sia] Sita, daughter of Janak. "sia jit ano, həno sərəb dano."–*ramav.* **2** See ਸੀਅਰ.

ਸੀਆਰ [siar] *n* ਸੀਤਾ-ਆਰ a furrow drawn by the tip of a plough. "kəhũ kəhũ kaḍhyo siara, jɪto bij dɪy səbh vɪstara."–*NP.* **2** See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਸੀਆਲ [sial], **ਸੀਆਲਾ** [siala] *n* cold season, winter, the season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "siale sohãdia pɪr gəlɪ bahṛiã."–*asa fərid.*

ਸੀਏਸ [sies] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita. See ਸੀ 6.

ਸੀਸ [sis] *Skt* शीर्ष *n* head. **2** short form of ਆਸੀਸ. "dɛ dɪj sis cəlyo ʊtko."–*krɪsən.* **3** *Skt* सीस lead, a base metal.

ਸੀਸ ਅਕਾਸਿ [sis əkasɪ] head raised towards the sky i.e. holding (one's) head high, not bowing down towards the earth on account of a discomfiture of misdeeds. "jəʊ gʊrdeʊ tə sisʊ əkasɪ."–*bhɛr namdev.*

ਸੀਸਗੰਜ [sisgə̃j] a sacred place relating to the ninth Sikh Guru, situated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where the supreme master laid down his life on Magh Sudi (light half of lunar month) 5th Sammat 1732 for the protection of the distressed Indians. This gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in Sammat 1847. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a mosque in its vicinity. At last Raja Saroop Singh of Jind state acquired the land from the government at the end of the 1914 revolt and raised the gurdwara and donated an estate to it. See ਦਿੱਲੀ. **2** See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ 3. **3** See ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਨੰ 5.

ਸੀਸਤਾਨ [sistan] *P* سیستان *Skt* शकस्थान a country situated to the east of Persia and on the western border of Baluchistan. ਸੀ-ਸਤਾਂ See ਸਕ 2.

ਸੀਸਦ [sisəd] *adj* who offers his head. **2** *P* سیصد three hundred.

ਸੀਸਧਰਣ [sisdhərəṇ], **ਸੀਸਧਰਣਿ** [sisdhərənɪ] *n* Shiv, whose hand was stuck with the skull of Brahma. "gotəm narɪ umapətɪ suami,

sisdhərənɪ səhəs bhəg gami."–*jɛt ravidas.* The recast text goes like this. "ṣisdhərənɪ umapətɪ suami, gotəm nari gami səhəs bhəg." The Puranic legend is: Having seen Brahma ridden with sexual urge, Shiv cut off his head with his own nail, which got stuck up with his hand See ਕਪਾਲਮੋਚਨ. For committing adultery with rishi Gautam's wife, Ahlya, Indar got a thousand vulvas (planted) on his body. See ਅਹਲਿਆ.

ਸੀਸਫੂਲ [sisphul] *n* an ornament shaped like a flower which is worn by women on their heads.

ਸੀਸਮ [sisəm] See ਸਿੰਸਪਾ.

ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [sisməhəl] a palace, decorated with mirrors. "man-hu sisməhəll ke bic su murətɪ ek ənek ki jhɑ̃ĩ"–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **2** that place in Kiratpur where the marriage of Guru Har Rai was performed. Then there existed a glass-house. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ and ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

ਸੀਸਾ [sisa] *n* lead. **2** *P* شیشہ glass. **3** a looking glass; a mirror. **4** a bottle. "sise sərab kɪ phul gulab."–*cərɪtr 220.*

ਸੀਸਿ [sisɪ] of the head. "sisɪ nɪvaɪɛ kɪa thiɛ?"–*var asa.* **2** in the head. **3** on the head. **4** on account of the head; from the head.

ਸੀਸੁ [sisu] See ਸੀਸ. "sisu vəḍhe kərɪ besəṇu dijɛ."–*vəḍ m 1.*

ਸੀਸੁਅਕਾਸਿ [sisu-əkasɪ] See ਸੀਸਅਕਾਸਿ.

ਸੀਹ [sih], **ਸੀਂਹ** [sĩh] *n* a lion, tiger. "siha baja cərga kuhia."–*var majh m 1.* **2** *part* a word that expresses pain. "sih nə mukh te nɛk ucari."–*cərɪtr 95.*

ਸੀਂਹਆਣ [sĩh-aṇ] *n* the smell of a lion. When animals smell a lion, they do not come nearby. "bõde te avɛ sĩh-aṇ."–*PPP.* 'Enemies get the smell of a lion from their opponents.'

ਸੀਹਣ [sihəṇ] *n* lioness, tigress.

ਸੀਹਣ ਸਾਰ ਦੀ [sihəṇ sar di] *n* sword, dagger, scimitar; a lioness/ tigress of steel. "devi dəsət nəcai sihən sar di."–*cə̃ḍi 3.*

ਸੀਹਰਫੀ [sihərphi] See ਸਿਹਰਫੀ.

ਸੀਹਾਂ [sihɑ̃] *n* a devoted Sikh of Nanak Dev, whose brother was Gajjan. **2** a resident of Khadoor, who belonged to Uppal khatri subcaste and became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. He also served Guru Amar Das. See ਮਥੋ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. **3** a masand/messenger of Dheermal Sodhi, who tried to kill Guru Tegh Bahadur at Bakala with his gun. Makhan Shah awarded him a heavy punishment. "sihɑ̃ nam tɪsi ko əhɛ, guru sõ droh kərət nɪt rəhɛ."–*GPS.* **4** *adj* like a lion. looking like a tiger/lion, e.g. ਸੀਹਾਂ ਕੁੱਤਾ.

ਸੀਹੁ [sihu] lion. See ਸੀਂਹ. "səkta sihu mare pɛ vəgɛ."–*asa m 1.*

ਸੀਕ [sik] See ਸੀਖ 1.

ਸੀਕਰ [sikər] *Skt* ਸ਼ੀਕਰ *n* drops of water. "srəm sikər anən pɛ jɪh ke."–*NP.* **2** dew. **3** wind, air. **4** tiny drops of rain, drizzle.

ਸੀਕਾ [sika] *P* سکہ the seal of a state embedded on coin. "ləkhɪmi ketək gəni nə jaiɛ gənɪ nə səkəu sika."–*guj ə m 5.* 'Leave aside counting the wealth of your treasury, it is impossible even to assess how many types of coins are there.' See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸੀਖ [sikh] *P* سیخ *n* an iron rod. "jəṇu həlvai sikh nal bɪ̃nh bəṛe utare."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **2** a straw; a matchstick. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਕਾ a sermon, teaching, precept. "sace gur ki saci sikh."–*gəu m 1.*

ਸੀਖਕ [sikhək] *adj* ਸਿਖਕ who teaches. "səbh ke sikhək ravər əhõ."–*GPS.*

ਸੀਖਚਾ [sikhca] *P* سیخچہ *n* a nail. **2** a straight sword. "dhop sikhce cəkr kərare."–*GPS.* See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhṇa], **ਸੀਖਨਾ** [sikhna] *v* to light the wick of an earthen lamp with a stick. **2** to instigate. **3** to learn, acquire knowledge.

ਸੀਖ ਪਾ [sikh pa], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਉ** [sikh pau], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਲ** [sikh pal] (for a horse) to stand erect on its hind legs by raising both the front legs.

ਸੀਖਿਆ [sikhɪa], ਸੀਖ੍ਯਾ [sikhya] See ਸਿਕਾ.

ਸੀਂਗ [sĩg] See ਸਿੰਗ. "bhesər mathe sĩg go."–*ṭoḍi namdev.*

ਸੀਗਰੀਆ [sigria] *adj* adorned, embellished. "təu mɛ sajɪ sigria."–*sar m 5.*

ਸੀਗਾ [siga] he was there. 2 *A* صیغہ the act of melting. 3 in grammar a sign denoting the verb form of a word.

ਸੀਗਾਰ [sigar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. "sigar mɪṭhrəs bhog bhojən."–*gəu chə̃t m 1.*

ਸੀਗਾਰਣਾ [sigarṇa] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ.

ਸੀਘਰ [sighər], ਸੀਘਰੁ [sighəru], ਸੀਘ੍ਰ [sighr] *Skt* ਸ਼ੀਘ੍ਰ *adv* at once, soon, forthwith. "sighəru karəju lehu səvarɪ."–*gəu m 5.* 2 *n* wind, air.

ਸੀਘ੍ਰਤਾ [sighrəta] *Skt* ਸ਼ੀਘ੍ਰਤਾ *n* promptness, swiftness.

ਸੀਙ [siŋ] *n* horn. "bɪnu sɪmrən jɛse siŋ chətara."–*gəu ə m 5.* 'one who breaks other's head and suffers as do a ram's horns'.

ਸੀਚਨ [sicən], ਸੀਂਚਨਾ [sĩcəna] *Skt* ਸੇਚਨ *n* the act of sprinkling. 2 watering. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ collecting, accumulating, storage. "jɛse mədhu makhi sĩc sĩc kɛ ɪkətr kərɛ."–*BGK.*

ਸੀਚਾਨਾ [sicana] *P* سیچانہ *Skt* ਸਚਾਨ bird of prey, bigger than a falcon and smaller than a hawk, which has a red head. "sicane jɪu pə̃khia."–*sri ə m 1.* See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸੀਛਤ [sichət], ਸੀਛਿਤ [sichɪt] See ਸਿਖਿਤ. "sichət hɛ̃ kəhar jɪs lage."–*GPS.* 'skilled water carriers.'

ਸੀਝਨਾ [sijhna] See ਸਿਝਣਾ. "khoṭ nə sijhsɪ kaɪ." –*sri m 1.* "ə̃dhu əgɪani kəde nə sijhɛ."–*gəu m 3.*

ਸੀਡ [siḍ] *Pkt n* the amount of a bet. 2 a reward of bet/stake. 3 a pledge, vow. "bəd-hī siḍ ɪt ut ko dhai."–*GPS.*

ਸੀਂਢ [sĩdh] *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਾਨ *n* snot. "mukh me thuk sĩdh bəhu nasa."–*NP.*

ਸੀਢੀ [siḍhi] *n* a ladder, staircase. "loth pɛ loth gəi pər yõ su məno surlok ki siḍhi bənai."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* 2 a ladder like funeral bier to carry a dead body. ਸ਼ਵ-ਉਢਿ.

ਸੀਤ [sit] *Skt* ਸਯੂਤ *adj* stitched, threaded. "sə̃gɪ cərənkəməl mən sit."–*noṭ m 5 pərtal.* 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ੀਤ *n* water. 3 snow. 4 a shrub for making wood combs. 5 a margosa tree. 6 camphor. 7 winter. 8 frost. "bɪapət usən nə sit."–*maru m 5.* 9 *adj* cold. "sit mə̃d sugə̃dh cəlɪo sərəb than səman."–*maru ə m 5.* 10 lazy, lethargic. 11 impotent.

ਸੀਤਕਰ [sitkər] *n* the moon with its cool rays. 2 *adj* which cools. "sitkər jɛse sitkər so vɪṣagənɪ te."–*NP.* 'having moon-like coolness to ward off sensuality.'

ਸੀਤ ਜ੍ਵਰ [sitjvər] fever with shivering. See ਤਾਪ (c)

ਸੀਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [sitprəsad] *adj* stale. 2 *n* left-over food by a guru (preceptor) or a devta (god). "tere sə̃tā da te tusaḍi rəsna da sitprəsad əsā nū prapət hoɪa hɛ."–*bhəgtavli.*

ਸੀਤਮੁ [sitəmu] *Skt* स्यूतम् was sewn; stitched; was threaded. "səh cərṇi mɛḍa hiaṛa sitəmu."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੀਤਰ [sitər] See ਸੀਤਲ. "pavək bhəi sitər." –*rudr.*

ਸੀਤ ਰੁਤ [sit rut] *Skt* शीतऋतु *n* winter; season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "nəhɪ sɪtlə̃ sit ruteṇ."–*səhəs m 5.* autumn.

ਸੀਤਲ [sitəl] *adj* cool. "sitəl hərɪ hərɪ namu." –*asa m 5.* 2 *n* the moon. 3 sandal, camphor. 4 a pearl. 5 ਸੇਚਿਤ ਜਲ irrrigated water (short for ਜਲ ਸੇਚਿਤ) "maru te sitəlu kərɛ."–*maru m 3.* 'The barren land was turned into irrigated land.'

ਸੀਤਲ ਕੁੰਡ [sitəl kũḍ] See ਰਾਜਗਿਰਿ.

ਸੀਤਲਤਾ [sitəlta] cold; weather; winter; frost.

ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟਿਕਕਾ [sitəl paṭɪk-ka], ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟੀ [sitəl paṭi] a kind of soft grass grown in Bengal and Assam and the mat made of it, which is very smooth and tender. "sitəl paṭɪk-ka bɪchvai."

–*krɪsən.* Some ignorant scribe has written bɪchḷai instead of bɪchvai.

ਸੀਤਲਾ [sitla] *adj* cool, unperturbed. "sitla sukh sãtɪ murətɪ sɪmərɪ sɪmərɪ nɪt dhɪaɪ." –*kan m 5.* **2** *Skt* शीतला *n* According to the Hindu belief, it is the goddess of smallpox. She is of golden hue, rides on a donkey, has a broom in her hand, a winnowing basket on her forehead and wears a red dress.

When children suffer from smallpox, Sitla is worshipped to protect them from its evil effect. The donkey is served with grain and the patient is called Mata Rani da khota. (donkey of mother goddess). Sitla is also called Masani Devi. A special day for her worship is 8th day of the dark half of Chet month. **3** Masurika, *P* چیچک *E* smallpox. cecək. It is mainly caused by germs of a particular type. They spread in the body and cause high fever and pimples to flare up. During the three-four days of fever, pimples appear. Then they fill with water, which turns into pus. On the tenth or eleventh day the pimples wither and on the twentieth, their crusts also vanish away.

It is contagious disease. The best cure of it is vaccination, called ਲੋਦਾ (loda) in colloquial term. Children and the residents of hot countries get afflicted with small-pox. Generally a person suffers only once in his/her life, but sometimes it may recur, then its impact is less severe and has shorter duration than the first one.

Small-pox causes many types of troubles such as uneasiness, burning, stiffness in the limbs and head ache etc. It is better to give a dose of ṣirxɪṣət (a unani medicine) rubbed in the squash of pɪttpapṛa. The incense of the birch tree leaves and Jhau provides comfort. The rubbing of ointment made of camphor provides solace from the burning itch of the boils.

Five grains of unab, flowers of blue lotus, pɪtpapṛa and dry məko five masas each and five masas of bihdana should be soaked in about half a litre of water. Then this material be crushed and with two tolas squash prepared from the blue lotus may be given to the patient to drink; it gives him relief from fever and boil burning.

The patient's food should contain a dish of rice mixed with moong pulse, nominally salted or milk rice pudding with a little sugar.

It is better to keep the room and the clothes of the patient clean. "sitla te rakhɪa bɪhari." –*gəu m 5.* "sitla ṭhakɪrhai, bɪghən gəe hərɪnai."–*sor m 5.* **4** sand. **5** red cow.

ਸੀਤਲਾਇਆ [sitlaɪa], **ਸੀਤਲਾਗਿਆ** [sitlagɪa] cooled down, attained coolness. "mera mən əndɪn sitlagɪo."- *sar m 5.*

ਸੀਤਲਾ ਬਾਹਨ [sitla bahən] *n* a donkey, the carriage of Sitla.

ਸੀਤਲੁ [sitəlu] See **ਸੀਤਲ**. "sitəlu thivɛ nanka! jəpãdṛo hərɪnamu."–*var jɛt.*

ਸੀਤੜਾ [sitṛa] *adj* sewn, stitched. "sitṛa mãn məjhahɪ."–*var jɛt.*

ਸੀਤਾ [sita] *adj* ਸਯੂਤ sewn, past tense of ਸਿਊਣਾ "sita hɛ cola."–*suhi m 1.* **2** *Skt* सीता *n* Lachhmi. **3** Parvati. **4** wine. **5** the current of river Ganga. **6** a ploughpin. **7** a furrow drawn by a plough. **8** daughter of Janak and wife of Ram Chandar, and mother of Luv and Kush. She has been regarded absolutely chaste. "sita lɛgɪa dəhsɪro."–*səva m 1.*

It is mentioned in Valmik Ramayan Part 1 Chapter 66 that Raja Sirdhvəj was busy ploughing to clear the earth for the performance of a religious sacrifice and oblation. Then a virgin girl emerged from the earth. On account of her birth from the furrow,

she was named Sita. Janak and his wife Sunayna reared her like a daughter. Therefore she was called Janakja. On account of her birth from the earth, she came to be named Bhoomija and Ayonija.[1]

Valmiki Ramayan Part 7, Ch 17 contains a story that saint Kushdhvaj's daughter Vedvati was performing penance to get Vishnu as her husband. Charmed by her beauty, Sumbh the king of demons, desired to get that virgin girl by killing Kushdhvaj, but he failed to do so. Then, Ravan had the desire to make Vedvati his wife. When she did not agree, Ravan dragged her by her hair. Vedvati got her hair released and jumped into the fire. Afterwards she appeared as Sita to kill Ravan and got Vishnu's incarnation Ram as her husband.

Sirdhvaj had pledged that whoever was able to shoot an arrow with the bow string of Shiv, he would marry Janki. Thus Ram not only succeeded in this endeavour, but broke the bow into two pieces by drawing it apart. Therefore, he got Sita as his bride.

About this bow, it is said in Valmik Part 1, Ch 67 that after destroying Daksh's religious sacrificial ceremony Shiv kept this bow named Devrat in trust with Janak. It was so heavy that 5000 persons laboured to bring it near Ram.

Sita remained with Ram Chandar during his exile and she left the homely comforts to serve her husband. When on a suggestion from Ram, Lachhman cut off the nose of Ravan's sister Soopnakha in Dandak forest, Ravan carried away Sita in revenge. With Sugreev to help, Ram came to know through Hanuman that Sita was in Lanka. Thereafter Ram waged a war against Ravan and got her back. When Sita was brought from Ashokvatika and she appeared before Ram, he said, "Sita! I am doubtful about your character, Therfore you may go away anywhere you like. You are not worthy of me." Due to this Sita jumped into the fire, but such was her chastity's strength, that the fire could not consume her. All the gods bore testimony to her chastity, and Ram accepted her (as his life partner) See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 6. ਅ: 17-18-19.

After the coronation of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya, Sita lived in comfort with him and became pregnant. One day, a joker named Bhadr said to Ram, "People talk ill of you because Sita, who remained in Ravan's abode, is now settled in your house by your sweet will." So Ram ordered Lachhman to take Sita away and leave her in the forest. Lachhman carried out his order obediently. Rishi Balmiki was moved on hearing Sita's cries and he escorted her to his hermitage. There Sita gave birth to male twins. Valmiki writes that for the protection of one child Kusha grass was dipped in water (and sprinkled on the child's body) and thus he got the name Kush. The other child was sprinkled with Lav grass dipped in water and named Lav. Kush was elder to Lav. The sage looked after them and taught them. He trained them to learn Ramayan by heart and sing it in melody. When Ram performed an Ashvmedh Yag, the sage took Kush and Lav with him to Ayodhya to join the festival. Ram and his courtiers were charmed by the singing of the children. The sage certified the chastity of Sita and told Ram

[1]It is prevalent in folk tradition that Ravan demanded tribute from the sages. But the hermits had nothing to pay. Therefore they gave their blood. A pitcher, filled with their blood, was buried under the earth. Sita was born from it and became the cause of Ravan's destruction.

that Kush and Lav were his real sons. Therefore, Ram ordered that Sita be brought back. Arriving in Ram's royal court, she addressed the assembly remarking, "ɪf I have thought of any other person other than my husband Ram, then O Earth give me abode within in thyself." On the utterance of these words of Sita, the earth burst open and she was absorbed into it. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 7, ਅ: 97.

jo mere vəc kərəm kər hrɪdɛ bəsət rəghuraɪ,
prɪthi! pɛḍu mohɪ dijiye lijɛ apmɪlaɪ.
sunət bəcən dhərni phəṭ gəi,
lop sia tɪh bhitərɪ bhəi,
cəkrət rəhe nɪrəkh rəghurai,
raj kərən ki as cukai.–*ramav.*

9 wife of Peepa Bhagat. **10** according to the Veds, the goddess of agriculture/crops.

ਸ਼ੀਤਾਂਸ਼ੁ [ṣitãṣu] *n* the moon, which has cool rays. See ਸੀਤਕਰ.

ਸੀਤਾਕੰਤ [sitakə̃t], **ਸੀਤਾਨਾਥ** [sitanath], **ਸੀਤਾਪਤਿ** [sitapətɪ] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਤਾਫਲ [sitaphəl] *n* ਸ਼ਰੀਫਾ Custard apple. *L* Annona Squamosa.

ਸੀਤਾਰਮਣ [sitarəməṇ], **ਸੀਤਾਰਵਨ** [sitarəvən], **ਸੀਤਾਵਰ** [sitavər], **ਸੀਤਾਵੱਲਭ** [sitavəlləbh] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. "sita rəvən kəhã hɛ̃?"–*ramav.*

ਸੀਤੋ [sito] *adj* ਸਯੂਤ threaded, sewn, stitched. **2** *n* coolness; lack of heat. "tɪthe sito sita məhɪma mahɪ."–*jəpu.* In the realm of action (preamble) Ram (all-pervading) is wide spread and Sita indicating spiritual (inner) peace is all-absorbing.[1] **3** *Skt* ਸੀਤਯ *adj* tilled with a plough. "ɪhu tənu sito tumrɛ dhənu." –*sar m 5.*

ਸੀਤੋਸਨ [sitosən] *Skt* शीतोष्ण winter and summer. **2** cold and warm.

ਸੀਤਯ [sity] *Skt adj* tilled, ploughed. **2** *n* corn, grain.

ਸੀਦ [sid] *Skt n* money given on interest; usury.

ਸੀਂਦ [sĩd] *adj* for which money was not paid; without cost, free.

ਸੀਧ [sidh] *n* direction, straight line. **2** *adj* achieved. "namɪ həmare karəj sidh."–*gɔ̃ḍ m 5.* **3** proved, established. "vɪcɪ kaɪa nəgərɪ hərɪ sidhe."–*bəsə̃t m 5.* 'Hari is realised in the bodily form.'

ਸੀਂਧਨਾ [sĩdhna] *v* to search, aim at.

ਸੀਂਧਵ [sĩdhəv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸੀਧਾ [sidha] *adj* straight, direct, without a curve/bend. **2** guileless, sincere, honest. "gurmukhɪ praṇi əpradhi sidhe."–*gəu ə m 3.* **3** successful; who achieves his goal. "hərɪ dərgəh pedhe hərɪnamɛ sidhe."–*asa chə̃t m 4.* "sətɪguru te kəvən kəvən nə sidho mere bhai?"–*gəu ə m 3.* **4** obverse, an antonym of reverse (side) "sidha choḍɪ əpuṭha bunna." –*gəu m 5.* **5** *n* raw material used for food for a certain honourable religious person; provision, supply. "sidha an cəḍhavhĩ ketɪk kərhĩ səlam."–*NP.* **6** rock salt, Sindhi salt. "dal sidha mãgəu ghiu."–*dhəna dhãna.*

ਸੀਂਧਾ [sĩdha] See ਸੀਧਾ 6

ਸੀਧਿ [sidhɪ] *n* achievement, success. "gobĩd jo jəpɛ tɪsu sidhɪ."–*maru m 5.* **2** See ਸੀਧ.

ਸੀਧੋ [sidho] See ਸੀਧਾ. **2** *adj* proved, decided.

ਸੀਨਾ [sina] See ਸਿਊਣਾ. **2** سینہ *P n* a chest, breast. "sitəl mən sina ram."–*bɪla chə̃t m 5.* "ḍərkɛ phəṭge tĩh sətrun sine."–*krɪsən.*

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰ [sinejor] *adj* intent on showing bodily prowess; high-handed.

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰੀ [sinejori] *n* high-handedness. "turəg məgayo sinejori."–*GPS.*

ਸੀਪ [sip] *n* a small oyster shell.

ਸੀਪਤਿ [sipətɪ] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. **2** Shripati, Vishnu. **3** Maya's husband, Kartar.

[1] In this realm, heroes known for actual living, are mentioned. Here live males like Ram and females like Sita.

ਸੀ.ਪੀ. [si pi] Central Province; Madhya Bharat; area around Nagpur.

ਸੀਪੈ [sipɛ] stitches, sews. "ɪʊ pəṭɪ paṭi sɪphti sipɛ."–*var ram 1 m 1.*

ਸੀਬਈ [sibəi] a caste of Rajputs. The state of Siba belongs to this caste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਸੀਂਬਰ [sĩbər] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. "sĩbər tar khəjurɛ̃ bhari."–*GPS.*

ਸੀ ਬਰਣ [si bəraṇ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਰਣ *adj* of pretty/ beautiful colour. "si bəraṇbadh."–*gyan ə̃g 150.* 'killing a horse of fine colour in Ashvmedh Yag.' See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ.

ਸੀਭੜੋ [sibhṛo] a village, in the police post Moolepur, tehsil, Sirhind, seven kos to the north-west of Patiala. The ninth Guru visited this place. The State has allotted forty ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This place is about 4 miles to the north-east of Dhablan railway station.

ਸੀਮ [sim] boundary. See ਸੀਮਾ. "sim təj apni bɪrane des lãgh lãgh."–*ramav.* **2** *P* سیم silver.

ਸੀਮਕ [simək] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

ਸੀਮਤਨ [simtən] *P* سیمتن *adj* having a silvery body.

ਸੀਮਨ [simən] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. "sim kəro sərəb əbhɪram."–*GPS.*

ਸੀਮਾ [sima] *Skt n* boundary, limit. **2** propriety. **3** parting of the hair. **4** *A* سیما a sign, mark. **5** a mark on the forehead.

ਸੀਮਾਬ [simab] *P* سیماب *n* ਸੀਮ-ਆਬ silvery water; mercury.

ਸੀਮਾਲਿੰਗ [simalĩg] *n* a boundary-mark.

ਸੀਮੁਰਗ [simurəg] *P* سیمرغ *n* a bird with feathers having colours of thirty birds on its wings. It is an imaginary bird. Griffin. Poets have mentioned that its lower portion is of a tiger and the upper of an eagle. **2** Some have opined that unka is its second name. **3** Many people give this name to dəgra. See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਸੀਮੰਤ [simə̃t] *n* the act of parting hair with a comb. "simə̃tonnəyən", a ritual of the Hindus derived from this word, is performed during the fourth, sixth or eighth months of pregnancy. The husband does the hair-parting of his wife (by using a comb). This ceremony is considered auspicious for the child in the mother's womb.

ਸੀਮੰਤਕ [simə̃tək] who has done hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ. **2** See ਸਜਮੰਤਕ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਕਾ [simə̃tɪka] the lady, who performs the act of hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨਿ [simə̃tɪnɪ], **ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ** [simə̃tɪni] *Skt* सीमन्तिनी *adj* a lady with hair adorned, who has adorned herself by spreading layers of her hair on (both sides of) the forehead. "jor simə̃tɪnɪ ke jɪh thae."–*NP.*

ਸੀਮੰਤੋ ਨਯਨ [simə̃to nəyən] See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਯਾ [siya] Sita, Janki.

ਸੀਯਾਪਤਿ [siyapətɪ] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਰ [sir] *n* partnership. "sir na susə̃g me."–*GPS.* **2** coolness, coldness. "sir jɪm nir məhɪ hot sukhkar hɛ."–*NP.* **3** *adj* cool, cold. "phəṭe mas lage jəl sir."–*GPS.* **4** *Skt n* the sun. **5** əkk, a wild plant. **6** a plough. **7** *Skt* ਸ਼ੀਰ a python. **8** *adj* sharp. **9** شیر *P n* rice pudding; milk.

ਸ਼ੀਰਖੋਰ [ṣirkhor], **ਸ਼ੀਰਖ੍ਵਾਰ** [ṣirkhvar] *adj* who drinks milk, who lives on milk. "sirkhor ɪn kəhã bɪgara?"–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ੀਰਣ [ṣiraṇ] *Skt* शीर्ण *adj* broken. **2** scattered.

ਸੀਰਣੀ [sirṇi] See ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ.

ਸੀਰਤ [sirət] سیرت *n* habit, nature, temperament, innate disposition. "surət sirət me jənuk ap bənyo purhut."–*corɪtr 66.*

ਸੀਰਧੁਜ [sirdhvəj] Sita's father Janak. **2** Krishan's elder brother Balram, whose flag has a "sir" (plough).

ਸੀਰਪਾਣਿ [sirpaṇɪ] *n* Balbhadar, who holds a plough "sir" in his hand. **2** a ploughman; peasant.

ਸੀਰਾ [sira] *adj* cold. "sira tata hoɪ."–*s kəbir.* **2** *P* شیرہ *n* a thin granular sweet. **3** a condensed essence of a (dry) fruit like datepalm etc. **4** sesame oil. **5** *Skt* सीरा a river, stream.

ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ [ṣiraz] *P* شیراز *n* a famous city of Iran, where celebrated poets, like Sadi and Hafiz, were born.

ਸੀਰਾਜ਼ੀ [sirazi] *adj* an inhabitant of Shiraz. **2** relating to Shiraz.

ਸੀਰੀ [siri] *adj* a partner, co-worker. **2** *Skt* सीरिन् a ploughman, tiller.

ਸ਼ੀਰੀਂ [ṣirĩ] *P* شیریں *adj* sweet. "gãbhir dhir ṣirĩ zəban."–*PP.* **2** dear, affectionate. **3** *n* wife of Iran's king, Khusro Pravez, who was dear to Farhad. Farhad was told to bring a stream by cutting a mountain to win Sirin in marriage. Farhad laboured untiringly to cut the mountain but when his job was done, he got the news that Sirin had died. Hearing it Farhad also breathed his last. Sirin also died on hearing of the demise of Farhad.

ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ [ṣirini] *P* شیرینی *n* sweetness. **2** a sweet. **3** the distribution of a (gift) to show happiness on the successful completion of some work. **4** sweets offered to a pir or presented at his place/tomb.

ਸੀਰੰਦ [sirə̃d] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸੀਲ [sil] *Skt* शील् *vr* to meditate, concentrate, practise, worship. **2** *n* nature. **3** etiquette, good manners, courtesy, gentleness. "sil bɪgarɪo tera kam."–*asa m 5.* 'Sexual desire has damaged your courteous behaviour.'

vɪdya bɪn dvɪj ɔ bəgica bɪn ãbən ko
pani bɪn savən suhavən nə jani hɛ,
raja bɪn raj kaj rajnitɪ soce bɪn
puny ki bəsiṭhi kəhu kɛsedho bəkhani hɛ,
kəhɛ "jəydev" bɪn hɪt ko hɪtu hɛ jɛse
sadhu bɪn sãgətɪ kəlãk ki nɪṣani hɛ,
pani bɪn sər jɛse dan bɪn kər jɛse,
ṣil bɪn nər jɛse moti bɪn pani hɛ.

4 a pious/sacred duty. "sac sil sucɪ sãjmi sa puri pərɪvar."–*var maru m 1.* **5** a python; a snake. **6** friendship. **7** gratefulness. **8** tranquility.

ਸੀਲਹਾ [silha] *adj* which destroys ਸੀਲ (holy religion/duty); adulterous, dissolute.

ਸੀਲਬੰਧਾਨ [silbãdhan] *n* a vow to maintain courtesy (good conduct) /etiquette; a pledge to shun adultery. "sũnətɪ silbãdhan bra."–*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸੀਲਵੰਤ [silvə̃t], **ਸੀਲਵੰਤਿ** [silvə̃tɪ] *adj* deferentially modest. See ਸੀਲ. "silvə̃tɪ pərdhanɪ."–*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਸੀਲੁ [silu] See ਸੀਲ. "silu dhərəmu jəpu bhəgətɪ nə kini."–*bɪla kəbir.*

ਸੀਲੋਆਣਾ [siloaṇa], **ਸੀਲੋਆਣੀ** [siloaṇi] See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ 3.

ਸੀਵ [siv] *n* Shiv. **2** a boundary, limit. "kɪse ke siv bãne rol nahi."–*var bɪla m 4.* **3** a pyre for cremating the dead body; a funeral pyre. "rəci siv cə̃dən."–*səloh.*

ਸੀਵਣ [sivəṇ] See ਸੀਵਨ.

ਸੀਵਣੀ [sivṇi] *Dg n* a needle.

ਸੀਵਨ [sivən], **ਸੀਵਨਾ** [sivna] See ਸਿਵ *vr n* to sew, stitch. "hərɪ rətən mən ãtərɪ sivte."–*sri chə̃t m 5.* "mən tən bhitərɪ sivən."–*sar m 5.* "bɪn tage bɪn sui ani mən hərɪbhəgti sãgɪ sivna."–*maru m 5.*

ਸੀਵਨਿ [sivənɪ] *adj* worth-sewing, worth-stitching. See ਰਾਂਗਨਿ.

ਸੀਵਾਂ [sivã] See ਸੀਮਾ. "sadhe tinɪ hath teri sivã."–*sor ravidas.* 'The extent of your property is three and a half yards, which you will get after death.'

ਸੀੜ [siṛ] *n* speed, motion. **2** falling of hail; a hail-storm. **3** silence. **4** a rope of grass. "siṛ ghumaɪ rãghṛən kəhi."–*PPP.* **5** a furrow drawn by a plough. *Skt* ਸੀਰ. **6** See ਸੀੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੀੜ੍ਹ [siṛh] a joint, a stitch.

ਸੀੜ੍ਹੀ [siṛhi] *n* a ladder. **2** a bier. See ਸੀਢੀ.

ਸੁ [su] *Skt part* excess, too much. "məmta moh su bãdhna, putr kələtr su dhãdh."–*var bɪha m 3.* **2** *prep* excellent; the best. "su kərṇi kamənɪ gur mɪlɪ həm pai."–*asa m 5.* **3** *n* an opinion, a view. **4** *adv* without any effort; easy. **5** *adj* beautiful. **6** ਸੁ has also been in use for ਸ੍ਵ (self). "jɪs no hərɪ su prəsãn hoɪ." –*suhi m 4.* 'was himself pleased.' "surup me brɪttɪ ṭikai."–*GPS.* 'focussed his mind.' **7** *pron* that, same. "su ɛsa raja sri nərhəri." –*məla namdev.* **8** It stands for suffix to a third person singular verb. 'dɪttosu ləddhosu adɪ." 'He gave, he found.'

ਸੁਅ [suə] *n* a son. **2** a parrot. **3** See ਸ੍ਵ.

ਸੁਅਸਤ [suəsət], ਸੁਅਸਤਿ [suəsətɪ] *Skt* स्वस्ति *part* welfare. **2** a blessing. "tɪsu jo hari suəsətɪ tɪsu."–*var asa.* **3** denotes acceptance. **4** the sound of oãkar. See ਆਥਿ.

ਸੁਅਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ [suəsətɪ bɪvəstha] See ਸ੍ਵਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ.

ਸੁਅਨ [suən] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* son. "apno suən jɛse lagət pɪaro jɪy."–*BGK.*

ਸੁਅਲਾ [suəla] See ਸੋਲਾ.

ਸੁਆਉ [suau], ਸੁਆਓ [suao], ਸੁਆਇ [suaɪ] *n* taste, juice, essence. "kərchiã phɪrãnɪ suau nə jaṇənɪ sũnia."–*var guj 2 m 5.* "kam suaɪ gəj vəsɪ pəre."–*gəu kəbir.* **2** self-interest, profit. "jən avən ka ɪhɛ suau."–*sukhmani.* **3** selfishness. "tɪn sãgɪ sãgu nə kicəɪ nanək jɪna apṇa suau."–*var guj 2 m 5.* "mɪtr bhai dis-hɪ mən mere, te səbhɪ əpnɛ suaɪ mɪlasa."–*gãḍ m 4.* **4** a purpose, an intention. "kəun marəg kəun suao."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **5** ਸ੍ਵਾਯ good and virtuous; an honest earning. "kətha kirtən rag nad dhunɪ ɪhu bənɪo suau."–*bɪla m 5.* **6** a welcome. "suarəth suau nə ko kəre."–*sri ə m 5.* **7** honour. "dohagṇi məhəlu nə paɪnɪ nə jaṇənɪ pɪr ka suau."–*asa ə m 3.* **8** self-growing; a grass growing by itself. "bhar əṭharəhɪ meva hovɛ gəruṛa hovɛ suau."–*var majh m 1.* 'Self-growing grass (svãk) may become rice.'

ਸੁਆਸ [suas] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਸ *n* a breath. **2** See ਸ੍ਵਾਸ.

ਸੁਆਸਨ [suasən] See ਸ੍ਵਾਸਨ.

ਸੁਆਹ [suah] *n* ash.

ਸੁਆਹਾ [suaha] See ਸ੍ਵਾਹਾ. "suaha sudhayã nəmo sitleyã."–*cãḍi 2.*

ਸੁਆਣੀ [suaṇi] *n* a willing maiden brought as a wife, ਸੁ ਆਣੀ brought through marriage; a wedded woman devoted to her husband. See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ and ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸੁਆਤ [suat] See ਸਵਾਤ.

ਸੁਆਦ [suad] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਦ (See ਸ੍ਵਦ *vr*) *n* juice, taste. "ədhɪk suad rog ədhɪkai."–*məla m 1.*

ਸੁਆਦਤਿ [suadətɪ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਦੁਤਾ taste, relish. **2** *adv* for the pleasure of the tongue. "suadətɪ jiu sãgharɛ."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸੁਆਧੀਨ [suadhin] See ਸ੍ਵਾਧੀਨ.

ਸੁਆਨ [suan] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਨ *n* a dog. "suanpuch jɪu hoɪ nə sudho."–*dev m 9.* "əpna apu tu kəbhu nə choḍsɪ suanpuchɪ jɪu re."–*maru m 1.* **2** *Skt* ਸੁਯਨ whose gait is fine; a swan. See ਸਵਾਨ.

ਸੁਆਨਸਤ੍ਰ [suansətr], ਸੁਆਨਸਤ੍ਰੁ [suansətru] *n* a dog's rival (persons of low caste (cãḍal), who kill dogs and eat their flesh). "suansətr əjatu səbh te."–*keda rəvɪdas.* the lowest caste "supəc".

ਸੁਆਨਪੁਛ [suanpuch] See ਸੁਆਨ.

ਸੁਆਨੀ [suani] See ਸੁਆਣੀ. **2** a bitch.

ਸੁਆਮਨਿ [suamənɪ] *n* the army of a king. **2** See ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਨੀ.

ਸੁਆਮਿ [suamɪ], ਸੁਆਮੀ [suami] *Skt* स्वामिन् husband, lord. **2** an owner, a master. "mat pɪta suamɪ səjəṇu."–*vəḍ m 5.* "suami ko grɪh jɪu səda suan təjət nəhɪ."–*s m 9.*

ਸੁਆਰ [suar] See ਸਵਾਰ. "sərdar suar ənek." –*cãḍi 2.*

ਸੁਆਰਣਾ [suarṇa] *v* to reform, correct, improve.

ਸੁਆਰਥ [suarəth] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਰ੍ਥ *n* selfishness; self-interest. "gobĩd bhəjɪ səbh suarəth pure."

–maru m 5.

ਸੁਆਰਥੀ [suarthi] *Skt* स्वार्थिन् *adj* selfish, for whom self-interest is paramount.

ਸੁਆਰਥੁ [suarəthu] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

ਸੁਆਰੀ [suari] See ਸਵਾਰੀ. "kəri sĩgh suari." –*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਸੁਆਲ [sual] See ਸਵਾਲ.

ਸੁਆਲਿਉ [sualɪu], ਸੁਆਲਿਓ [sualɪo] ਸੁਆਲਿਹੁ [sualɪhu] *Skt* ਸੁ-ਆਲਯ *adj* the abode of beauty, a house of splendour; a dwelling of excellence. "keta taṇ sualɪhu rup."–*jəpu.* "tū səca sahɪbu sɪphətɪ sualɪu."–*var asa.* "teri sɪphət sualɪo sərup hɛ."–*var gəu 1, m 4.* "kaya kaməṇɪ ətɪ sualɪo."–*suhi m 3.* **3** *n* splendour, beauty. "tɪn ka kɪa salahṇa əvər sualɪhu kaɪ."–*sri m 1.* **4** It is mentioned in the Janamsakhi that Guru Nanak Dev called Munafak Desh as sualɪo.–*sri nanak prakaş Ch 11.* **5** *adj* laudable, praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁਆਵ [suav] *A* صوٰ weakness, deficiency. **2** *P* ساو pure gold. See ਸੁਆਉ.

ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ [suavgir] *P* ساوگیر keepers of pure gold i.e. pure coins. See ਸੁਆਵ 2. "ja sətɪguru səraphu nədərɪ kərɪ dekhɛ, suavgir səbhɪ ugharɪae."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* 'The pure have been distinguished from the counterfeit.'

ਸੁਆਵੜਾ [suavṛa] *n* ਸੁਆਰਥ selfishness. "chədɪa maɪa suavṛa."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **2** taste.

ਸੁਐਂ [suə̃] See ਸੁਵਨ. **2** himself/herself, oneself. "əkal dɪal suə̃."–*əkal.*

ਸੁਅੰਬਰ [suə̃bər] See ਸੁਯੰਬਰ. **2** *adj* ਸੁ (fine)-ਅੰਬਰ (dress), lovely garments. "nə dhəre suə̃bər ə̃g mɛ."–*cərɪtr 156.*

ਸੁਇ [suɪ] *pron* he, that. **2** *n* one's own self. "ɲaṇət soi sə̃t suɪ."–*bavən.*

ਸੁਇ ਗਈ [suɪ gəi] slept. "jəb-hɪ jəsodha suɪgəi."–*krɪsən.*

ਸੁਇਨ [suɪn], ਸੁਇਨਾ [suɪna] *n* gold. "sərab suɪn ki lə̃ka hoti."–*dhəna namdev.* "suɪna rupa sə̃ciɛ mal."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਸੁਇਨਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ [suɪna mũh pauṇa] *v* to put gold in the mouth of a dead person. According to the Hindu belief it is a sacred act. See katyayən sɪmrɪtɪ *Part* 21 ş 5. **2** to maintain death-like silence.

ਸੁਇਨੀ [suɪni] *adj* goldsmith. **2** a Khatri caste. See ਸਿਉਨੀ. "bhagirəth suɪni sucɪara."–*BG.*

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕਾ ਬਿਰਖੁ [suɪne ka bɪrəkh] *n* ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਝ ਪੌੜੀ 20.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕੀ ਸੂਈ ਰੁਪੇ ਕਾ ਧਾਗਾ [suɪne ki sui rupe ka dhaga] faculty of reasoning; needle is guru (preceptor) and his teaching is a thread.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਮੰਡਪ [suɪne mə̃dəp] See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *pron* ਸੈਵ a devotee of Shiv; same, that one. "dɪhə̃d sui."–*var majh m 1.*

ਸੁਸਕ [susək] *Skt* शुष्क *adj* dry, parched. "cɪrə̃kal mən təru susək sri guru pəg jəl prem."–*NP.* 'devotion to the preceptor.'

ਸੁਸਟੁ [susəṭu] See ਸੁਸਠ. "susəṭu bərən vari ur me dhərən ki."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਸਤੀ [susti] *P* سستی *Skt* सस्ति *n* laziness, sloth.

ਸੁਸਬਦ [susəbəd] *n* a preceptor's teaching. **2** Gurbani. **3** a divine melody produced from within, an unheard melody. "susəbəd ka kəhā vas kəthiəle."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

ਸੁਸਰਾਰ [susrar] See ਸਸੁਰਾਰ.

ਸੁਸਰੂਖਾ [susrukha] See ਸੁਸੂਖਾ.

ਸੁਸਾ [susa] *Skt* स्वसृ *n* sister. "susa əvas gəe gunrasi."–*NP.*

ਸੁਸਿੱਛ [susɪch] *Skt* ਸੁਸਿਛਿਤ *adj* well-trained, highly educated, lettered. **2** ਸੁਸਿਖ਼ਾ *n* good education/ training, good advice, good precept. "susɪcch duj janiɛ."–*parəs.* 'The other warrior is well-trained.'

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susɪddh] *adj* which can be proved easily; easily achieved. **2** *n* a figure of speech (ਅਰਥ-ਅਲੰਕਾਰ) describing how effort is put in by one and its fruit enjoyed by another. This type of description is termed as "susɪdh

əlãkar."

Example:

jɛse mədhumakhi sãcɪ sãcɪke ɪkatr kərɛ
hərɛ mədhuhar tãke mukh char ḍarkɛ,
jɛse bəcch het gəu sõcət hɛ khir tɪh
let hɛ əhir duhɪ bəchre vɪṭarkɛ.
jɛse dhər khod khod kər bɪl sajɛ musa
pɛsət sərəp dhaɪ khaɪ tɪh markɛ,
tɛse koṭɪ pap kər maya jor jor muḍh
ãtkal chaḍcəle dou hath jharkɛ.–*BGK.*

(b) Drawing advantage by many persons from an other's labour/work is the second kind of "susɪddh."

Example:

jɪni nam dhɪaɪa gəe məsəkətɪ ghalɪ,
nanək te mukh ujle keti chuṭi nalɪ.–*jəpu.*
prəhlad jən ke ɪkih kul udhare.–*bhɛr m 3.*

ਸੁਸੀਲ [susil] *adj* ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ good-natured.

ਸੁਸੁ [susu] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਵਸ਼ੁਰ *n* father-in-law, wife's father. "kɪy an ḍhukau susu nəgri."–*NP.*

ਸੁਸੂਖਾ [susukha] See ਸੁਸ੍ਰੂਖਾ.

ਸੁਸੰਗ [susãg], **ਸੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [susãgətɪ] *n* a noble company, an association of nice persons. **2** a congregation of pious persons.

ਸੁਸੰਵੇਦ [susãved] *adj* ਸੁ-ਸੰਵੇਦਨ easily understandable; that can be comprehended with comfort. **2** ਸੁ ਸੰਵੇਦਨ self-knowable.

ਸੁੱਸੋ [susso] *Dg* a rabbit, hare.

ਸੁਸ੍ਟੁ [susṭu], **ਸੁਸ੍ਥੁ** [susṭhu] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* exceedingly true, absolutely correct. **2** extremely appreciated. **3** best, sublime. "pəhɪryo khəṛəg loh bəhu susṭu."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਸ੍ਤ [sust] *P* سست weak, lazy. See ਸੁਸਤੀ. **2** See ਸ਼ੁਸ੍ਤ.

ਸ਼ੁਸ੍ਤ [ṣust] washed, clean. See ਸ਼ੁਸ੍ਤਨ.

ਸ਼ੁਸ੍ਤਨ [ṣustən] *P* شستن *v* to clean, wash.

ਸ਼ੁਸ੍ਤਾ [ṣusta] *P* شستہ *adj* clean, neat, washed.

ਸੁਸ੍ਰੁਤ [suṣrut] *Skt adj* thoroughly/completely grasped. **2** well-known. **3** *n* a famous Indian Vaid, who, according to Garud Puran was the son of Vishvamitar. He learnt the Vedic system of medicine from Raja Divodas of Kashi, who was an incarnation of Dhanvantri. He authored a book, which is famous as "Sushrut". He is acknowledged as a reputed scholar of Ayurveda.

ਸੁਸ੍ਰੂਖਾ [susrukha] *Skt* शुश्रूषा *n* the desire to listen. **2** an honour, hospitality. **3** service. "sətsãgətɪ susrukha kərni."–*NP.*

ਸੁਹਟਾ [suhəṭa] *Pa n* a spring; a source of water.

ਸੁਹਦਾ [suhda], **ਸੁਹਦੇ** [suhde] *A* شہدا plural of ਸ਼ਹੀਦ. "suhde əur səhid."–*sri ə m 1.* 'deponent of religion and dauntless fighter for a religious cause.' See ਸ਼ਹੀਦ.

ਸੁਹਬਤ [suhbət] *A* صحبت company, meeting, reunion.

ਸੁਹਰਤ [suhrət] *A* شہرت *Skt* विश्रुति *n* mention, rumour, talk. **2** fame, repute. "ɪs prəkar suhrət bhi sare."–*NP.*

ਸੁਹਰਤ ਪਜੀਰ [suhrət pəjir] *P* شہرت پذیر *adj* famous, known.

ਸੁਹਲ [suhəl] See ਸੋਹਲ.

ਸੁਹਲਾਵੀ [suhlavi] *adj* glorious, splendid. **2** pleasure, happiness. "grɪh mãgəl suhlavi."–*məla m 5.*

ਸੁਹੜ [suhəṛ] a sub-caste of Khatris. "suhəṛ tɪloka surma."–*BG.* **2** *Dg* a warrior, valiant person.

ਸੁਹਾਉਣਾ [suhauṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful.

ਸੁਹਾਗ [suhag] *n* good fortune, good luck. "suhag həmaro əb huṇɪ sohɪo."–*asa m 5.* 'Now good luck eternally prevails.' See ਅਬ.

ਸੁਹਾਗਣ [suhagəṇ], **ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ** [suhagəṇɪ], **ਸੁਹਾਗਨੀ** [suhagni] *adj* lucky (woman). **2** woman, whose husband is alive.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ [suhaga] *n* a saline material, called ṭãkəṇ *Skt* रसशोधन *E* borax. **2** a leveller, cultivator's implement, which is used for breaking bricks in the field. It is shaped as a flat beam. The farmer stands on it, while being it is being

pulled by two or four bullocks on the ploughed soil. "nam bij sãtokh suhaga."–*sor m 1.* "leṭ rəhyo kərkɛ upma ɪh ḍar cəle kɪrsan suhaga."–*krɪsən.* 'A black serpent is lying on the sandy land like a leveller.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ ਫੇਰਨਾ [suhaga pherna] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ 2. **2** to cause utter destruction, to ruin the other completely.

ਸੁਹਾਂਜਣਾ [suhãjṇa] *Skt* शोभाञ्जन *n* a plant, whose beans are used for the preparation of a pickle; and its root, gum, peel and juice are used in making various medicines. *L* Moringa Pterygosperma. It cures phlegm and gastric ailments, removes swelling, increases sexual energy, produces hunger, dissolves stone in the urinary bladder, is effective for curing rheumatism and stomach-ache. Its effect is hot and dry.

ਸੁਹਾਣ [suhaṇ] *adj* graceful, beautiful. **2** *A* ثواب pious, soul. "sətɪ suhaṇu səda mənɪ cau." *jəpu.*

ਸੁਹਾਣਾ [suhaṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful, pleasant.

ਸੁਹਾਣੁ [suhaṇu] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨ [suhan] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨਾ [suhana] See ਸੁਹਾਣਾ.

ਸੁਹਾਬ [suhab] See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ [suhavṇa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਨਾ** [suhavna], **ਸੁਹਾਵੜਾ** [suhavṛa], **ਸੁਹਾਵੜੀ** [suhavṛi], **ਸੁਹਾਵਾ** [suhava], **ਸੁਹਾਵੀ** [suhavi] *adj* beautiful, graceful. **2** comfortable. "soi dɪnəs suhavṛa."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* "dhõnu suhava mukh."–*asa m 5.* "rɛṇɪ suhavṛi dɪnsu suhela."–*majh m 5.* "suhavi kəuṇu su vela?"–*vəḍ m 5.*

ਸੁਹਿਰਦ [suhɪrəd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind hearted person. **2** a friend.

ਸੁਹੀਆ [suhia] *n* a spy. **2** *Skt* शुश्रूषा the desire to listen, i.e. the service of the guru and the seniors. **3** honour, hospitality. "səsuṛɪ suhia kɪv kəri? nɪvəṇu nə jaɪ thəṇi."–*sava m 1.* 'How may I greet the mother-in-law, unable as I am to bend due to the breast being tense.'[1] **4** *adj* graceful, beautiful. **5** dear, affectionate. "mədhur bɛn ətɪ suhia."–*məla m 5 pəṛtal.*

ਸੁਹੇਲੜਾ [suhelṛa], **ਸੁਹੇਲੜੀ** [suhelṛi], **ਸੁਹੇਲਾ** [suhela], **ਸੁਹੇਲੀ** [suheli] *adj* easy, simple, convenient. "səbhe kaj suhelṛe thie."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* "suhela kəhɪn kəhavən, tera bɪkhəm bhavən."–*sri m 5.* "coṭ suheli sel ki."–*s kəbir.* **2** happy. "tɪcəru vəs-hɪ suhelṛi."–*sri m 5.* **3** pleasing. "hərɪ ki kətha suheli."–*sor m 5.* **4** *n* a friend, well wisher. "agɛ səjən suhela." –*sor kəbir.* **5** a special horse of Guru Hargobind, named Suhela. See ਗੁਲਬਾਗ and ਪਾਇਲ 4. **6** See ਸੁ and ਹੇਲਾ.

ਸੁਹੇਵਾ [suheva] a village of Bikaner state, najamat Rajgarh and tehsil Rini, which is situated 25 kos from Rajgarh station in north-west direction. It is 30 kos from Sirsa in the south-west quarter. People in the vicinity call it Sahia. While going towards the south, Guru Gobind Singh graced this place with his presence. In the north-east corner of the village, there is a gurdwara on the bank of a pond. There stands a banyan tree and a peepal tree since the time of the Guru.Then a small peepal grew in the jand tree. The Guru predicted that the country would get rid of famine when the peepal would devour (wholly absorb) the jand tree. Now the peepal has swallowed up whole of the jand tree and its visible size remains only two and a half inches in width and six inches in length.

About 25 feet away from the peepal, there is a stone rock on which three-four steps of a horse are found, which are said to be those of the Guru's horse. The gurdwara has 30 bighas of land. It also receives Rs 325 annually from

[1] In Pothohar, ਸੁਹੀ means to greet by bending the head by bowing down. Its derivation is also from the Sanskrit ਸ਼ੁਸ਼੍ਰੂਸ਼ਣ.

the Patiala state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh. On the day of full-moon night of the month of Kattak, a festival/holy congregation is held here.

ਸੁਹੰਦਾ [suhə̃da] See ਸੋਹੰਦਾ.

ਸੁਹ੍ਰਿਦ [suhrɪd] See ਸੁਹਿਰਦ.

ਸੁਹ੍ਰਿਦਣੀ [suhrɪdṇi] *n* army; a gathering of sincere friends.–*sənama*.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਸ੍ਕ *adj* dry. "saɪr bhəre kɛ suk?" –*var majh m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕ *n* a parrot, a fowler. **3** a minister of Ravan. "jəb suk ke vəcnən həsyo dəi vəḍai tahɪ."–*hənu*. **4** a sage, named Shukdev, who was the son of rishi Vyas. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that Vyas was trying to produce fire by rubbing ərni wood. In the meantime a nymph named Ghritachi appeared there and looking at her the sage dropped his semen into the ərni. Ghritachi felt that the sage would curse her. On account of this awe she flew away in the garb of a female-parrot.[1] Thus Shuk was born in the ərni from the semen of Vyas. The father named him Shuk because Ghritachi had assumed the shape of a parrot. He was sent to Janak by Vyas to acquire divine knowledge. He proved to be a very renowned scholar. "suk jənək pəgi ləgɪ dhɪavɛgo."–*kan ə m 4*. **5** clothes. **6** a headgear, turban.

ਸੁਕਚਣਾ [sukəcṇa], **ਸੁਕਚਨ** [sukcən] *v* to shrink/shrivel. **2** to hesitate. "pap kərət sukəcɪo nəhī."–*tɪlə̃ m 9*.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukṇa] *v* to dry.

ਸੁੰਕਤ [sũkət] a hissing sound. "sũkət baṇ mar səm jāhī"–*səloh*. 'The arrows move like a hissing snake.'

ਸੁਕਤਾ [sukta], **ਸੁਕਤਿ** [sukətɪ] See ਸੁਕ੍ਤਿ. "sukta rəjət mrɪgtrɪsna me nir jese."–*NP*.

ਸੁਕਦੀਸ [sukdis] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕਦੇਸ਼ਿਕ one who teaches a parrot. See ਦੀਸ.

ਸੁਕਦੇਵ [sukdev] See ਸੁਕ 4.

ਸੁਕਨਾਸ [suknas] having a nose like that of a parrot; with a nose like that of a parrot's beak.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukər] *Skt adj* a work that can be easily done. **2** *A* شکر *n* gratefulness, gratitude. "yâte sukar rəbb ke ghər ko."–*GPS*. **3** See ਸੁਕ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਕਰਣੀ [sukərṇi], **ਸੁਕਰਨੀ** [sukərni] *n* a noble deed. "sukərṇi kamaṇɪ həm gurmɪlɪ pai." –asa m 5. 'a lady performing noble deeds.'

ਸੁਕਰਮ [sukərəm] good work, noble work.

ਸੁਕਰਮੀ [sukərmi] *Skt* सुकर्मिन् *adj* who performs noble deeds.

ਸੁਕਰਾਸਿਰੀ [sukrasɪri] *adj* which has fire-like glitter; bright as fire. "kalu bəpuṛa koṭvalu sukrasɪri."–*məla namdev*.

ਸੁਕਰਾਣਾ [sukraṇa] *P* شکرانہ *n* gratefulness, gratitude.

ਸੁਕਰਾਤ [sukrat] سقراط Socrates, a celebrated thinker of Greece and a scholar, who was born in Athens from the womb of Phinareti in the house of Sophroniscus in 469 BC. Socrates was moved to preach against evil practices and hypocrisy prevalent in Greece. He actively condemned them, fearlessly sermonised to the people about truth. His discursive method was such that the scholars of his time could not argue with him. Thus selfish persons turned hostile and they levelled against Socrates the charge that he was the enemy of ancient religion and was a preacher of new belief. So he was imprisoned and ultimately on a court order was put to death by having to drink a cup of poison.

Socrates believed that human soul was neither subject to old age nor death. The fear of death could not turn him away from his cherished principles. Therefore he remained absolutely firm. At the time of his death, whatever he discussed with his disciples, was

[1]On account of this reference many writers have used word ਸੁਕੀ (she parrot) as a name of Shuk's mother.

full of valuable teaching. This noble soul lived only for about 70 years.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਯਹ [ṣukriyəh] *P* شکریہ thankfulness, gratitude.

ਸੁਕਲ [sukəl] *Skt* ਸੁਕ੍ਲ. 2 *n* silver. 3 butter.

ਸੁਕਲਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [suklabhɪsarɪka] See ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸੁਕਲੀਧੇ [suklidhe] *adj* white coloured; whose blackness has dried; whose wetness has evaporated. "bɪn jəl dekhe suklidhe."–*bəsə̃t m 4.*

ਸ਼ੁਕਵੱਲਭ [ṣukvəlləbh] *Skt* loved by a parrot; a pomegranate.

ਸ਼ੁਕਵਾਹ [ṣukvah] *Skt* Kamdev whose carrier is the parrot.

ਸੁਕੜਨਾ [sukəṛna], ਸੁੰਕੜਨਾ [sũkəṛna] *v* to shrink.

ਸੁਕਾਬ [sukab] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word instead of ਸੁਰਖ਼ਾਬ. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. "gəhɪ sukab ko turət dəbae."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਕਾਲ [sukal] *n* free from famine, good times; auspicious moment. "ãnɛ bɪna nə hoɪ sukal."–*gõḍ kəbir.* 2 time of peace. 3 good time.

ਸੁਕਾਵ੍ਯ [sukavy] a metre, whose characteristic is four lines and every line contains 24 matras. There is a pause after the 13th matra and another on the subsequent 11th, the last two matras being guru and ləghu.

Example:

avəu võɲəu ḍũmṇi, kɪtti mɪtr kəreu,
sadhən ḍhoi na ləhɛ, vãḍhi kɪõ dhireu....
–*maru m 1.*

2 *adj* sublime poetry; that poetry, which is embedded with pleasing words and meanings.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀ [ṣuki] she-parrot.

ਸੁਕੀਅ [sukiə] *adj* ਸ੍ਵਕੀਯ own.

ਸੁਕੀਆ [sukia] See ਸ੍ਵਕੀਯਾ.

ਸੁਕੀਵ [sukiv] See ਸੁਕੀਅ.

ਸੁਕੁੰਤਲਾ [sukũtla] See ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ.

ਸੁਕੁਮ [sukum] *A* سقم a disease, an illness. 2 dearth, loss. 3 a vice, defect.

ਸੁਕੁਮਾਰ [sukumar] *Skt adj* (child) with tender limbs. 2 *n* sugarcane. 3 sweet poetry, which does not contain rough-sounding words.

ਸੁਕੁਲ [sukul] *adj* of a high-family.

ਸੁਕੂਨਤ [sukunət] *A* سکونت residence, abode.

ਸੁਕੇਸ਼ੀ [sukeṣi] a nymph, who adorned Indar's court. 2 *adj* (lady) with lovely hair.

ਸੁਕੇਤ [suket] a hill state, which lies to the north of Satluj, ruled by the Rajputs of Suketya sub-caste. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ. 2 *Skt adj* having a noble meaning. 3 good natured. 4 benevolent.

ਸੁਕੇਤੀਆ [suketia] See ਸੁਕੇਤ.

ਸੁਕੇਤੁ [suketu] *Skt adj* very bright. 2 glittering, shin. 3 having beautiful hair. 4 *n* one who understands the language of the birds. 5 father of Tarika, the demoness.

ਸ਼ੁਕੋਹ [ṣukoh] *P* شکوہ *n* authority. 2 splendour, grandeur, pomp and show.

ਸੁਕੰਠ [sukãṭh] a translation of the name of Sugreev. See ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ. 2 *adj* who has a sweet throat; a person with a melodious voice.

ਸੁੱਕਾ [sukka] *adj* ਸੁਸ਼ਕ dry.

ਸੁਕ੍ਤਿ [suktɪ], ਸੁਕ੍ਤਿਕਾ [suktɪka] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਤਿ, ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਤਿਕਾ *n* a small, shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕ੍ਤਿਜ [suktɪj] *n* a pearl that comes out of a small shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰ [sukr] *Skt n* ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰ *n* semen. 2 fire. 3 month of Jeth. 4 Shukracharya, a preceptor of the demons. He was the son of Bhrigu and a Purohit (priest) of Bali. He is also called kəvi. The name of his wife was Shushuma. His daughter Devgani was married to a Chandarvanshi king, Yyati. He also authored books on spiritualism and ethics. It is written in Harivansh that he underwent a great penance to acquire power from Shiv (so that the demons could not be defeated by the gods) i.e. he did penance for 1000 years with head downwards. When he was thus busy, the gods invaded the demons and Vishnu killed his

mother. Shukar cursed Vishnu seven times to have birth on the earth. Then he brought his mother back to life. Indar got afraid and sent his daughter Jyanti to disturb his penance. Jyanti reached there and tried her best to distract him with her charm, but Shukar fully completed his penance period and then married her. Shukra is also called Bhargava, Bhrigu's father.

Shukar was a one-eyed demon and the reason for it is that king Bali promised to give two and a half feet land to the dwarf (Vaman) Brahmin, so Shukar made his body very small and entered into the neck of the water vessel, called gangasagar. When water did not fall into his hand, Bali moved a straw in the neck that punctured his eye.[1] "sukr bat mən mo pəhɪcani."–*vamən.* **5** Friday. **6** a bright planet, which is quite close to the earth. Its distance from the sun is three crore and 35 lacs kos. It rotates round its axis in 225 days. The same Shukar is mentioned as the guru of the demons in the Purans. **7** *adj* bright, glittering. **8** white, glaring.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਸਿਸ [sukrsɪs] *Dg* the followers/disciples of Shukar i.e. the demons.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sukərcəkkiā di mɪsəl], **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਏ** [sukərcəkkie] one of the twelve misls of Sikhs. It got its name from village Sukrchakk. It was organized by Sardar Charhat Singh Sanhsi of Jat sub caste and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was established in 1810 Sammat with Gujranwala its capital. The most illustrious son of this misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of Punjab. The prosperous Sandhawalias and Rasoolpurias of Amritsar are now considered offshoots of this misl. The sardars of Sikri in Karnal district the descendants of Sardar Bhag Singh, the Jewel of Panth, also belong to this misl.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ [sukrəvar] *n* Friday, named after Shukar.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰਿ [sukrəvarɪ] on Friday. "sukvarɪ prəbhu rəhɪa səmaɪ." *bɪla m 3 var 7.*

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਜ [sukracarəy] See **ਸੁਕ੍ਰ** 4.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sukrɪt] *Skt* सुकृत *n* a holy or sacred act. "dukrɪt sukrɪt mədhe sə̃sar səglana."–*sri m 5.* **2** This word has also been used in place of **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ** "sukrɪt səhare so ɪh brət cəṛhe."–*g5ḍ kəbir var 7.* **3** *adj* a job well done.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sukrɪtɪ], **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sukrɪti] *Skt* सुकृतिन् *adj* virtuous. **2** pious/ righteous.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* a vow to make an offering. "sukh sukhēdi sa me paɪ."–*jet chə̃t m 5.* 'is so called because of the desire to get worldly comforts and happiness.' **2** *Skt* pleasure. "dukh daru sukh rog bhəɪə."–*var asa.* See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 18. **4** water.

ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [sukh əsvari] *n* a palanquin. "kərɪ həkarən sukh əsvari."... "cəḍhyo sah sukəh ki əsvari."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਖਈ [sukhəi] an intoxicating leafy drug. **2** whose job is to grind this intoxicating leafy drug (hemp) See **ਸੁੱਖਾ**.

ਸੁਖਸਹਜ [sukhsəhəj] See **ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ**.

ਸੁਖਸਾਗਰ [sukhsagər] *adj* an ocean of happiness. "sukhsagər hərɪnam he."–*sri m 3.*

ਸੁਖਸਾਂਦਿ [sukhsā̃dɪ] complete peace. See **ਸਾਂਦਿ**.

ਸੁਖਸਾਲ [sukhsal] *adj* an abode of comforts. a place of happiness. "nanək sukhsal."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** *n* the Creator of the universe. **3** self-knowledge.

ਸੁਖਸੈਲ [sukhsel] *adj* **ਸੈਲਸੁਖ** steady comfort. "məha punit bhəe sukhsel."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲੜਾ [sukhsohɪlṛa], **ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sukhsohɪla] *adj* a soothing song. **2** a song of bliss.

ਸੁਖਹਗਾਮੀ [sukhəhgami], **ਸੁਖਹਿਗਾਮੀ** [sukh-hɪgami] *adj* easily approachable; easily available; which can be secured without hard labour.

[1] This legend is not to be found in the Purans.

"sɪmərɪ suami sokhəhgami."–*sri chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੁਖਚੈਨ [sokhcɛn] the younger son of Baba Phool's son Tilok Singh. He (Sukhchain) was the ancestor of the Jind branch. He established Sukhchain village in his name. He died in 1751 AD.

ਸੁਖਚੈਨਆਣਾ [sokhcɛn-aṇa] See ਫਗਵਾੜਾ.

ਸੁਖਛਤ੍ਰ [sokhchətr] *adj* the saviour of happiness. **2** a comfort giving umbrella, which protects against the heat of hardship and adversity.

ਸੁਖਦ [sokhəd] *adj* soothing.

ਸੁਖਦਰਸਨ [sokhdərsən] *adj* whose sight is soothing. "jo sokhdərsən pekhte pɪare, mokh te kəhɪn na jaɪ."–*asa m 5 bɪrhəṛe.* **2** *n* a herb from the family of lily with beautiful flowers, the juice of which is used to cure an ear-ache. *Skt* ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨਾ *L.* Amoryllis Zeylanicum. **3** Guru Nanak Dev, whose glimpse is very blissful.

ਸੁਖਦਾ [sokhda] *adj* soothing. **2** *n* a metre, comprising four lines with each line containing eight matras, the last two being guru and ləghu. It differs from madhubhar in that it does not end with a jəgən foot.

Example:

rɪkhɪ vɪda kin, asɪkha din,
dutɪ ram cin, mon mən prəbin.–*ramav.*

(b) The second type of Sukhda metre is characterised by 22 matras, the final one being a guru, with two pauses after the 12th and the last 10th matra respectively.

Example:

jəgjivən ko sevo, jəgjivən təb hi....

ਸੁਖਦਾਈ [sokhdai], **ਸੁਖਦਾਤਾ** [sokhdata], **ਸੁਖਦਾਨ** [sokhdan] *adj* ਸਪਦਾਤ੍ਰਿ comfort giving. "sokhdai jiən ko data."–*dev m 5.* "sokhdata hərɪ eku hɛ."–*bhɛr m 3.*

ਸੁਖਦਾਨੀ [sokhdani] *adj* soothing, pleasing. **2** *n* See ਸਵੈਯੇ (16).

ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬ੍ਰਿੱਧ [sokhda brɪddh] a metre, also named "səgɔna". It comprises 4 lines and every line contains eight characters. Every line begins with a ləghu character, and ends with a guru character, with pauses after the 5th and the subsequent 3rd characters.

Example:

kɪ nagri ke, es hɛ̃,
kɪ mrɪgi ke nəres hɛ̃,
kɪ raja chətrdhari hɛ̃,
kɪ kali ke bhɪkhari hɛ̃.–*kəlki.*

ਸੁਖਦਾਯਕ [sokhdayək] See ਸੁਖਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਖਦੇਉ [sokhdeo], **ਸੁਖਦੇਵ** [sokhdev] *n* Shukdev. See ਸੁਕ. "ɪh mənɪ lin bhəe sokhdeo."–*gəu ə kəbir.* **2** Sukhdev, a ruler of Jasrota, a hilly area, who helped Bhim Chand during the battle of Nadaun. "səkhə̃dev gaji jəsaroṭ rayə̃."–*VN ə 9.* **3** a brahmin poet of Guru Gobind Singh's court, who wrote a unique description of the Creator's attributes using twelve adjectives, such as sət (truth), cɪt (consciousness) anə̃d (bliss), ədvɪtiy (unique), əkhə̃ḍ (never-ending) əcəl (immovable, firm), ə̃nət (infinite), svəprəkaṣ (self glittering), kuṭəsth (mysterious), əj (self-existent), əkrɪy (inactive) and brəhəm.

ਸੁਖਧਾਮ [sokhdham] *adj* the abode of happiness/comfort. **2** *n* a true teacher/preceptor. **3** the Creator of the universe. **4** self-realisation. **5** Vishnu's abode, the heaven.

ਸੁਖ਼ਨ [suxən] *P n* a talk, a conversation. **2** a metre, a verse-line. See ਸਖੁਨ.

ਸੁਖ਼ਨਵਰ [suxənvər] P سخنور *adj* committed, bound, firm in promise.

ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sokhnɪdhan] *adj* a store of happiness. "sokhnɪdhan hərɪ əlekh suami."–*gəu m 5.* "sokhnɪdhan prəbhu ek hɛ."–*gəu var 2 m 5.* **2** *n* hemp for Nihang Sikhs. **3** a book by Gopal Das Kabir Panthi, which is read by members of the community with relish.

ਸੁਖਪਾਲ [sokhpal] *n* a palanquin. See ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ. a comfortable swing/cradle. "rani ko lino

sukhpal cəṛaɪkɛ."–*corɪtr 146.*

ਸੁਖਬਾਲਾ [sukhbala] *adj* the highest pleasure. **2** *n* the pleasure of knowledge, solace of the soul.

ਸੁਖਬਿਸ੍ਰਾਮ [sukhbɪsram] *n* the state of peace, peace of mind.

ਸੁਖਭਾਇ [sukhbhaɪ] *adj* comfort-giving; that has a soothing effect. "sətɪguru sukhbhaɪ krɪpadhari."–*səvɛye m 4.*

ਸੁਖਮਹਲ [sukhməhəl], **ਸੁਖਮਹਿਲ** [sukhməhɪl] *adj* a temple of comfort, an abode of pleasure. **2** *n* a true preceptor. **3** the Creator. **4** self realisation.

ਸੁਖਮਣਾ [sukhməṇa], **ਸੁਖਮਨ** [sukhmən], **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ** [sukhməna] *Skt* ਸੁਸ਼੍ਮ੍ਣਾ It is also correct, if written as ਸੁਸ਼੍ਮ੍ਣਾ. *n* a vein supposed by the yogis, that starts from the point of the nose and passing through the inner portion of the forehead (ਕੰਗਰੋੜ) reaches up to the brain. Pingla is on its right side and Ira falls on the left side. This vein is like chandarma (moon) sooraj (sun) and agni (fire). When breath is circulated in it through practice or exercise, "ənhət ṣəbəd" (divine melody produced from within) is heard which provides ecstastic pleasure. Its other names are 'Brahm Marg' and 'Maha Path' "sukhmən nari səhəj səmani pivɛ pivənhara."–*ram kəbir.* "sukhməna ɪṛa pĩgula bujhɛ."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **2** The earlier devotees of Gurbani consider twenty four Asthpadis (a stanza of eight lines) by Guru Ramdas as 'Sukhmna'. There are six Ashtpadis of Bilawal (Rag), six of Sarang (Rag), six of Kanra (Rag) and six of Kalyan (Rag). **3** a bani comprising 43 stanzas composed by some Sikh in a particular manuscript of Dasam Granth. A part of the text is: "sãsahər sukhməna patɪsahi 10."

prɪthme nɪrãkar ko pərnã.
phunɪ kɪchu bhəgətɪ ritɪ rəs bərnã.
dindəyalu purəkh ətɪ svami.
bhəgətvachəl hərɪ ãtərjami.
ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ rəhɛ na dekhɛ koi.
jəl thəl rəmɛ sərəv mɛ soi.
bəhu beə̃t ə̃t nəhɪ pavɛ.
pəṛɪ pəṛɪ pə̃ḍɪt rah bətavɛ. ‖ 1 ‖ ...
vahguru jəpte səbhkoi.
yaka ərəth səmjhɛ jən soi.
vava vahi əpər əpar.
haha hɪrde hərɪ vicar.
gəga gobĩd sɪmrən kina.
rara ram nam mənɪ cina.
ɪn əchrən ka səmjhənhar.
rakhɛ dubɪdha hoɪ khuar. ‖ 16 ‖ ...
pritɪ kər-hu cɪt laykɛ ɪkmən hvɛkər jap.
kərɪ ɪsnan sukhməna pəṛo
nɪhcɛ mən ko thap. ‖ 38 ‖ ...
sun-hu sə̃t tum saci baṇi.
guru əpne kəu hərɪjən jaṇi.
jã hərɪ hov-hɪ səda səhai.
dhərəm bɪlas kərəmgətɪ pai.
pakhə̃ḍ chaḍ brəhmə̃ḍ mən dhəro.
an chaḍ sɪmrən mən kəro.
suc kɪrɪa ər hərɪ hərɪ bhəjo.
jhuṭha pəripəuṇa təjo. ‖ 43 ‖

ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ [sukh mənauṇi] *v* to take a vow for the welfare of a near and dear one. **2** to worship the Creator for mental peace. "səkhi, ɪch kəri nɪt sukh mənai, prəbhu meri as pujae."–*gəu chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੁਖਮਨਿ [sukhmənɪ] See ਸੁਖਮਨੀ. **2** This word has also been used for ਸੁਖਮਨਾ ਨਾੜੀ. See ਸੁਖਮਨਾ. **3** a grand army. "susuma vali sɛna."–*sənama.*

ਸੁਖਮਨੀ [sukhməni] a long poem, composed by Guru Arjan Dev in Gauri Rag that provides bliss to the mind. It has 24 eight line stanzas.

jənəm mərən ka dukh nɪvarɛ,
duləbh deh tətkal udharɛ,
dukh rog bɪnse bhaɪ bhərəm,
sadh nam nɪrməl take kərəm,

sobh te uc taki sobha bəni,
nanək ɪh gunɪ namu sukhməni.
—sukhməni.

ਸੁਖਮਾ [sukhma] *Skt* ਸੁਸ਼ਮਾ *n* glory, beauty. "kãjən ki sukhma səkuci he."—*cãḍi 1.*

ਸੁਖਰ [sukhər] See ਸੁਖਿਰ.

ਸੁਖਰਸ [sukhrəs] See ਸੁਖਿਰ. "tət bɪt ghən sukhrəs səbh bajẽ."—*əj.* See ਬਾਜਾ. **2** a feeling of pleasure.

ਸੁਖਰਾਇ [sukhraɪ] *adj* the king of happiness, lord of bliss/ blissful Lord. "dukhbhãjən sukhraɪ."—*guj m 5.*

ਸੁਖਰਾਸਿ [sukhrasɪ] *adj* cumulus of comfort, commune of pleasure, wealth of bliss/ecstasy. **2** *n* the Creator of the universe.

ਸੁਖਲਾ [sukhla] *adj* easy; easy to prove.

ਸੁਖਲੀਆ [sukhlia] *adj* comfortable, blissful. "sej sukhlia."—*asa m 5.*

ਸੁਖਵਾਸੀ [sukhvasi] *adj* who lives comfortably. **2** a house holder; one who spends his life with ease. "jac-hɪ jəti səti sukhvasi."—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸੁਖਵੰਤੀ [sukhvãti] *adj* (woman) leading a happy life. "sukhvãti sa narɪ sobha purɪ bəṇa." —*asa m 5.*

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *Skt* the abode of god Varun. **2** See ਸੁਖੰ and ਸੁੱਖਾ.

ਸੁਖਾਉਣਾ [sukhauṇa] *v* to appear to be comfortable; to seem loving one. "ghər ãgənɪ nə sukhai." —*sri beni.* **2** be suitable.

ਸੁਖਾਸਨ [sukhasən] a soft seat, which is comfortable to sit at. **2** a palanquin.

ਸੁਖਾਸੁਖ [sukhasukh] *adj* the greatest pleasure, extreme happiness. "mɛ sərəbsukha sukh paɪa."—*vəḍ m 5.* **2** pleasure and pain, happiness and sorrow.

ਸੁਖਾਣਾ [sukhaṇa] seem comfortable. **2** suited; congenial.

ਸੁਖਾਂਦਾ [sukhãda], ਸੁਖਾਂਦੀ [sukhãdi] comfort giving, soothing, appealing/ pleasing. "jɪtu mɪlɪ hərɪbhəgətɪ sukhãdi."—*dev m 4.*

ਸੁਖਾਨਾ [sukhana] to soothe, please. "prɪə ke bəcən sukhane hiərɛ."—*dev m 4.* "mənɪ tənɪ prem sukhanɪa."—*məla m 5.*

ਸੁਖਾਰਾ [sukhara] See ਸੁਖਾਲਾ.

ਸੁਖਾਲ [sukhal] *n* ease, convenience.

ਸੁਖਾਲਾ [sukhala], ਸੁਖਾਲੀ [sukhali] *adj* easy. **2** comfort giving, comfortable. "dər ghər məhla sej sukhali."—*gəu ə m 1.*

ਸੁਖਾਵਨਾ [sukhavna] *v* seem comfortable. **2** appear suitable.

ਸੁਖਿ [sukhɪ] with comfort, with happiness. "sukhɪ rɛṇɪ vɪhaṇi."—*asa m 5.* **2** in pleasure/ happiness. "mənu sukhɪ səmaṇa."—*bɪla chõt m 4.* **3** See ਸੁਖੀ.

ਸੁਖਿੰਦਾ [sukhĩda] *adj* soothing, comfortable. **2** drier, absorber.

ਸੁਖਿਰ [sukhɪr] *Skt* ਸੁਸਿਰ *adj* empty, hollow. **2** *n* a flute like musical instrument, which may be hollow from inside. "vãṣadɪkãtu susirã." —*əmərkoṣ.* See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ. **3** fire. **4** a mouse. **5** a clove.

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* happy. "sukhi nanək gurɪ nam drɪṛaɪo."—*kan m 5.* **2** dry; unbuttered. "rukhi sukhi khaɪkɛ ṭhãḍa paṇɪ piu."—*s fərid.*

ਸੁਖੀਆ [sukhia] *adj* happy. "so sukhia jɪsu bhrəm gəɪa."—*bəsãt m 5.*

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hũ sukh] *adj* puposeful joy coming from all the comforts. "mɛ sukhi hũ sukh paɪa."—*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See ਸੁਖ. "sukhu dukh rəhət səda nɪrlepi."—*sor m 9.*

ਸੁਖੁਪਤਿ [sukhupətɪ], ਸੁਖੁਪਤੀ [sukhupəti] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਪ੍ਤਿ *n* dreamless but sound sleep. **2** according to Patanjal philosophy, an state of mind which experiences daily the contact of the soul with the eternal Spirit (Brahm), but in this condition it is not known whether the (soul) has united with the eternal Spirit.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See ਸੁੱਖੁ.

ਸੁਖੇਟਿਆ [sukhetɪa] ਸੁਖੇ-ਅਟਜਾ *n* a state of being blissful. "sukh sukhetɪa." -*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੁਖੇਣ [sukheṇ], ਸੁਖੇਨ [sukhen] *adj* easy, simple. **2** an abode of ease/happiness, comfortable, delightful. "sukheṇ bɛṇ rət nō." 'which has no love for delightful utterances.' **3** *Skt* सुषेण *n* Vishnu. **4** a leader of Gandhravs. **5** son of Varun or Dhanvantri, father of Tara, father-in-law and minister of Sugreev, famous as Ayurvedic physician. When Ram and Lachhman became unconscious, he sent Hanuman to bring herbs. See ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ. "jamvə̃t sukheṇ nilɔru hənu ə̃gəd kesri." -*ramav.*

ਸੁਖੈ [sukhɛ] in comfort. **2** pertaining to ease/comfort. "sukhe ehu bɪbeku hɛ."- *var ram 1 m 3.*

ਸੁਖੈਨ [sukhɛn], ਸੁਖੈਨਾ [sukhɛna] *adj* easy, simple. **2** comfortable, delightful. "mɪlɪo mənohər sərəb sukhɛna."–*dev m 5.* **3** comfortable. "jɪsu nam rɪdɛ so səhəj sukhɛna."–*bher ə m 5.* See ਸੁਖੇਣ.

ਸੁਖੋਪਤਿ [sukhopətɪ] See ਸੁਖੁਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਖੰ [sukhə̃] *Skt* ਸੁਸ਼ਾ *n* perfect silence, complete stillness. "kəhū̃ səstrə sukhə̃."–*VN.* **2** See ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖੰਬਰ [sukhə̃bər] *adj* a comfortable dress. **2** armour, shield.

ਸੁੱਖ [sukkh], ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖਣੀ [sukkh sukkhṇi] See ਸੁਖ 1 and ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਣ [sukkhəṇ] a Khatri, resident of Dhamial village (three miles beyond Rawalpindi) who was a devotee of goddess Durga. After seeking Guru Amardas's blessings, he became one of the Guru's devotees. The Guru offered him a cot (seat/throne) for preaching the Sikh tenets. Bhai Sukkhan diligently preached Sikhism in Pothohar. A celebrated successor of his family, Dr Surjan Singh is still a devoted missionary of Gurmat.

ਸੁੱਖ ਮੰਨਣੀ [sukkh mə̃nṇi] See ਸੁਖ 1 and ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਾ [sukkha] *n* a euphemism for hemp coined by its users. -*vɪjia.*

ਸੁੱਖਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sukkha sɪ̃gh] a devoted Sikh from Kambomari village, who was born in the Kalsi subcaste of carpenters. After adopting Sikhism, he served the faith with great vigour by participating in religious wars. Joining Sardar Matab Singh, he punished the Turks such as Massa Ranghar for sacrilegious acts of violating the sanctity of Sri Harimandir. He attained martyrdom in Sammat 1810 in Lahore at the bank of Ravi after fighting against the Durrani force. **2** a valiant man of faith, Baj Singh's brother, who won many battles along with Banda Bahadur. **3** Poet Sukkha Singh, who was born in Sammat 1825. He was a Giani of Keshgarh Sahib. He authored Guruvilas of the tenth Master in Sammat 1854. He passed away in Sammat 1895. His wife Gulab Devi died in Sammat 1935. **4** a Granthi at Harimandir of Patna Sahib, who incorporated his sukhməna chhəkey etc in Dasam Granth and brought out its new copy, which is known as "khas biṛ" (special manuscript). See ਸਰਬਲੋਹ. **5** son of Sardar Basawa Singh, a rais of Badrukkhan, and father of Nabha's ruler Maharaja Heera Singh. He laid claim to the royal throne, when Raja Sangat Singh, the ruler of Jind died issueless but the government appointed Sardar Saroop Singh Bajidpuria as the legal ruler considering him to be his direct descendant on the basis of the longer genealogical line. But the Almighty ordained Sardar Sukha Singh's son to ascend the throne of Nabha state. Sardar Sukha Singh passed away in 1852 AD.

ਸੁੱਖੁ [sukkhu] See ਬਾਜਕ.

ਸੁਗ [sug] *Skt* ਸੁ-ਗਮ fine gait. See ਸੁਗਤਿ.

ਸੁਗਤ [sugət] See ਸੁਗਤ. 2 See ਸੁਗਤਿ. 3 *Skt* Lord Buddh. 4 a follower of Lord Buddh; one who adopts Buddh's religion; a Buddhist.

ਸੁਗਤਾ [sugəta] *adj* who has achieved salvation. 2 fine gait.

ਸੁਗਤਿ [sugətɪ] *adj* salvation, fine gait. 2 good condition. 3 *n* salvation through oneness with the Absolute.

ਸੁਗਮ [sugəm] *adj* easy. 2 a place that can be reached easily; an easily approachable destination.

ਸੁਗਰਥ [sugrəth] ਸੁ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ the best book, book of spirituality; books of Gurbani i.e. preceptor's sermons. "ərath səmrəth sugrəth samai."–*BG.*

ਸੁਗਾਤ [sugat] *Skt* ਸੁਗਾਤ੍ਰ *adj* shapely, having a robust body, well-formed. 2 *T* سوغات *n* a present, gift. "lekər bhəle sugat səmaja." –*GPS.*

ਸੁਗਿਆਨ [sugɪan] *n* the best knowledge; self realisation. 2 real knowledge.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨਾ [sugɪana], ਸੁਗਿਆਨੀ [sugiani] *adj* extremely wise, having deep self-realisation. 2 a real possessor of knowledge. "soi sugɪana so pərdhana."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* "jo ɪsu mare soi sugɪani."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਸੁਗੀਤਾ [sugita], ਸੁਗੀਤਿਕਾ [sugitɪka] a metre, whose characteristics are: four lines and every line contains 25 matras. The first pause occurs at the 15th and the other at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being two gurus.

Example:

tu kərta ap əbhull hɛ bhullən vɪc nahī,
tu kər-hɪ so səcce bhəla hɛ, gurusəbədɪ bujhaī.
–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

(b) second type: Every line begins with a ləghu matra. There is a pause first at the 15th matra and another at the next 10th. In the end there are one guru and one ləghu matras instead of two guru matras as in the above case.

Example:

so ritɪ hɛ ɪh prem se nɪt,
dhyaɪye gobɪ̃d. ...

ਸੁਗੁਣ [sugun̩] a good quality.

ਸੁਗੰਦ [sugə̃d] *P* سوگند *n* an oath. 2 a vow, pledge, solemn promise.

ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugə̃dh] *n* fragrance, aroma, pleasant odour. 2 a lotus. 3 sandal. 4 an oath, vow, pledge, solemn promise. "parəs cə̃dnɛ tɪn hɛ ek sugə̃dh."–*s kəbir.* It is in the nature of parəs (philosopher's stone) and cə̃dən (sandalwood) that whoever touches them, turns into gold and sandal respectively.

ਸੁਗੰਧਤ [sugə̃dhət] *adj* fragrant, aromatic. "jɪh prəsadɪ sugə̃dhət tənɪ lavhɪ."–*sukhməni.* 'applies the scented material to the body.'

ਸੁਗੰਧਾ [sugə̃dha] *Skt n* aniseed. 2 basil. 3 a white rose.

ਸੁਗੰਧਿ [sugə̃dhɪ] *Skt* सुगन्धि *n* fragrance. 2 *adj* fragrant.

ਸੁਗ੍ਯ [sugy] *Skt* सुज्ञ *adj* having excellent knowledge; knowing all. 2 which can be known easily.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰ [sugr] *adj* who receives; who collects essence. 'təb rijh gəe kəchu sugr."–*dətt.*

ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ [sugriv] *Skt adj* with an elegant neck. *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot. 3 Younger brother of Kishkindha's king Bali. Having forged friendship with him (Sugreev), Ram Chandar conquered Lanka. According to a story in the Ramayana, Sugreev was the son of Suraj (the sun). After killing Bali, Ram Chandar handed over the kingdom of Kishkindha to Sugreev. "əpnaɪkɛ sugriv ko kəpɪraj balɪ sə̃gharkɛ." –*ramav.* See ਬਾਲਿ. 4 Indar. 5 Shiv. 6 a regal swan.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵਬੰਧੁ ਅਰਿ [sugrivbə̃dhu ərɪ] *n* an arrow; Sugreev's brother Bali, his rival the arrow. Bali died when hit by an arrow. 2 Ram Chandar, who killed Sugreev's brother Bali.

ਸੁਘਟ [sughəṭ] *adj* finely chiselled, well-proportioned. **2** which can be easily done.

ਸੁੰਘਣਾ [sũghṇa] *Skt* सुघ्राण *v* to smell; to inhale fragrance.

ਸੁਘਨ [sughən] *Skt* सुघ्न *adj* deserving to be killed easily.

ਸੁਘਨਾ [sughəna] *adj* extremely dense, strongly thickened. "moh bəḍhɪo sughəna."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **2** See ਸੁਘਨ.

ਸੁਘਰ [sughər] *adj* grand house; delightful abode. "nɪhcəl sughər paɪa."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.* **2** finely-chiselled, well-proportioned. "sũdər sughər sujaṇu prəbhu mera."–*asa chə̃t m 5 bɪrhəṛe.* **3** competent, accomplished. See ਸੁਘੜ.

ਸੁਘਰਈ [sughrəi] *n* fine chiselling. **2** cleverness, wisdom. **3** a complete Indian musical 'kafi ṭhaṭ' (having seven primary notes (ਸਾੜਵ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ[1] ਰਾਗ). It has soft notes of gãdhar and nɪṣad, while other notes are pure. "Sughrai" is another type of "Kanra" Its fourth note is primary and stressed with a long pause (vadi). It is also pə̃cəm sə̃vadi. In the ascending scale, the sixth note is prohibited. It is sung at mid-night.

arohi (ascending scale of notes) sə rə ga mə pə na sə.

əvrohi (descending scale of notes) sə na dhə pə mə ga rə sə.

In his epic Bhai Santokh Singh has thus mentioned this name: "əru sughrəi rag ənurag."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਘਰਿ [sughərɪ] in a grand house. **2** a competent woman; an accomplished lady; a beautifully chiselled woman.

ਸੁਘਰੁ [sughəru] See ਸੁਘਰ.

ਸੁਘੜ [sughəṛ] *Skt* ਸੁਘਟਿਤ. *adj* well-built, robust. "agɪakari sughəṛ sərup."–*asa m 5.* **2** chiselled in a standard mint; clever, intelligent. **3** *n* a devotee of the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. **4** This word has also been used for "suhəṛ" sub-caste.

[1]In ਆਰੋਹੀ there are six notes, while in ਅਵਰੋਹੀ there are seven.

ਸੁਘੜਾ [sughṛa] *adj* See ਸੁਘੜ. **2** *n* short form for ਸੁਘੜਤਾ cleverness, wisdom. "ko sughṛa ko murṭa."–*əkal.*

ਸੁਘੜਾਈ [sughṛai] *n* beauty, robustness, wisdom. **2** cleverness.

ਸੁਘਾਟ [sughaṭ] *n* fine chiselling. **2** a superb formation. **3** *adj* well-chiselled, superbly formed.

ਸੁਚ [suc] *Skt* शुच् *vr* to feel sorrow, mourn, have a bath, be purified. **2** *n* brightness. **3** grief, anger.

ਸੁਚਜ [sucəj] *Skt* सुचर्या *n* an etiquette, nice behaviour, good conduct.

ਸੁਚਜਾ [sucəja], ਸੁਚਜੀ [sucəji] *adj* a man/woman of good conduct. **2** Guru Nanak Dev has provided a useful sermon in Granth Sahib to women under the caption of "sucəji" in "suhi rag." See it under the heading. "ja tu ta mɛ səbhuko."

ਸੁਚ ਧਰਮਾ [suc dhərma] *adj* who has adopted the true faith. **2** who has accepted Sikhism.

ਸੁਚਨਤਾ [sucənta] *Skt* ਸੁਚਨਾ *n* to apprise. "səbhɛ sucənta jo kərjɛyɛ, grə̃th bəḍhən te ədhɪk ḍərɛyɛ."–*cərɪtr 320.* 'if all the topics are ascertained.'

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] See ਸੁਚਿ.

ਸੁਚਾਨੰਦ [sucanə̃d] an employee of Wazir Khan, the subedar of Sirhind. Historians have written that he was a Khatri. Actually he was a Brahmin. He had prompted the subedar to murder the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, saying that the children of a snake do not deserve any mercy. Banda Bahadur killed him too at the time of the destruction of the Sirhind. He was termed "juṭhanə̃d" by the Sikhs.

ਸੁਚਾਰ [sucar] *Skt* ਸੁਚਰਯ *n* good etiquette, good conduct. "drɪṛ nam dan ɪsnan sucari."*-suhi m 5.*

ਸੁਚਾਰੀ [sucari] See ਸੁਚਾਰ. **2** *adj* a person of good conduct. **3** a lady of noble character; a well behaved woman.

ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] *adj* a person of a good gait. **2** *xa* lame, maimed, crippled.

ਸੁਚਿ [sucɪ] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਚਿ *adj* holy, pure, clean. **2** *n* holiness, cleanliness. **3** fire. **4** the sun. **5** month of Harh.

ਸੁਚਿਆਰ [sucɪar] *adj* who preserves purity. **2** used for ਸਚਿਆਰ.

ਸੁਚਿਤ [sucɪt] *adj* alert, cautious, smart. "kəbhu sucɪt hvɛ jago."*–hajare 10.* **2** *Skt* kind-hearted, noble. **3** good-hearted.

ਸੁਚੀਆ [sucia] *adj* who maintains purity/holiness.

ਸੁਚੇਉ [suceu], **ਸੁਚੇਇ** [sucei] *adj* clean, holy. "gur kɛ səbədɪ sucei." *-var bɪla m 3.*

ਸੁਚੇਤ [sucet] See ਸਚੇਤ. "kət-hu sucet hvɛkɛ cetna ko car kio."*–əkal.* **2** *Skt* सुचेतस् *adj* noble-minded, gentle. **3** alert, cautious. **4** washed, clean, pure. "hath sucet kərei."*–rəhɪt desa sĩgh.*

ਸੁਚੇਤਜਾਣਾ [sucetjaṇa] *xa v* to wash, respond to the call of nature. A person is freed from laziness and impurity through defecation, hence this term.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] good memory. **2** *xa n* washing of two hands, two feet, and face. It purifies and removes laziness, hence this term. **3** defecation.

ਸੁਚੰਗ [sucə̃g] *Dg* a horse. "sucə̃g nəcaɪ pəre ərɪ pɛ."*–səloh.*

ਸੁਛੰਦ [suchə̃d] *Skt* स्वच्छन्द *adj* unfettered, self-willed, independent. "mrɪtu suchə̃d tum ho səmrətth."*–GPS.* "nə̃dən phero suchə̃d bulə̃d."*–GPS.*

ਸੁੱਛ [succh] *Skt* स्वच्छ *adj* pure, clean. "succh sughər rani phɪr ai."*–corɪtr 379.*

ਸੁਜਸ [sujəs] *Skt* ਸੁਯਸ਼ *n* reputation, fame. **2** *adj* reputed, famous, well known.

ਸੁੰਜਤਾ [sũjəta] See ਸੰਜੁਤਾ.

ਸੁਜਨ [sujən] *adj* noble, gentle. **2** one's own (person).

ਸੁਜਨਤਾ [sujənta], **ਸੁਜਨਤਾਈ** [sujəntai] *n* nobility, gentlemanliness..

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See ਸੋਜਨੀ. "sujni svet chadkər loni."*–GPS.*

ਸੁਜਾ [suja], **ਸੁਜਾਅ** [suja-a] *A* شُجاع *adj* brave.

ਸੁਜਾਕ [sujak] See ਸੁਜਾਗ 4.

ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] *adj* ਸੁਚਕ੍ਸ਼ੁ having attractive eyes, (a person) with good eye sight. "hoɪ sujakha nanka, so kɪu ujhəṛɪ paɪ?"*–var ram 1 m 2.* **2** learned, thoughtful,[1] sober. "tum hohu sujakhe lehu pəchaṇ."*–bəsə̃t ə m 1.* **3** farsighted. **4** *xa* a sieve.

ਸੁਜਾਗ [sujag] *adj* who can remain wake; who has forsaken sleep. **2** cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant. **3** *n* a watchman; a guard. "pə̃c təskər jit sɪkkh hi sujag hɛ."*-BG.* **4** *P* سوزاک urinary inflammation (burning sensation); gonorrhea. It is a contagious disease. On account of inflammation inside the urinary tract, pus oozes out. It results from microscopic bacteria which a person gets from others through contagion. Those, who have sexual relationship with loose women, become victims of gonorrhea, and such wretched people transfer this disease to their noble wives.

A patient of gonorrhea feels pain and burning when he urinates and also suffers from a backache. He also has light fever and his appetite disappears.

The disease should be taken care of at the earliest stage, because chronic gonorrhea creates various types of problems. Its normal treatment is as follows:

[1] See əpsətə̃b sɪmrɪtɪ Ch 10, s 11.

Five grains of calomel may be given at night and the next morning four drams of magnesia or any other purgative be administered. Ten drops of oil extracted from a fig tree's roots or the oil of white sandal mixed with milk should be administered thrice a day. If constipation results, a purgative of salt must be immediately given.

Three masas of red chalk and one tola of uncooked grams soaked in water at night, mixed with four tolas of bazoori syrup should be served to the patient.

1¾ tolas of crystal line saltpetre and 1¾ tola seeds of black cardamoms crushed to a powder mixed with six masas be taken twice a day along with the boiled rice water twice in the morning and evening.

For cleaning the urinary tract wounds, a sprinkling of a syringeful of the liquids of the following medicines proves curative/effective: Take one masa of parched nilathotha (copper sulphate), six masas of murdar səg, one tola anitmony, one tola rəsɔ̃t, one tola white kəth, six masas məstəgi rumi, and grind all these in a mortar, put them in a bottle after dissolving the material in water. To this solution are put one masa of opium and one masa of bəroza. This solution is pumped thrice a day.

Spices, sour articles, exceedingly sweet things, meat, sauces, chillies, coitus, excessive walking etc. must be avoided.

Milk, boiled mixture of rice and pulse (khɪcṛi), custards, barley porridge, cucumber and kulfa (a leafy vegetable) etc. are useful as diet.

ਸੁਜਾਣ [sujaṇ] *Skt* सुज्ञान profound knowledge, deep knowledge. **2** सुज्ञानिन्. **3** clever, sagacious.

ਸੁਜਾਣਿ [sujaṇɪ] feminine of ਸੁਜਾਣ. **2** an intelligent woman (nominative case).

ਸੁਜਾਣੁ [sujaṇu], ਸੁਜਾਨ [sujan] See ਸੁਜਾਣ. "apɪ sujaṇu nə bhuləi."–*sri m 1.* **2** also used for ਸੁਜਾਖੇ (a person having good vision of both eyes) "mən ə̃dha nau sujaṇu."–*var asa.*

ਸੁਜਾਨਾ [sujana] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. **2** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. "muhru rə̃dhava te sujana bir." *GPS.*

ਸੁਜਾਨਿ [sujanɪ] See ਸੁਜਾਣਿ.

ਸੁਜੁਤ [sujut] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with.

ਸੁਜੁਰੀਆ [sujuria] *adj* securely joined, deeply associated.

ਸੁਜੋਗ [sujog] *adj* excellent union, sound relationship. "nəməstə̃ sujoge." *japu.* **2** See ਜੋਗ. **3** *Skt* सुयोग्य competent, very intelligent.

ਸੁਜੋਤਿ [sujotɪ] a brilliant light. **2** extremely luminous, well-lit.

ਸੁਝ [sujh] *n* perception, understanding, consciousness. **2** the sun. "ullu sujh nə sujjəhi."–*BG.* **3** the moon. "sujh-hu sujhən tĩn loə əulə̃g vɪckara."–*BG.* 'The moon has black spots.' See ਅਉਲੰਗ.

ਸੁਝਣਾ [sujhṇa], ਸੁਝਣੁ [sujhəṇu] *v* to understand, grasp. **2** to strike, occur. **3** to become visible. **4** to come to mind.

ਸੁੱਝ [sujjh] See ਸੁਝ.

ਸੁੰਞ [sũɲ], ਸੁੰਞਾ [sũɲa] शून्य *adj* uninhabited, unpopulated, barren. "vɪṇ nave sũɲɪa."–*asa ram m 5.* "sũɲi deh ḍravṇi."–*sri m 1.*

ਸੁਞੀ ਸੁੰਞ [suɲi sũɲ] *adj* absolutely void; all empty; fully barren. "deh mənmukh sũɲi sũɲ."–*bəsə̃t m 4.*

ਸੁੰਞੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [sũɲe ghər ka pahuṇa], ਸੁੰਞੈ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਉ [sũɲe ghər ka kau] the guest of an empty house. A guest and a crow get nothing from a deserted house; they return empty handed. Likewise people who hanker after leaders without virtue and noble conduct in the hope of acquiring wisdom or redemption,

get disappointed. "sũɲe ghər ka pahuṇa jɪʊ aɪa tɪʊ jaɪ."–*sri m 3.* "bəhu joni bhəuda phɪrɛ jɪʊ suɲɛ ghərɪ kau."–*sri m 3.*

ਸੁਟਣਾ [suṭṇa] *Skt vr* ਸਿਟ is derogatory and suṭṇa is derived from it. *v* to throw away; to discard. "hoɪ puraṇa suṭic."–*var asa.* "tɪnɪ jənɪ səbhɪ ḍər suṭɪghəte."–*bɪha chə̃t m 4.*

ਸੁਟਿ [suṭɪ] having thrown away.

ਸੁਠ [suṭh] *Skt* ਸੁਸ੍ਠੁ *adj* superb, excellent. "soi suṭh pəryə̃k."–*NP.* **2** beautiful. **3** praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁੰਠ [sũṭh], **ਸੁੰਠੀ** [ṣũṭhi] *Skt* शुण्ठी *n* dry ginger, zingiber. *A* زنجبیل; *E* ginger. It is used in many medicines. The effect is hot and dry. It is used to cure various gastric disorders and ailments. It strengthens the liver as it is effective against liver ailments. It destroys phlegm, cures paralysis, kills worms, enhances appetite and sexual potency. Ancient physicians called it the supreme medicine. There is a mention in the Quran that a cup (of wine) lined with ginger juice will be served in heaven.[1]

ਸੁੰਡ [sũḍ] *Skt* शुण्डा *n* the trunk of an elephant, figuratively its hand. **2** a tube or pipe for distilling. **3** 'sũḍ' is used in 'cə̃ḍi di var' in place of ṣə̃ḍi "mahɪkhasur sũḍ upaɪa." 'Mahikhasur, the demon, was born as an elephant.' There is a story in Markande Puran that to kill Durga, Mahikhasur appeared as an elephant and pulled the lion from under her with his trunk. Goddess (Durga) chopped off his trunk with her sword.

ਸੁੰਡਾ [sũḍa] See ਸੁੰਡ. **2** a distillery. **3** a prostitute, harlot. **4** liquor. **5** a dissolute woman, procuress.

ਸੁੰਡਾਰ [sũḍar], **ਸੁੰਡਾਲ** [sũḍal] *n* elephant with a trunk. **2** a distiller.

ਸੁੰਡਿ [sũḍɪ], **ਸੁੰਡੀ** [sũḍi] female elephant with a trunk. **2** a female distiller. **3** See ਸੋਂਡੀ. **4** an insect that does tremendous harm to crops.

[1]See Quran, "al ɪnsar.", verse 17.

ਸੁੰਢ [sũḍh] See ਸੁੰਠ.

ਸੁਢਰ [suḍhər], **ਸੁਢਾਲ** [suḍhal] *adj* well-built. "suḍhər məhā rəghunādən."–*ramav.*

ਸੁਣਣ [suṇən], **ਸੁਣਨ** [suṇən], **ਸੁਣਨਾ** [suṇna] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਵਣ to listen. "vekhəṇɪ suṇəṇɪ no āʊ."–*jəpu.*

ਸੁਣਿ [suṇɪ] from listening, through listening. **2** having listened to. "suṇɪ updes sətɪgur pəhɪ aɪa."–*asa m 5.* **3** an ear. "cərəṇ kər dekhət suṇɪ thake."–*var bɪha m 3.* **4** शृणु listen (imperative) "suṇɪ səkhi səheli sacɪ suheli."–*gəu chə̃t m 1.*

ਸੁਣਿਐ [suṇɪɛ] listening to, having listened. "suṇɪɛ dukh pap ka nasu."–*jəpu.*

ਸੁਣੀਅਰ [suṇiər] *n* an ear. "nanək suṇiər te pərvaṇu."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 5.* **2** See ਸੁਨੀਅਰ 2.

ਸੁਣੰਤ [suṇə̃t] listening. "suṇə̃t bala bəhu bɪdhɪ prəkara."–*səhəs m 4.*

ਸੁਣੰਦੜਾ [suṇə̃dṛa], **ਸੁਣੰਦੜੀ** [suṇə̃dṛi] a listener.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt adj* squeezed. **2** *n* a son. "sut kələtr bhrat mit."–*ram m 5.* **3** *adj* short form for ਸੁਪ੍ਤ (sleeping).

ਸੁਤਈਸ [sut-is] *n* Ganesh, son (ਸੁਤ) of Lord Shiv (ਈਸ). "puj sut-is ko əvɪghən mənavəi."–*NP.*

ਸੁਤਸਿੰਧੁ [sutsɪ̃dhu] the moon. See ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ. "sutsɪ̃dh ədhomukh tap təpɛ."–*əkal.* 'The moon keeps its face down while meditating.'

ਸੁਤ ਸੂਰਜ [sut surəj] Karan, son of the sun. **2** Yam. See ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਤਹ [sutəh] *Skt* स्वतः *part* spontaneous, instinctive.

ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ [sutəhsɪdh], **ਸੁਤਹਸਿੱਧ** [sutəhsɪddh] *adj* happening by itself, requiring no proof other than itself. "sutəhsɪdh rup dhərɪo sahən kɛ sah jiu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸੁਤਕਉਲ [sutkəul], **ਸੁਤਕਉਲਕਲੀ** [sutkəulkəli] *n* Brahma, born out of the lotus bud; son of lotus. "tɪhko ləkh kɛ upma bhəgvan kərɛ jɪh ki sutkəulkəli."–*krɪsən.*

ਸੁਤਗੰਡਕਾ [sutgə̃ḍka] *n* small round stone, so formed in the rivulet Gandka. See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

"pujẽ həm tume. nahɪ pujẽ sugə̃ḍka." *–krɪsən.*

ਸੁਤਭਾਈ [sutbhai] *n* nephew. "ko beli nahi put kuṭə̃b sutbhai."*–suhi chə̃t m 4.*

ਸੁਤਭਾਨ [sutbhan], **ਸੁਤਭਾਨੁ** [sutbhanu] *n* Yam; Dharamraj, who is mentioned as the sun's son. "nam sune sutbhanu ḍəryəu."*–səvɛye m 4 ke.* **2** Saturn, born from the womb of Chhaya, is the son of the sun. "yuddh səme sutbhaṇu məno səsɪ ke səb ṭuk jude kər ḍare."*–cə̃ḍi 1.* 'Saturn had a fight with the moon over Jupiter's wife Tara.' **3** See **ਕਰਣ**. **4** Sugreev.

ਸੁਤਰ [sutər] *Skt adj* which can be swum across. **2** *P* شتر *n* a camel, dromedary. See **ਉਸਟ**.

ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲ [sutərṇal], **ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ** [sutərnalɪka] *n* a gun carried over, and fired from, the back of a camel; a light cannon. "sutərnal ghoṛnal bhən."*–sənama.*

ਸੁਤਰ ਮੁਰਗ [sutər murəg] *P* شترمرغ ostrich. *n* a bird resembling a camel found mainly in Africa. It cannot fly with its wings but can run very fast with their help. Its feathers are expensive and traded in Europe. The length of an ostrich's spread wings extends from twelve to fourteen feet. It lays six to fourteen eggs and its offspring are hatched in forty two days.

ਸੁਤਰੀ [sutri] *adj* relating to a camel. **2** camel coloured. **3** a big drum carried over a camel. "sutri nɪṣan mə̃gaɪo."*–GV 6.* **4** *n* a kettle-drum . "sutri bəjə̃t."*–GPS.* **5** *Skt* **ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ**. a beautiful boat, fine boat.

ਸੁਤਲ [sutəl] *Skt n* hell. See **ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ**.

ਸੁਤੜਾ [sutṛa], **ਸੁਤੜੀ** [sutṛi] *adj* asleep. "sutṛi so səhu ḍɪṭhu."*–var maru m 5.* **2** lost in sleep of ignorance. "sutṛe əsə̃kh maɪa jhuṭhi karṇe."*–səva m 5.*

ਸੁਤਾ [suta] *n* presence of mind, awareness. **2** *Skt* daughter. **3** *adj* asleep. "jɪs te suta nanka jagae soi."*–asa ə m 1.*

ਸੁਤਾਸੁਤ [sutasut] daughter's son, grandson.

ਸੁਤਾ ਦਾਨ [sutadan] entrusting one's daughter to the bridegroom.

ਸੁਤਾਰ [sutar] short form for **ਸੂਤ੍ਰਧਾਰ**. **2** someone adept in swimming; a good swimmer. **3** *Skt* one having beautiful pupils of the eyes.

ਸੁਤਾਰਿ [sutarɪ] *n* **ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ** a fine boat. "gurmukhɪ səc sutarɪ."*–sri m 1.*

ਸੁਤੀਖਣ [sutiksəṇ] very sharp, very fast. **2** See **ਸੁਤੀਖ**.

ਸੁਤੀਖ [sutikh] *Skt* **ਸੁਤੀਖਣ** *n* a sage, brother of hermit Agasty, who lived in the Dandak forest. Ram Chandar visited his hermitage. "tuhi ram rupə̃ sutikhə̃ udhare."*–GV 6.* **2** See **ਸੁਤੀਖਣ**.

ਸੁਤੂਨ [sutun] See **ਸਤੂਨ**.

ਸੁਤੇ [sute], **ਸੁਤੈ** [sutɛ], **ਸੁਤੇਸਿੱਧ** [sutɛsɪddh] See **ਸੁਤਹ** and **ਸੁਤਹ ਸਿੱਧ**. "sutɛ krɪty ko kərət nɪsə̃k." *–NP.* **2 ਸੁਤੈ** also means "to sleep." "jɪtu sutɛ təno piṛie."*–sri m 1.*

ਸੁਤੰਤਰ [sutə̃tər], **ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ** [sutə̃tr] See **ਸ੍ਵਤੰਤ੍ਰ**. **2 ਸੁ-ਤੰਤ੍ਰ** a magical or mystical formula for the worship of gods. See **ਤੰਤ੍ਰ**.

ਸੁੱਤਮ [suttəm] *adj* excellently, superbly. "ənə̃t gyan suttəmə̃."*–gyan.* **2** See **ਸੱਤਮ**.

ਸੁਥਨੀ [suthni] See **ਸੁੱਥਣ**. **2** (one) who has beautiful breasts.

ਸੁਥਰ [suthər] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent spot. **2 ਸੁਸਿਥਰ** stable, firm. "suthər cɪt bhəgtən hɪt."*–səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸੁਥਰਾ [suthra] *adj* **ਸੁਸ੍ਰਠੁ** clean, pure. "tətha səstarə suthre səmudae."*–GPS.* **2** a metre. See **ਸਰਸੀ**. **3** See **ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ**.

ਸੁਥਰੀ [suthri] See **ਸੁਤਰੀ**. **2** feminine of **ਸੁਥਰਾ** 1. **3** a female member of the Suthra faith.

ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ [suthreṣah], **ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [suthreṣahi] In the house of Nanda Khatri, a resident of Brampur village near Baramula, was born in 1672 a child with teeth. He was abandoned as the astrologers declared him ill-omened. While coming back from Kashmir, Guru

Hargobind took notice of the child. The Guru took pity on him, brought him up with care and named him Suthra, who in return became a great devotee of the Guru and served Guru Har Rai as well. He was a great merry-maker. Several of his humorous stories are world famous. He got an order from the emperors of Delhi to collect money from shops. His sect is known as Suthreshahi. Most of those belonging to this sect have now forgotten the Sikh tenets. They ask for money from shops by beating bamboo-sticks. Some times they use filthy language, while at other moments they blacken their faces in protest.

ਸੁਥਲ [suthəl], **ਸੁਥਲੀ** [suthli], **ਸੁਥਾਉ** [suthau], **ਸੁਥਾਨ** [suthan] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent spot. **2** *n* an association of the sages. "suthau sacu mənu nɪrməl hoɪ."–*gəu m 3.*

ਸੁਥਾਨਿ [suthanɪ] in the best place. "bɛsɪ suthanɪ kəhā gun tere."–*məla m 1.*

ਸੁਥਾਨੁ [suthanu] See **ਸੁਥਾਨ**.

ਸੁਥਿਰ [suthɪr] *adj* fully stable, immovable.

ਸੁੱਥਣ [sutthəṇ], **ਸੁੱਥਨ** [sutthən] *n* trousers worn by women; a salwar.

ਸ਼ੁਦ [ṣud] *P* شد occurred, happened. See **ਸ਼ੁਦਨ**.

ਸੁੰਦ [sũd] *Skt* सुन्द *n* Vishnu. **2** son of Nisund, brother of Upsund, a demon. See **ਅਪਸੁੰਦ**.

ਸੁਦਕਿਣ [sudkṣɪṇ], **ਸੁਦੱਖਨ** [sudəkkhən] See **ਸੁਦੱਛਨ**.

ਸੁਦੱਛਨ [sudəcchən] *Skt* **ਸੁਦਕਿਣ** *adj* very clever, highly intelligent. **2** *n* son of Pondrak, king of Kashi, who had a fight with Krishan. "kasi ke bhup ko put sudəcchən tā mən me ətɪ krodh bəḍhayo."–*krɪsən.*[1] See **ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ** 10, Ch 66.

ਸ਼ੁਦਨ [ṣudən] *P* شدن to be.

ਸ਼ੁਦਨੀ [ṣudni] *P* شدنی likely (event); inevitable.

ਸੁਦ ਬੁਦ [sud bud] See **ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ** 3 and 4.

ਸੁੰਦਰ [sũdər] *Skt adj* beautiful, handsome. "sũdər cətur tət ka beta."–*sukhmani.* **2** *n* Kamdev (god of love). **3** a great grandson of Guru Amar Dev, whose composition "sədu" is in ramkəli rag. "kəhɛ sũdər suṇ-hu sə̃t-hu səbh jəgət peri paɪ jiu."–*sədu.* "nə̃dən mohri nam ənə̃d, tɪh nə̃dən sũdər mətɪvə̃d."[2]–*GPS.* **4** a great saintly disciple of Dadu ji, born in village Dayosa (Jaipur state) in 1653 and died in 1746 at Singaner, four kilometer south of Jaipur. Sundar Vilas, Gyan Samudar and Sakhi are several of his available writings. Here is a poem of his:

kamɪni ki deh ətɪ kəhɪye səghən vən
  ohā suto jaɪ kou bhulkɛ pərət hɛ,
kũjər hɛ gətɪ kəṭɪ kehərɪ ki bhəy yame
  beni kari nagənɪ si phəṇ ko dhərət hɛ,
kuc hɛ̃ pəhar jəhā kamcor bɛṭho, təhā-
  sadh kɛ kətach baṇ praṇ ko hərət hɛ,
sũdər kəhət ek ɔr ətɪ bhəy tame
  rakhsi vədən khav khavhi kərət hɛ.
saco updeṣ det bhəli bhəli sikh det,
  səmta subuddhɪ det kumətɪ hərət hɛ̃,
marəg dɪkhaɪ det bhavhũ bhəgətɪ det,
  prem ki prətit det əbhra bhərət hɛ̃,
gyan det dhyan det atəmvɪcar det,
  brəhm ko bətaɪ det brəhm me cərət hɛ̃,
sũdər kəhət jəg sə̃t kəchu det nahi,
  sə̃t jən nɪsɪ dɪn deboi kərət hɛ̃.

5 a fisherman, and competent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **6** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur. **7** a Chadha of Agra, devoted to Guru Hargobind Sahib. **8** See **ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 4 (d). **9** a Brahman poet of Gwalior in the royal court of emperor Shahjahan.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨ [sudərsən] *Skt* **ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ** *adj* having attractive, charming demeanour. **2** *n* the wheel of Vishnu.[3] It is narrated in Vishnu Puran that Vishnu made this wheel from the crust of the lathed sun. In Ling Puran it is written that Vishnu

[1]See, vɪsnu purаṇ Part 3, Ch 2.

[2]ਮਤਿਵੰਤ, ਮਤਿਵਾਨ.

[3]See, vɪsnu puraṇ Part 3, Ch 2.

obtained this wheel by worshipping Shiv. **3** a brahman. who changed into a snake due to the curse of sage Atris's son. Krishan liberated him from the snake's form. "brahmən hoy gəyo su vəhɛ phun nam sudərşən hɛ pun jako."–*krɪsən.* **4** Shiv. **5** a milter. **6** Sumer mountain.

ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਚੂਰਣ [sudərşən curəṇ] To make this curəṇ, the following fifty two medicines are taken in equal measure along with half the weight of cərarta and pounded together into a very fine powder: hərəṛ, bəheṛa, aula, həldi (turmeric), daruhəldi, choṭi kãteli, vədi kãteli, kəcur, sũḍh (dry ginger), kali mɪrəc (pepper), məgh pɪppəl, pɪppəlamul, murva, galoɪ, dhəmasa, kəṛu, pɪttpapṛa, nagərmotha, traymaṇ, netrbala, nĩm di chɪll (bark of marosa tree), puhkər mul, mələṭṭhi, kuṛa di chɪll, əjvaɪn (seeds of thyme), ĩdər jɔ̃, bharãgi, suhãjəṇe de bij, phəṭkəṛi (alum), bəc, dalcini (seeds of moringa), pədmakh, cãdən (sandal wood), ətis, khərchṭi, şalpərṇi, prɪşṭhpərṇi, baɪbəṛĩg, təgər, cɪtte di chɪll, devdaru (cidar), cəv, pəṭolpətr, jivək, rɪşhək, lɔ̃g (clove), vãşlocən, cɪṭṭa kəməl, kakoli, pətrəj, javɪtri (nutmeg), and talispət. If taken in the morning with cold water, disorders resulting from wind, bile, phlegm, fluctuating fever, general fever, hallucination, thirst, cough, anaemia, cardiac, joint pains (arthritis) etc. get cured.

ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨਾ [sudərşəna] daughter of Duryodhan. **2** beautiful, attractive.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [sũdər şah] a resident of Kiratpur and follower of Guru Hargobind, and disciple/ pupil of Sai Buddan Shah and friend of Bhai BidhiChand. He lived in Sasranv and Deu Nagar with his disciples.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ [sũdər sohṇa] *adj* happy and beautiful. "sei sũdər sohṇe."–*majh ə m 5.* See **ਸੋਹਣਾ**.

ਸੁੰਦਰਤੀ ਅਤਿ ਮਾਖਨ ਕੋ [sũdərti ətɪ makhən ko] –*krɪsən.* This version has been rendered corrupt by some ignorant scribe. The correct rendering is like this :- "jənu sũdərta ətɪmanukh ko səb dhaɪ dhəsi hərɪ ke nəg mɛ̃."–*118.* 'Beauty has fully entered into the invaluable body of Hari, the super human.' See **ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ**.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ [sũdər das] See **ਸੁੰਦਰ** 4.

ਸੁੰਦਰਾਈ [sũdrai] *n* beauty, charm, prettiness.

ਸੁੰਦਰਿ [sũdərɪ] See **ਸਵੈਯੇ** (24). **2** See **ਸੁੰਦਰੀ**. "sũdərɪ saɪ sərupɪ bɪckhəṇɪ."–*tɪlãg m 1.*

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sũdri] See **ਸਵੈਯੇ** (16). 2 According to Pingal, a poetic metre comprising twelve characters. Each line has four feet: nəgəṇ, bhəgəṇ, bhəgəṇ, and rəgəṇ. It is also known as drutvɪlãbɪta.

Example:

dukhbhəri jəg asən tyagri,
jəp həri gurupadən lagri. ...

(b) modək metre used in Ramchandarika is also named thus.

Example:

raj təjyo dhən dham təjyo səb,
narɪ təji sut şoc təjyo səb,
apənpɔ ju təjyo jəgbɔ̃d-hɪ,
satv nə ek təjyo harɪcãd-hɪ.

This poetic form is to be seen in the second chapter of Ramavtar in Dasam Granth.

Example:

supnəkha ɪh bhãt suni jəb,
dhay cəli əvɪlãb trɪya təb,
kam sərup kəlevər janɪy,
rup anup tɪhu pur manɪy.

(c) There is another poetic form of this metre used in the second chapter of Ramavtar of Dasam Granth. Each line contains sixteen matras, the last three being məgəṇ.

Example:

bhəṭ hũke dhũke bãkare,
rəṇ bəjje gəjje nəggare.

rən hull kəlolā hullalā.

dhəlhəllā dhalā ucchalā.

3 wood, found in Sundar Ban, which is very flexible. Carriage-springs are made from it. *L* Heretiera minora. 4 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 5 *adj* beautiful, pretty.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sũdri mata] daughter of Khatri Ram Saran Kumrav, resident of Lahore, who was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 7th of Vaisakh in 1741. Shahjada Ajit Singh was born from her womb.

After the demise of Guru Gobind Singh, her writ ran large over the Sikh community.[1] Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as Harimandir Sahib's Granthi by her and was sent to Amritsar. The last days of her life were spent in Delhi though for some time she lived in Mathura also, where her haveli can still be seen. Two villages of Jaipur state were gifted to her as fiefdom during that period. Mata ji came back to Delhi in Sammat 1804, where she breathed her last. Her haveli is one and a half mile away from Gurdwara Sisganj, outside the Turkman gate.

While departing from Abichalnagar the tenth Guru had handed over his weapons to Mata Sahib Kaur which she handed over to Mata Sundri at the time of her demise. While breathing her last, Mata Sundri handed over these weapons to her servant Jivan Singh and asked him to keep them with reverence. These weapons were reverently kept in the houses of Jivan Singh's son, Bakhtavar Singh-- his son, Mitthu Singh-- his son Seva Singh, his son Bhan Singh. Atma Singh the adopted son of Bhai Bhan Singh installed these weapons in gurdwara Rakabganj as per the wishes of the Sikh community. These weapons include a sword (təlvar), a broad sword (khə̃ḍa), a dagger (khə̃jər) and two dirks (kəṭar) See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

[1]In many gurdwaras in the eastern part of the country, her hukamnamas (edicts) are available.

ਸੁਦਾ [suda] See ਸਉਦਾ 4. 2 See ਸੁੱਦਾ. 3 ਸੁਦਾ, past tense of ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁਦਾਈ [sudai] *adj* eccentric, obstinate. See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਦਾਗਰ [sudagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ [sudamənɪ] *Skt* ਸੌਦਾਮਨੀ *n* lightning, that is believed to have originated from mountain Sudama. "sudamənɪ jəyō durga dəmkɛ."–*cādi 1*. 2 related to a cloud.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾ [sudama] *Skt* सुदामन् a poor Brahman who was a school mate friend of Krishan. Egged on by his wife, he went to Dvarka to meet Krishan "daldəbhə̃j sudame mɪlɪo."–*maru m 5*. "bɪp sudama daldi."–*BG*. He is also known as Shri Dam in Bhagvat, See Sakandh 10, Ch 80, 81.[2] 2 a poet, resident of Bundelkhand who for some time was a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Such is his composition:

ekɛ sə̃gɪ pəḍhe hɛ̃ əvə̃tɪka sə̃dipɪni ke,
soi sudh ai to bulaɪ bujhi bama mɛ,
pōgiphəl hot tɔ əsis deto nath ji ko,
tə̃dul le dine bā̃dh line phəṭe jama mɛ.
dindyalu sunkɛ dəyalu dərbar mɪle,
eto kuch dino pai əgənɪt sama mɛ.
pritɪ kər janɛ guru gobɪ̃d kɛ manɛ tāte
vəhi tū gobɪ̃d vəhi bamhən sudama mɛ.

3 a cloud. 4 an ocean. 5 Airawat, the elephant. 6 Indar. 7 a crystal-hill which according to the Purans, produced lightning. 8 *adj* generous.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾਪੁਰੀ [sudamapuri] See footnote to ਸੁਦਾਮਾ 1.

ਸੁਦਿ [sudɪ] *Skt* शुदि the short for ਸੁਕਲ ਦਿਨ bright half of the lunar month.

ਸੁਦਿਨ [sudɪn] *adj* good (day), auspicious, nice.

[2]The old name of Porbander in Kathiavar was Sudamapuri.

ਸੁਦੀ [sodi] See ਸੁਦਿ.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [sudes] *adj* excellent country. **2** relating to a fine country. "sudes kavy bhakh hẽ."–*brəhəm.* **3** one's own country. "hənyo srəvəṇ təv sut sudes."–*ramav.*

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [sudesi] *adv* early in the morning. **2** *adj* pertaining to one's own country, native.

ਸੁਦੇਹ [sudeh] *n* a good body; a human body. **2** a healthy body.

ਸੁਦੇਹੀ [sudehi] See ਸੁਦੇਹ. **2** सुदेहिन् *adj* having a healthy body.

ਸੁੱਦਾ [sudda] *A* سدہ *n* a blockage formed by scum in the intestine; scybalum.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] See ਸ਼ੂਦ੍ਰ. "chɪtɪ bhəi sudr."–*kəlki.*

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* news, report. **2** consciousness, understanding. "sudh jəb te həm dhəri."–*cərɪtr 22.* **3** ਸ਼ੁੱਧ *adj* clean, pure. "təb hoe mən sudh pərani."–*ram m 5.* **4** innocent. "sudhu bhətaru hərɪ chodɪa."–*var suhi m 3.* **5** genuine, unalloyed. **6** This word is also used for nectar (ਸੁਧਾ), ambrosia. See ਸੁਧਰਸ. **7** *Skt* शुध् *vr* to be pure; to be sacred.

ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ [sudh budh], ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧਿ [sudh budhɪ] consciousness. **2** refined mind, true knowledge. **3** *P* شُد بُد residual effect of some learning/knowledge. **4** distinction between refinement and knowledge i.e. a little knowledge of Persian.

ਸੁਧਭਤਾਰ [sudhbhətar] *adj* husband. "sudhbhətar hərɪ chodɪa."–*var suhi m 3.* **2** a husband, who does no covet other women; a virtuous husband.

ਸੁਧਰਸ [sudhrəs] *n* ambrosia. "sudhrəs nam məharəs mitha."–*sar ə m 1.* **2** genuine juice, pure juice.

ਸੁਧਰਸੇਨ [sudhərsen] king of Bashher, who, according to Janam Sakhi, became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਧਰਮਾ [sudhərma] *Skt* सुधर्म्मा *n* Indar's council; association of deities. "vəc sun jɪn-hɪ sudhərma laje."–*NP.* **2** *adj* religious, devout.

ਸੁਧਰਮੀ [sudharmi], ਸੁਧਰਮੀੜਾ [sudhərmiṛa] *adj* who follows a supreme religion; follower of a sublime religion. "bol sudhərmiṛɪa, mon kət dhari ram?"–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੁਧਾ [sudha] See ਸ਼ੁੱਧਾ. **2** *Skt n* ambrosia. **3** honey. **4** water. **5** baptism by taking ambrosia. **6** lime, quicklime. **7** See ਸੁਧਾ. "suaha sudhayə̃ nəmo sitleyə̃."–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਸੁਧਾਈ [sudhai] *n* vetting, correction. **2** wages for vetting.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sudhasər] the holy tank situated in the middle of Ramdaspur, founded by Guru Arjan Dev. "pəhuce an sudhasər sare."–*GPS.* See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

hãsi gəi bhul yəmdutən udasi bhəi
pap ki kəla si nə təlasi kərɛ ḍərke,
səty ki əṭa si jəhã dhərəm ki ghəṭa si
danpũn ki chəṭa si soknasi din tər ke,
gvalkəvɪ khasi dhunɪ ved ki prəkasi məhã
nari kəmla si rup vasi mɛn sər[1] ke.
kasi ki nə cah əvɪnasi hvɛ məvasi rəhẽ
dasi kər rakhi mokh vasi sudhasər ke.

2 poet Gopal Singh's literary composition, which contains 2616 metrical stanzas of sixty eminent poets arranged according to topic. He was a courtier of Maharaja Jasvant Singh of Nabha.

subəs bəso nabha nəgər ghər ghər jəhã ənə̃d.
bə̃dniy səbh jəgət ko jəyõ dutɪya ko cə̃d.
ṣri mət nrɪp jəsvə̃t hərɪ malvẽdr məhraj.
sukh de səkəl prəjanko jəhã kərɛ he raj.
ṣri vrɪ̃dabən dham ko basi din nəvin.
təhɪ̃ ayo sunkɛ suyəṣ dekhi səbha prəbin.
pəracin kəvɪ yuktɪ ko nrɪp bər cɪtɪ umah.
paɪ hukəm yəh təb kɪyo grə̃th "sudhasər" cah.
prəbhu sɪdhɪ kəvɪrəs tətv gən sə̃bət sər əvrekh.
ərjən sukla pə̃cmi som 'sudhasər' lekh.

This book was completed in 1895, Phagun

[1] equal to lust.

Sudi 5, Monday.

ਸੁਧਾ ਸਰੋਵਰ [sudha sərovər] Amritsar; the Golden Temple. See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ 1. "sudhasərovər kər ɪsnan."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਧਾਂਸੁ [sudhãsu] *Skt n* the moon whose rays carry nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਸ੍ਰਵ [sudhasrəv] *n* the moon from which oozes nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਹਰ [sudhahər] gəruṛ (Blue jay), the stealer of nectar or ambrosia. See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਸੁਧਾਂਕ [sudhãk] *n* pure parts.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakər] *Skt n* the moon which has nectar in its rays.

ਸੁਧਾਖਰ [sudhakhər], ਸੁਧਾਖਰੁ [sudhakhəru], ਸੁਧਾਖ੍ਯਰ [sudhakhyər] *adj* pure and crystalline, dirt free and eternal. **2** *n* God, the Almighty. "eku sudhakhəru jake hɪrde vəsɪa, tɪn bed-hɪ tətu pachanɪa."–*sar m 3.* **3** one God ੴ, a sacred character. "bujhe nahi ek sudhakharu."–*gəu m 5.* **4** after rectification, after vetting. "bed puran sĩmrɪtɪ sudhakhyər, kine ram nam ɪk akhyər."–*sukhməni.*

ਸੁਧਾਣ [sudhaṇ] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. "subaṇə̃ sudhaṇə̃."–*kəlki.*

ਸੁਧਾਤੁ [sudhatu] superior metal, gold. **2** *xa* iron, pure iron.

ਸੁਧਾਦਕ [sudhadək], ਸੁਧਾਦਿਕ [sudhadɪk] *n* a god, who consumes nectar. "sur suradən suddh sudhadɪk."–*əkal.*

ਸੁਧਾਧਰ [sudhadhər] *n* the moon that contains nectar. **2** See ਹਾਕਲ.

ਸੁਧਾਧਾਰੀ [sudhadhari] a baptised Sikh. **2** See ਸੁਧਾਧਰ.

ਸੁਧਾਨ [sudhan] *n* a sheath, scabbard. "jɪhva sudhan khəg uddh soh."–*datt.* 'Datt's speech is as effective as an unsheathed sword' i.e. his words are trenchant. **2** ਸੁ-ਧਾਨ. fine grain, superior food.

ਸੁਧਾਨਿਧਿ [sudhanɪdhɪ] *n* moon, the treasure-house of nectar. **2** a metre that is also known as "mənobhəv". It has thirty two characters per line, which observe the order of long, short matras. It is the opposite of ənãgṣkhər metre.

Example:

jac jacke əhar nahɪ sopɪ svadvar
labh hot ekvar bhukh tap ko əvar,
ṣen bhumɪ pe bəno nə sak sen ko gəno
ṣərirmatr pokhno nə jobno sphed bar.
chin cir godri ənek lir sõ kəri
kəri ojar jhõpri ədheṇ grãth var var.
hay hay bhogcah nãhɪ me təje əjepɪ
mor cɪtt bel ko səvar bel ke səvar.

-*verag ṣətək.*

(b) It becomes "kəladhər" if the last short matra is omitted.

Example:

jap tap yog dhyan kərmkãḍ yəgy adɪ
hõy nãhɪ prem tuly ṣri guru bəkhante. ...

ਸੁਧਾਪੀ [sudhapi] *n* deities, who drink nectar. **2** a duly initiated Sikh who has taken amrit; a baptised Sikh.

ਸੁਧਾਮ [sudham] a beautiful house; a comfortable residence. **2** the moon. **3** heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਧਾਮੀ [sudhami] *n* deities, who live in heaven. **2** wife. "ap səmet sudhamie line rup nəvɪn."–*krɪsən.* 'Along with their wives deities have assumed human form.'

ਸੁਧਾਰ [sudhar] *n* correction, improvement. **2** short form for ਸੁੱਧ ਆਚਾਰ. **3** *adj* which is sharp edged.

ਸੁਧਾ ਰਸ [sudha rəs] *adj* the taste of nectar. **2** nectar-like elixir. **3** juice of the soma creeper.

ਸੁਧਾਲ [sudhal], ਸੁਧਾਲਯ [sudhaləy] *n* moon, which is the abode of nectar.

ਸੁਧਿ [sudhɪ] See ਸੁੱਧਿ. **2** news, information. "mãne səgəl bhəvəṇ ki sudhɪ."–*jəpu.* **3** power of discrimination; reasoning faculty. "tɪthe ghəṛie sura sɪdha ki sudhɪ."–*jəpu.*

ਸੁਧਿੱਠ [sudhɪṭṭh], **ਸੁਧਿੱਠਾ** [sudhɪṭṭha] *Skt* सुधृष्ट *adj* very clever. **2** daring, bold, courageous, bold, undaunting. "mānɛ gānɛ vāg sudhɪṭṭha."–*BG.* 'He is brave who accepts Guru's will and like sugarcane bears suffering.' **3** शुद्धधृष्ट circumspect.

ਸੁਧੀ [sudhi] *adj* who has sharp intellect. "sudhin pan kɛ dhərẽ."–*kəlki.* 'Fairies get attracted to the brilliant ones.' **2** See ਹੋਹਾ and ਚਾਚਰੀ 2 (a). **3** See ਸੁੱਧੀ.

ਸੁਧੁ [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ and ਸੁੱਧ. "sudhu nə hoiɛ kahu jətna."–*sor m 5.*

ਸੁਧੁ ਕੀਚੈ [sudhu kicɛ] do the correction; remove the error; Guru Arjan Dev's command to Bhai Gurdas at the end of second Gauri Var in Guru Granth Sahib to make the necessary correction after observing the text minutely.

ਸੁਧੋਸੁ [sudhosu] corrected, rectified. **2** vetted/rectified by him. "jā sudhosu tā ləhɪṇa ṭɪkɪonu."–*var ram 3.*

ਸੁਧੰਗ [sudhãg] ਸੁੱਧ-ਅੰਕ (ਅੰਗ) After verification Guru Arjan Dev certified that the total number of shabads was correct. See Fourth Master's hymn under Asa Rag. "həu əndɪnu hərɪnamu kirtən kərəu." **2** *adj* with a correct vowel. "sarõg ṭodi bɪbhas sudhãg."–*səloh.* **3** a straight form, right manner. "kab-hū cəlat sudhõg gətɪ."–*sur sagər.*

ਸੁੱਧ [suddh] *Skt* शुद्ध *adj* pious, chaste, innocent. **2** *n* rock salt. **3** a 'rag' having no concern with any other 'rags'; an independent 'rag.' **4** See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ [suddh sur] See ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੇਖ [suddh sekh] a descendant of Hajrat Ali, born from the womb of Bibi Phatima. "kəhũ suddh səkhõ kəhũ brəhəm dhərmõ."–*əkal.* See ਸੇਖ.

ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ [ṣuddh səvər] Pure notes are those sounds which earliest musicians forged from the sounds of living beings – in the sharp, medium and descending rɪkhəbh, gādhar, dhɛvət and nɪkhad. These five notes were set up to forge new forms of rags. Bilaval rag has all pure notes. For its distinctive formulation, See ਸੁਰ and ਠਾਟ.

ਸੁੱਧਗਾ [suddhga] See ਅਰੂਪਾ 2.

ਸੁੱਧਰ [suddhər] ਸੁ-ਅਧੂਰ a grand sacrificial ritual. "təj juddh su suddhər meghdhərəṇ."–*ramav.* 'Meghnad abondoned the fight to perform the sacrificial ritual.' See ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ.

ਸੁੱਧਾ [suddha] *adj* assumed nicely; perfectly held. **2** *adv* alongwith, accompanied by as 'məlai suddha duddh.'

ਸ਼ੁੱਧਿ [ṣuddhɪ], **ਸ਼ੁੱਧੀ** [ṣuddhi] *Skt* शुद्धि *n* purity, cleanliness. **2** the act of sanctifying a fallen man. **3** goddess; Durga.

ਸੁੱਧੂ [suddhu] See ਸੱਧੂ. 2 a Sikh potter Budhu's father. See ਬੁੱਧੂ. **3** Some writers have written 'suddhu' for 'sadhu' who was Bhai Rup Chand's father. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਸ਼ੁੱਧੋਦਨ [ṣuddhodən] See ਬੁੱਧ. **2** ਸ਼ੁੱਧ-ਓਦਨ pure-food; boiled rice.

ਸੁਨ [sun] *Skt* शृणु. listen, hear. **2** *Skt* शुन् *vr* to go. **3** *Skt* ਸੁਨ *n* a dog. **4** *Skt* ਸੁਨ a sound. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨ [sũn] *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਨ੍ਯ *adj* uninhabited, empty. **2** numb, inane. "dɪṭṭi bāg nɪmaj kər sũn səman hoa jəhana."–*BG.* **3** *n* zero, cipher. "nəu õg nil ənil sũn."–*BG.* 'A zero suggests inexhaustible numbers when used with nine digits.' **4** the Sky. "sũn-hɪ sũn mɪlɪa."–*maru kəbir.* 'Brahma (God) encountered jivatma (spirit). **5** Brahm transcending the universe. "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ sũn ka jaṇɛ bheu."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.* **6** nature; illusion, it being empty without God's will. "sũn-hu dhərətɪ əkas upae."–*maru solhe m 1.* **7** numbness, inertia. "mɪṭi sũn cetənta pai."–*səloh.* **8** that stage of total doom when there was absolutely no creation. "sũne vərte jəg səbae."–*maru solhe.* **9** *Skt* ਸੁਨ

sound, noise, word. "sõn səmadhɪ dou təhɪ nahi."–*gəu kəbir.* 'Neither noise nor contemplation is there.' "ənhət sõn kəha te hoi?." -*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

In Punjabi, [v] attached to a character becomes õkəṛ [u]. Words like ਅਸ੍ਵ, ਸ੍ਵਪਨ, ਸ੍ਵਭਾਵ, ਸ੍ਵਰ, ਸ੍ਵਾਨ, ਜ੍ਵਾਲਾ, ਤ੍ਵਰਿਤ, ਦ੍ਵਾਰ, ਧ੍ਵਨਿ become ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਸੁਭਾਉ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਆਨ, ਜੁਆਲਾ, ਤੁਰਤ, ਦੁਆਰ, ਧੁਨਿ etc.

ਸੁਨਈ [sunəi] listens, hears. "nam nə sunəi ḍora."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੁਨਈਆ [sunəia] *adj* who listens. **2** See ਸੁਨੈਯਾ.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ [sũnsəmadhɪ] absolute contemplation, contemplation free from idea/concept. See ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਜਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ. "sõn səmadhɪ ənhət təh nad."–*sukhməni.* **2** a state of nature's total absorption by the Almighty. **3** state of noise and contemplation. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧੀ [sũnsəmadhi] See ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ. **2** *adj* a contemplative in wordless state. "sərgun nɪrgun nɪrãkar sũnsəmadhi apɪ."–*sukhməni.*

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰ [sũnsərovər] *n* the tenth opening, the highest state. **2** the state of salvation.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sũnsərovərɪ] in the highest state. "sõn sərovərɪ pav-hu sukh."–*gəu thɪti kəbir.* See ਸੁੰਨ ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਪ [sunəhṣep], ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ [sunəhṣeph] one, who has penis like that of a dog; a hermit, son of Ajigarat. The tale told in Aitreybrahaman is that king Harish Chandar had no issue. He vowed that if blessed with a child, he would offer him to Varun (god of water). He was blessed with a son who was named Rohit. As per the vow, the king wanted to sacrifice his son to Varun but his son did not agree and ran away. For six years, he lived in the forest where he met a poor Brahman, Ajigarat, who struck a deal with him, and purchased his son Shunehsheph by paying him hundred cows as the price to die in his place. Varun too accepted this exchange. But at the time of sacrifice he saved his life by chanting hymns in Varun's praise and reached Vishvamitar's place.

The Ramayan narrates this story differently. Ambrish, the king of Ayodhya was about to offer for sacrifice an animal when it was stolen away by Indar. The family priest ordained at that time that a substitute human sacrifice was imperative. After a long search, a Brahaman named Richik was found, whose younger son was Shunahsheph. With the willingness of his son, the seer sold off his son for one lakh cows, one crore gold coins and many more ornaments. Shunahsheph's maternal uncle gave him two hymns in Indar's praise which were to be chanted at the time of immolation. He chanted the two hymns. Indar was very much pleased and blessed him with long life. Seven couplets given in Rigved (scripture) appear under Shunahsheph's name.[1]

ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ [sunəhɪra] *adj* golden. **2** gold coated. **3** *n xa* a mortar. **4** a vessel, usually of iron, in which nectar (amrit) is prepared.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ [sunəhɪri] *adj* gold coated. **2** of gold. **3** golden. **4** *n* a small mortar. **5** See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ [sunəhɪria] *adj* golden. **2** who has a golden mortar. **3** Those getting baptized from the same vessel are called 'sunəhɪrie bhai'.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ ਭਾਈ [sunəhɪria bhai] See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ 3.

ਸੁੰਨ ਗੁਫਾ [sũn gupha] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** conscience without concept. "sũngupha məhɪ asəṇu besəṇu."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸੁਨਣ [sunəṇ], ਸੁਨਣਾ [sunṇa], ਸੁਨਣੁ [sunəṇu] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਵਣ. "e srəvənhu merɪho ! sace sunnɛ no pəṭhae."–*ənãdu.* "srəvṇi sunṇa gurnau."–*var guj 2 m 5.* "vekhəṇ sunəṇu nə hoɪ."–*sri var m 3.*

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sũnət] *A* سنت *n* a ritual, tradition. **2** According to Islam, all actions prophet

[1]See, Rigved Mandal 1 mantar 24, 25,27 and Mandal 5 mantar 2.

Muhammad performed to teach his followers are customary sũnət for Muslims. Muhammad's conduct is sũnət for Muslims in general. People consider Khatna as sũnət because it also figures in their tradition (maryada).

Although Khatna is not allowed in the Quran but Muhammad's circumcision was done according to the convention initiated by Ibrahim, See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

The convention of permission for circumcision is also mentioned in the Bible. See Genesis Ch 17 and Joshua Ch 5.

ਸੁਨਤਾ [sunta] *adj* hearer, listener. **2** listens, hears.

ਸੁੰਨਤਿ [sũnətɪ] See ਸੁੰਨਤ. "sərəm sũnətɪ sil roja." –*var majh m 1.* "sũnətɪ silbãdhan bəra." –*maru solhe m 5.* 'Celibacy is a supreme circumcision.'

ਸੁਨਤੈ [suntɛ] listener, hearer. "suntɛ sunɪ mãnɪ bəsaɪa."–*ram kəbir.*

ਸੁਨਥਈ [sunthəi] listens, hears. "hərɪguṇ əkəth sunthəi."–*kəli m 4.*

ਸੁੰਨਮਸੁੰਨ [sũnməsũn] *adj* complete nothingness; absolutle void. **2** *n* the Almighty having no desire for possession; the eternal Spirit. "trɪbhəvəṇ sũnməsũn."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

ਸੁੰਨਮੁੰਨ [sũnmũn] *adj* inanimate, senseless. "sũnmũn nəgri bhəi."–*BG.* **2** nothingness and silence; motionless and vioceless.

ਸੁੰਨ ਮੰਡਲ [sũn mə̃ḍəl] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** conscience sans concept. **3** a solitary place. "sũn mə̃ḍəl ɪku jogi bɛse."–*dhəna ə m 1.*

ਸੁਨਯਨਾ [sunəyna] *Skt adj* having beautiful eyes. **2** *n* king Janak's wife who reared Sita.

ਸੁਨਰ [sunər] *adj* gentle, noble. **2** great (warrior), brave (knight). "khəl dəl dəhɪta sunər səhi." –*gyan.* **3** *n* Arjun

ਸੁਨਵਦ [ṣunvəd] *P* listens, may listen, will listen. See ਸੁਨੀਦਨ.

ਸੁਨਵਾ [ṣunva] *P* شنوا listener, hearer. Its root is ਸੁਨੀਦਨ.

ਸੁੰਨਾ [sũna] *adj* uninhabited, isolated, empty.

ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ [sunauṇi] See ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ.

ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ [sunasir] *Skt* शुनासीर *n* two deities of farmers who lay claim on plough and ploughpin. **2** *Skt* सुनासिर, whose front army is superb; Indar, the supreme god. "sunasir ləkh sun nɪsõka, mɪlyo əhəlya ko bhər ə̃ka."–*NP.*

ਸੁੰਨਾਹਰ [sũnahər] *adj* the Almighty. "vərtɪa sũnahər."–*var bɪha m 4.*

ਸੁਨਾਗਰ [sunagər] *adj* gentle/noble (citizen). **2** shrewd. **3** Dhanvantri. "sunagər nədice nathõ." –*dhəna trɪlocən.*

ਸੁਨਾਭ [sunabh] *adj* having a beautiful navel. **2** *n* Sudarshan Chakar (Krishan's wheel). **3** Menak mountain. **4** a son of Garurh.

ਸੁਨਾਮ [sunam] an old city of Patiala state. Sunam proper is its tehsil and police station. A historic gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev is situated in the mohalla thus named. The Guru graced this place by halting outside the city. Lahṛe Khatris of the city waited on the Guru and brought him to their house, where at present a gurdwara stands. The place where the Guru stayed outside the city is not known. A big, beautiful gurdwara was built in Sammat 1976. Captain Ram Singh rendered most of the service. Sunam is a railway station on Dhuri Jakhal line. **2** *adj* excellent name. **3** glory, repute.

ਸੁਨਾਰ [sunar] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ. **2** ਸੁ (beautiful) ਨਾਰ (neck): translation of 'ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ.' **3** *Skt* a bitch's milk. **4** a snake's egg.

ਸੁਨਾਰਾ [sunara] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ. **2** an attractive trouser-string.

ਸੁਨਾਰਿ [sunarɪ], **ਸੁਨਾਰੀ** [sunari] *adj* superb (woman). **2** murderous (lady). "kəṭari sunari."–*ramav.*

ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ [sunavni] *n* news, report. **2** sad news especially that of a relative's demise. "jəhĩ kəhĩ jat sunavni piṭ-hĩ mɪl nari."-*GPS.*

ਸੁਨਿ [sunɪ] isolated, barren. "tuhi gau tuhi sunɪ."-*gəu m 5.* 'village and forest.' **2** by hearing, through listening. "sunɪ sunɪ namo toharo jio."-*nəṭ m 5.* **3** See ਸ਼ੁਨੀ.

ਸੁੰਨਿ [sõnɪ] united with God, immersed in the Divine. "marɪa phas bə̃dh nəhi phare aru mən sõnɪ nə luke."-*asa kəbir.*

ਸੁਨਿਆਰ [sunɪar] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣੰਕਾਰ. *n* a goldsmith.

ਸੁਨਿੰਤ [sunĩt] *adj* listener, hearer. **2** daily. **3** ਸੁ-ਨਿਤਜ one who controls his sensual impulses. "sunĩt hɛ."-*japu.*

ਸੁਨਿੰਦਾ [sunĩda] *adj* who listens. "rə̃g rag ke sunĩda."-*gyan.* **2** praise showered in the guise of slander. See ਵਜਾਜ ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ.

ਸ਼ੁਨੀ [ṣuni] *Skt n* a bitch.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sõni] *n* a snout. **2** *A* سُنّی A Sunni is he, who adopts the line of successive Caliphs. The Sunnis believe in the four Imams who appeared at successive stages, ordained by Mohammad. Hajrat Ali in their view, did not contribute anything in this regard. Their four famous Imams are:

1 Abuhnifa, son of Sabat, born in Hijri 80 in Kupha and died in Hijri 150 in Baghdad. He was a famous logician.

2 Shafi Muhammad Iban Idris Shafai, born in Askalan in 150 Hijri and died in Cairo, capital of Egypt in 205 Hijri.

3 Malik Imam Abu Abdulla Malik, a great ascetic scholar, born in Hijri 94 at Madina and died there in 179 Hijri.

4 Ahmad Iban Hambal was born in Baghdad in Hijri (era) 164 and died there in Hijri 241. A great scholar who preached Islam the most.

The four paths shown by these Imams are known as Hanfi, Shafai, Maliki, and Humbali. They are also pronounced as hənfiyəh, ṣafiyəh, malɪkiyəh and hə̃bliyəh.

Bhai Gurdas called these sects of Muslims as four religions. "car vəraṇ car məj-həba jəg vɪc hĩdu musəlmaṇe." The Sunnis out number the Shias in the world. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੁਨੀਅਰ [suniər] *n* an ear, meant for hearing. See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ. **2** While travelling through Malva, after leaving Jaito, Guru Gobind Singh graced village Suniar. "suniər gram bɪlok səthan, utre həy te təhĩ gunkhan."-*GPS.*

ਸੁਨੀਜਾ [sunija] heard. **2** worth hearing.

ਸੁਨੀਤਿ [sunitɪ] *adj* best policy. **2** Dhruv's mother and Uttanpad's wife.

ਸ਼ੁਨੀਦ [ṣunid] *P* شُنید heard.

ਸ਼ੁਨੀਦਨ [ṣunidən] *P* شُنیدن to hear, listen.

ਸ਼ੁਨੀਦਮ [ṣunidəm] *P* شُنیدم I heard. "sunidəm sɪphət bəḍ so didən cəha."-*GPS.*

ਸੁਨੀਲ [sunil] *adj* azure. "kɪ ənil-hɪ, kɪ sunil-hɪ."-*gyan.*

ਸੁੰਨੁ [sõnu] See ਸੁੰਨ.

ਸੁਨੇਹਾ [suneha] *n* an affectionate message.

ਸੁਨੈਯਾ [sunɛya] *adj* who listens. **2** *n* gold currency: a gold coin. "kəḍa pɛsa rupɛya sunɛya ko bənəj kərɛ."-*BGK.*

ਸੁਨੰਦ [sunə̃d] *Skt n* Balbhadra's pestle. **2** *adj* loyal (son). **3** pleasurable.

ਸੁੱਨਤ [sunnət] See ਸੁੰਨਤ.

ਸੁੱਨੀ [sunni] See ਸੁੰਨੀ.

ਸੁਪਚ [supəc] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਵਪਚ *n* a base person (cə̃ḍal) who cooks and eats dog's meat. "supəc tulɪ sə manɪ."-*keda ravɪdas.* **2** a child born of a low caste Hindu (veṣya) girl from an untouchable's semen.

ਸੁਪਚਾਰੋ [supəcaro] a base person who cooks dog's meat. "balmik supəcaro tərɪo."-*maru m 5.* See ਬਾਲਮੀਕਿ 2.

ਸੁਪੱਛ [supəcch] one having beautiful feathers.

2 See ਸਪੰਙ

ਸੁਪਤ [supət] *Skt* सुप्. *adj* asleep. "sukh sõ supət sĩgh cheryo tẽ kəral ko." -*GPS.* 2 See ਸੁਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਪਤਨੀ [supətni] *Skt* सुपत्नी *adj* noble (wife), devoted (wife). See ਪਤਨੀ.

ਸੁਪਤਿ [supətɪ] *adj* perfect (husband), devoted (husband). Except his wife, he who regards other women as his mother, sisters or daughters. 2 *Skt* सुपति *n* he, who rides सु(dog). "supətɪ me mahes jot terie jəgət he." –*krɪsən.* 3 *Skt* सुप्ति *n* sleeping. 4 slumber.

ਸੁਪੱਤਲ [supəttəl] *adj* having beautiful leaves.

ਸੁਪੱਤਾ [supətta] *adj* reputed, honourable, noble.

ਸੁਪਥ [supəth] *adj* a right path, noble path. 3 a level road.

ਸੁਪਨ [supən], **ਸੁਪਨਾ** [supna] *Skt* स्वप्न. See *vr* स्वप् *n* sleep, slumber. 2 to sleep. "jagən te supna bhala."–*bɪla m 5.* 3 dreaming stage, in between sound sleep and waking state in which things/objects look real as ordained by belief in old traditions. "mrɪgtrɪsna əru supənmənorəth." -*sor m 5.* In several faiths, good and bad rewards of dreams are mentioned but Sikhism does not believe in this; i.e., "supne seti cɪtu murəkhɪ laɪa." –*var jet.* "supən ki bat suni pekhi supna." -*kan m 5.* See ਸੁਪਨਫਲ. 4 the world. "jɪs ka raj tɪse ka supna."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸੁਪਨਿ [supənɪ] in sleep. "supənɪ ɪk pərləkhɪ ɪku." -*saveye m 3 ke.*

ਸੁਪਨੰਤਰਿ [supnɔ̃tərɪ] asleep. "tũ kaɪa rəhiəhɪ supnɔ̃tərɪ."–*gəu m 1.* i.e. 'remained in idle sleep.' "daɪa dhərəmu əru gur ki seva e supnɔ̃tərɪ nahi."–*ram kəbir.*

ਸੁਪਨੰਤਰੁ [supnɔ̃təru] *Skt* स्वप्नांतर dream figuring in a dream, pervasive illusion. "supnɔ̃təru sɔ̃saro."–*vəḍ m 1 əlahəṇia.* 2 unreal, dreamlike.

ਸੁਪਰਣ [supərəṇ] *Skt* सुपर्ण *adj* having beautiful feathers. 2 having lovely leaves. 3 *n* a blue jay. 4 a mango. See ਪਰਣ.

ਸੁਪਰਧਾ [supərdha] See ਸਪਰਧਾ.

ਸੁਪਰਬਾਣ [supərbaṇ] *adj* nice example, superb proof. 2 See ਸੁਪਰਵਨ.

ਸੁਪਰਵਨ [supərvən] *Skt* सुपर्वन् *n* a deity having an elegant body. 2 one having excellent body parts. 3 an arrow. 4 a bamboo with beautiful nodes.

ਸੁਪਰਵਾਣ [supərvaṇ] See ਸੁਪਰਵਨ. 2 an excellent example.

ਸੁਪਾਤ੍ਰ [supatr] *adj* fine pot. 2 fully deserving.

ਸੁਪਾਨ [supan] a ladder, See ਸੋਪਾਨ. "brĩd mənɪn jəṛ bəni supan." *NP.* 'ladders embedded with gems.'

ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ [suparɪs] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ.

ਸੁਪਾਰੀ [supari] *n* beta nut, aroca nut. *L* Aroca Catechu. Its effect is dry and cold. It cures disorders of the mouth and strengthens teeth and thickens semen. The extract of its flowers, duly boiled, is very effective in curing diarrhoea of the infants. Eating beta nut along with betal-leaf is quite prevalent in India. "pan supari khatia."- *tɪlãg m 4.*

ਸੁਪੁਤ [suput], **ਸੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [suputr] *adj* noble son, dutiful son, devoted son.

ਸੁਪੁਰਦ [supurəd] See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.

ਸੁਪੂਤ [suput] See ਸੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਪੂਰ [supur] *Skt n* the 'bijora' plant and its fruit. See ਬਿਜਉਰਾ. 2 brimful; full to the brim; overflowing.

ਸੁਪੇਦ [suped] *P* سپید *adj* white, milky, fair. "koi oḍhe nil koi sǝped."–*ram m 5.* "rati hovənɪ kalia supeda se vãn."–*var suhi m 1.* 'Noble persons remain so even in adverse circumstances as white objects remain the same inspite of the dark night.'

ਸੁਪੇਦਾ [supeda] *n* a white substance like orpiment (həṛtal) employed in vetting writings or is used by painters. 2 an oxide of lead used in paints; white lead. 3 eucalyptus, a very tall

and straight tree. It gets its name from its white bark. Beautiful eucalyptus trees are found in Kashmir, especially on both sides of the road near Srinagar; white poplar. **4** the white margin outside the inscription, around the four sides of a writing. "gəryo supeda kagəj jor." *–GPS.*

ਸੁਪੇਦੀ [suped] *P* سپیدی *n* whiteness. "rəta penəṇu mənu rəta, supedi sətu danu."*–sri m 1.* 'Wearing white garb is the symbol of truth and charity.'

ਸੁਪ੍ਤ [supt] See ਸੁਪਤ.

ਸੁਪ੍ਤਿ [suptɪ] See ਸੁਪਤਿ 3 and 4.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸਿੰਨ [suprəsɪ̃n], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ** [suprəsə̃n], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨੁ** [supərsə̃nu] *Skt* सुप्रसन्न *adj* delighted, cheerful, very happy. "sāt suprəsə̃n ae vəsɪ pə̃ca."*–gəu m 5.* "guru jɪn kəu su prəsə̃nu."*–səvɛye m 4 ke.* **2** pure, transparent. **3** *n* Kuber's son.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਭਾ [suprəbha] *n* glow, lustre. **2** glory. **3** *adj* superb, radiant.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਆ [suprɪa], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [suprɪya] a metre, also known as 'ḍɪlla', employing four lines, each line having sixteen matras, with SII in the end.

Example:

kəhū bhəṭ mɪl mukh mar ucarət,
kəhū bhəṭ bhaj pukarət arət,
ketək jodh phɪrẽ rəṇ gahət,
ketək jujh bərāgən bəyahət.*–kəlki.*

2 wife. **3** *adj* very dear, darling.

ਸੁਫ਼ਤਨ [sufətən] *P* سُفتن *v* to thread, to pierce.

ਸੁਫ਼ਤਨੀ [sufətni] *P* سُفتنی *adj* worthy of threading.

ਸੁਫਨ [suphən], **ਸੁਫਨਾ** [suphna] See ਸੁਪਨਾ.

ਸੁਫਲ [suphəl], **ਸੁਫਲੁ** [suphəlu] *adj* fine result. "kəvɪta kusum praphull hi suphəl ərəth smuday."*–NP.* **2** good result. **3** successful. "suphəlu jənəmu nanək təb hua."*–maru m 9.*

ਸੁਫ਼ਾ [ṣupha] *A* صُفہ neigbhourhood, vicinity. **2** See ਸਫਾ 5.

ਸੁਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [supharɪṣ] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼.

ਸੁੰਫਿਆ [sũphɪa] *Skt* स्फूर्ति carefulness, smartness. **2** sense. "ə̃g sə̃g urjhaɪ bɪsrəte sũphɪa." *–phunhe m 5.* i.e. 'The black bee loses its sense by getting entangled with the lotus flower.'

ਸੁੰਬ [sũb] See ਸੁੰਮ. "sũbən səbəd suna əvni tər." *–cərɪtr 405.*

ਸੁਬਹ [subəh] *A* صبح *n* morning, dawn. "subəh nɪvaj sərəɪ gujarəu."*–suhi kəbir.* **2** *A* شبہ doubt, suspicion, fear, uncertainty.

ਸੁਬਹਦਮ [sub-hədəm] *P* صبحدم *adv* early in the morning, at dawn.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [sub-ha] See ਸੁਬਹ 2. "be sub-ha jo bɪna nəmune."*–NP.*

ਸੁਬਹਾਣ [sub-haṇ], **ਸੁਬਹਾਨ** [sub-han] *A* سبحان the eternal Spirit, the Creator. "ɔr jəhan nɪdan kəchu nəhɪ, e sub-han ! tuhi sɪrdara."*–33 səvɛye.*

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੀਤਿੱਤਰ [sub-hanitɪttər] See ਤਿੱਤਰ.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੁ [sub-hanu] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. "səb dunia subhanu." *–m 1 var majh.*

ਸੁਬਕ [subək] *n* sobbing; hiccup. "subkət rodət ədhɪk hi."*–GPS.* See ਸੁਬਕਨਾ. **2** *P* سبک *adj* light, soft. **3** brisk walker. **4** disgraced.

ਸੁਬਕਤਗੀਨ [subəktgin] سبکتگین a king of Gazni, Alpatgin's Turkish slave, who became his general and successor. He invaded Punjab, then under King Jaipal. Many Hindu kings of the country united to confront him but were eventually defeated. He was coronated in the year 977 and died in 997. His son, Mahmud Gaznavi was a very powerful emperor. Subaktgin is also known as Nasiruddin.

ਸੁਬਕਨਾ [subəkna] *v* to sob. See ਸੁਬਕ 1.

ਸੁਬਕੀ [subki] *P* سبکی *n* meanness, inferiority. **2** disgrace. "bhəi pərajəy subki həm ko." *–GPS.*

ਸੁਬਨ [subən] *n* son.

ਸੁਬਨਮੇ [subname] *adj* like a son, as a son. "nəməstə̃ əjənme, nəməstə̃ subname."*–japu.* 'God is unborn, and is son-like i.e. like the

progeny.'

ਸੁਬਰਾਉਁ [subraõ] See ਸੋਬਰਾਂਉ.

ਸੁੰਬਲ [sũbəl] *P* سنبل a fragrant grass: poets compare it with the beloved's hair; also tangled or matted hair. *L* Nordostachys.

ਸੁੰਬਾ [sũba] a spike used in cleaning and clamping a gun or cannon.

ਸੁਬਾਸ [subas] See ਸੁਵਾਸ .

ਸੁਬਾਸਕ [subasək] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "pan kəpur subasək cãdən."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸੁਬਾਹ [subah] See ਸੁਬਹ and ਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸੁਬਾਹੁ [subahu] *adj* having robust arms. "dhae subahu yodha səkop."–*kəlki.* **2** *n* a demon, brother of Marich, who was killed by Ram Chandar for spoiling Vishvamitar's oblation. "sãgharyo subahã."–*ramav.* **3** a minister of Sugreev. **4** Shatrughan's son.

ਸੁਬਿਦਿਆ [subɪdɪa], **ਸੁਬਿਦ੍ਯਾ** [subɪdya] *n* self-knowledge, noble knowledge. **2** *adj* noble teaching, which benefits people and promotes fraternity among them.

ਸੁਬੁੱਧ [subuddh] *Skt* सुबुद्ध *adj* fully awake, totally alert. **2** spiritually awake. **3** *n* a minister of king Chitar Singh who finds a mention at the beginning of Charitar 405. He read them out to protect the king from the wiles of women. **4** a minister and army-chief of demon Brijnad who finds a mention in Sarabloh.

ਸੁਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [subeg sĩgh] See ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੁਬੇਲ [subel] According to Guru Partap Suray, Subel and Bel were two demons who fought Durga in Satyug and were annihilated at Hemkunt by the destoyer of demons, Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੁਬੋਧ [subodh] *adj* learned, erudite. **2** that which can easily be grasped. **3** *n* self knowledge, superb knowledge.

ਸੁੱਬੀ [subbɪ] *n* a cord, string.

ਸੁਬ੍ਰਚਲਾ [subrəcəla] See ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ.

ਸੁਬ੍ਰਤ [subrət] *n* a superior vow, good principles. **2** a sage. "ləhã subrət nama munɪ rəhe."–*carɪtr 319.* **3** *adj* righteous, virtuous.

ਸੁਬ੍ਰਿਤ [subrɪt] *Skt* सुवृत्त *adj* noble, virtuous. **2** well-to-do. **3** well-done, superbly performed. "ənek krɪtt subrɪtã."–*gyan.*

ਸੁਬ੍ਰਿਤਾ [subrɪta] *adj* virtuous (woman). "sunəhu subrɪte ! ɪm ur jan."–*GPS.* 'Listen virtuous (lady)!'

ਸੁਭ [subh] *Skt* शुभ् *vr* to shine, to be beautiful, to talk nicely. **2** *adj* good, nice, fine. "subh bəcən bolɪ gun əmol."–*sar pəṛtal m 5.* **3** light. **4** bliss. **5** comfort.

ਸੁੰਭ [sũbh] *Skt* शुम्भ *n* a demon, brother of Nisumbh, born from the womb of Danu and semen of Kashyap. He was killed by Durga in a battle. "sũbh nɪsũbh pəṭhaya jəm de dham nũ."–*cãḍi 3.* See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

ਸੁਭ ਸਕੁਨ [subh səkun] See ਅਪ ਸਗਨ.

ਸੁਭਹਾਨ [subh-han] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ.

ਸੁਭਗ [subhəg] *Skt adj* beautiful. **2** lucky. **3** delightful. **4** *n* borax, orris powder. **5** magnolia, champak. **6** Shiv

ਸੁਭਗਾ [subhəga] *Skt adj* (woman) beautiful, pretty. **2** woman enjoying conjugal bliss. **3** *n* turmeric. **4** basil. **5** musk. **6** jasmine.

ਸੁਭਚਾਰ [subhcar] short form for ਸੁਭ ਆਚਾਰ.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਕ [subhcĩtək] *adj* well wishing, sincere.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ [subhcĩtən] *n* benevolence, wishing well. **2** noble feeling. "subhcĩtən gobĩd romən nɪrməl sadhu sãg."–*asa chõt m 5.*

ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨਿ [subhcɪtvanɪ], **ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨੀ** [subhcɪtvoni] See ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ. **2** compassion, kindness. "subhcɪtvanɪ das tumare."–*sor m 4.*

ਸੁਭਟ [subhəṭ] *n* a superb warrior, brave fighter. **2** a soldier.

ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ [subhəṭərɪ] *n* a spear, pike.–*sanama.* **2** a gun.–*sanama.*

ਸੁਭਟਸਹੇਟ [subhəṭsəheṭ] *n* a battle-field, where warriors encounter one another.

ਸੁਭਟਨੀ [subhəṭni] *n* army or force comprising brave soldiers.

ਸੁਭਟੇਂਦ੍ਰ [subhəṭẽdr] *adj* leader of warriors. 2 *n* general, chieftain. 3 a metre containing four lines, 24 matras in each line, first pause on the 13th, second on the next 11th matra and a guru, laghu in the end or a couplet of four lines, all the four lines rhyming.

Example:

sərəṛ sərəṛ jəb cəḍhət dəl səj kər sĩgh subir,
bərəṛ bərəṛ bərṛat rɪpu bɪhbəl bɪkaĩ ṣərir.
bhərəṛ bhərəṛ bhəy bhəjət bhi bɪlpət bəhu bhəṭ bhir,
mərəṛ mərəṛ kali cəbe ərət ju duṣṭ bəhir.
–*sɪkkhi prəbhakər.*

ਸੁਭਦ੍ਰਾ [subhədra] Vasudev's daughter, Krishan's sister and Arjun's wife. Her elder brother Balram wanted her to marry Duryodhan but Arjun carried her away from Dvarika with the consent of Krishan. She was the mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Prikshit. Some writers mistakenly hold that her statue is in the Jagan Nath temple but actually it is that of Bhadra. See ਭਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਸੁਭਮਸਤ [subhməsət], ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ [subhməsətu] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਭਮਸਤੁ a word signifying blessings, good wishes, welfare.

ਸੁਭਰ [subhər] *adj* filled to the brim, full. "khɪn məhɪ uṇe subhər bhərɪa."–*bher m 5.* 2 bright, clear. 3 beautiful. "subhər kəpər." –*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਸੁਭਰਮ [subhərəm] See ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ.

ਸੁਭਰਾਈ [subhrai] See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ.

ਸੁਭਰਾਤ [subhərat], ਸੁਭਰਾਤਾ [subhrata] *Skt* ਸੁਭਰਿਤ. *adj* possessing all qualities; complete with fine subjects. "grə̃th kəra purən subhrata."–*cəpəi.*

ਸੁਭਵੰਤੀ [subhvə̃ti] *adj* lucky, fortunate, auspicious, delightful. "sə̃t sə̃gətɪ subhvə̃ti."–*nəṭ m 4 pərtal.* 2 ਸੁ-ਭਵਤਿ happens, occurs.

ਸੁਭਾ [subha] See ਸੁਬਹ. 2 doubt, suspicion, disbelief. "je dɪl subha tumare ləhe."–*GPS.* 3 *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਭਾ grace, elegance. "bərni nəhɪ jat subha hɛ." –*krɪsən.* 4 desire. 5 an assembly of the deities.

ਸੁਭਾਉ [subhau] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਭਾਵ *n* nature. 2 temperament. 3 habit, wont. 4 ਸੁ-ਭਾਵ noble thinking.

ਸੁਭਾਇ [subhaɪ] See ਸੁਭਾਉ. 2 *adj* good intentioned, having noble intention. "jɪn guru mɪlɪa subhaɪ."–*sri m 5.* 3 *adv* intentionally, determinedly. "subhaɪ əbhaɪ ju nɪkəṭɪ avɛ."–*maru ə m 5.* 4 spontaneous, natural, instinctive. "sətɪguru mɪlɛ, tã mɪlɛ subhaɪ."–*məla m 3.*

ਸੁਭਾਇਕ [subhaɪk] *adj* praiseworthy. "məstək dipət jotɪ subhaɪk."–*GPS.* 2 spontaneous, natural. "jɪm aɪs kər det subhaɪk, manɪh tɪm basi pur tin."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਭਾਈ [subhai] *adj* good intentioned; who means well. "soi purəkh subhai."–*sor m 5.* 2 gentle brother. 3 *adv* effortlessly, naturally. "nanək mɪləṇ subhai jiu."–*majh m 5.* 4 spontaneously, naturally. "jɛse balək bhaɪ subhai ləkh əpradh kəmavɛ."–*sor m 5.* 5 *n* good luck, good fortune. "meri hər-hu bɪpətɪ jən kər-hu subhai."–*gəu rəvɪdas.*

ਸੁਭਾਸੀ [subhasi] *Skt* सुभाषिन् *adj* who is an eloquent speaker; who is a speaker of endearing words.

ਸੁਭਾਸੁਭ [subhasubh] auspicious and inauspicious; good and evil.

ਸੁਭਾਖ [subhakh], ਸੁਭਾਖਾ [subhakha] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸਾ *n* a noble tongue. 2 conversation easy to follow, and in which difficult words are not used. 3 according to Shakunshastar, a speech that conveys bliss. "bhakh subhakh vɪcar nə chɪkk manaɪa."–*BG.*

ਸੁਭਾਖਿਆ [subhakhɪa] See ਸੁਭਾਖਾ. "prəbhu baṇi səbəd subhakhɪa."–*sor m 5.* 2 *adj* eloquent, well-articulated.

ਸੁਭਾਖ੍ਯ [subhakhy] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸ੍ਯ *adj* easy to say.

2 *n* Shesh's superior explication of Ashtadhayayi. "subhakhy kɔmdi pəṛẽ." –*brəhəm.*

ਸੁਭਾਗ [subhag] *adj* lucky, fortunate. **2** *n* luck, fortune.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [subhagi] *adj* fortunate.

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰ [subhacar] good conduct: noble behaviour. "subhacar jĩh nam səbəl dusər ənumano."–*paras.*

ਸੁਭਾਨ [subhan] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. **2** See ਸੁਭਾਨੁ. **3** *S* tomorrow, the next day.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨ [subhanən] ਸੁਭ (nice) ਆਨਨ (face), a pretty face.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨੀ [subhanni] *adj* (woman) having a beautiful face or pretty countenance.

ਸੁਭਾਨੁ [subhanu] *adj* sublime light. **2** *n* spiritual enlightenment. "gurmukhɪ sukh subhanu." –*sri m 1.*

ਸੁਭਾਯਕ [subhayək] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [subhav] high thinking. **2** supreme love, true love. **3** See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ [subhavək] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਤ [subhavət] naturally, spontaneously. "subhavət jɛse bɛsãtər əlɪpət."–*maru m 5.*

ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸੀ [subhav prəṇasi] See ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸੀ.

ਸੁਭਿਖਾ [subhɪkha], **ਸੁਭਿਖੀਆ** [subhɪkhia] a Khatri caste.

ਸੁਭਿੱਖ [subhikkh] *Skt* ਸੁਭਿਕ੍ਸ਼ *n* auspicious time, when alm are easily got.

ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭi], **ਸੁਭੌਟੀ** [subhɔṭi] *n* valour, courage, bravery. **2** glory. "mən te kən subhɔṭi rəhe."–*hənu.*

ਸੁਭੰਤ [subhə̃t] a happy ending, good result, lucky outcome. **2** *adj* dignified, graceful.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰ [subhr] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ *adj* bright, white. **2** glittering. "sɪrõ set chətrõ su subhrõ bɪrajõ."–*VN.* **3** beautiful, attractive. **4** *n* mica. **5** silver. **6** fat, tallow. **7** alum. **8** desire for progeny.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ [subhrəm] *Skt* शुभ्रम् "ue əvas bənyo ətɪ subhrəm."–*krɪsən.* See ਸੁਭ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਾਂਸੁ [subhrãsu] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ (bright) are ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of whom: the moon whose rays are bright.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* ثُمَّ *part* again, a second time, once more. **2** *P* سُم *n* a hoof of a quadruped. **3** a spring, fountain. "nədia hovhɪ dhenva sũm hovhɪ dudh ghiu."–*var majh m 1.* **4** *Skt* सुम a flower. **5** the moon. **6** the sky.

ਸੁੰਮ [sũm] See ਸੁਮ 2.

ਸੁਮਗ [suməg] exalted way, noble path, superior sect.

ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [sũməṇvaṇi] spring-water; non-stop flow; continuous addition. "ɪhã khalsa sũməṇvaṇi."–*GPS.* inexhaustible Khalsa.

ਸੁਮਤ [sumət] *Skt adj* who is a learned person: wise.

ਸੁਮਤਿ [sumətɪ] superior sense. "das kəu sumətɪ diti."–*sor m 5.* **2** a person of discerning sagacity.

bĩjən vɪvɪdh jɛse bhukhbhəy bhə̃jən hɛ
gə̃jən vɪyog vɪtha puri pritɪ pəlɪ ki.
ɔkhədh əməl jyõ hərɛya hɛ gəhur gəd.
bhəktɪ bhəgvə̃t jyõ kərɛya sədgətɪ ki.
ə̃kur upav op pavəs pəyod jɛse
sumən sudhar jyõ bəhar rɪtupətɪ ki,
kamna ko purək jyõ kələp bəkhanɛ grə̃th
kumətɪ vɪdarən tyõ sə̃gətɪ sumətɪ ki.

3 a minister of Jarasandh. "əpne mə̃tri sumətɪ ko lino nɪkəṭ bulaɪ."–*krɪsən.* **4** wife of Vishnu Yash and mother of Kalki Avtar.

ਸੁਮੱਧਮਾ [sumədhma], **ਸੁਮਧ੍ਯਮਾ** [sumədhyma] *adj* one having a slim waist; with a slender figure. "he sumədhme! nəhɪ mɛ mano."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਮਨ [sumən], **ਸੁਮਨਸ** [sumənəs] *Skt* सुमनस् *adj* having a noble heart; benign. **2** *n* a flower. **3** deity. "səttasət vɪvek subh sumənəs, cəhət rəhɪt bhəgət gən sumənəs."–*GPS.* **4** wheat. **5** a thorn-apple.

ਸੁਮਨਾ [sumənа] *adj* good-hearted (woman) **2** *n* malti, a flower plant of jasmine family.

ਸੁਮਾ [ṣuma] *P* شُما *pron* you, yourself. **2** I, myself,

mine, my. "əb əsadi suma gəi he."–*JSBM.*

ਸੁਮਾਰ [sumar] *P* شمار *n* number, count. "take ət nə pər-hɪ sumar."–*gujə m 1.* **2** army. **3** group, assembly. **4** an incurable wound. **5** *adj* injured, wounded, hurt. "səbh uc nic kɪ̃ne sumar." –*ramav.* "tum ko nɪhar kɪy mar ne sumar mo ko."–*carɪtr 109.* hurt(ਸੁਮਾਰ) by lust (ਮਾਰ)

ਸੁਮਾਲ [sumal] *A* شمال *n* north. **2** left side.

ਸੁਮਾਲੀ [sumali] See ਰਾਵਣ. **2** *adj* northern.

ਸੁਮਿਤ [sumɪt] *adj* properly measured. **2** best friend, sincere friend. "hərɪ ləbdho mɪtr sumɪto."–*gatha.* 'best among friends.'

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ [sumɪtr] a noble friend. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ *n* Lachhman, who is Sumitra's son. "ɪɪh or sumitr pəṭhayo."–*ramav.* **3** Shatrughan, younger brother of Lachhman. **4** *Skt* ਸੁਮੰਤ੍ਰ a minister of king Dashrath who was also a skilful charioteer. "tat bəsɪsṭ sumɪtr bulae." –*ramav.*

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੇਨ [sumɪtr sen], **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ** [sumɪtr sen] father-in-law of king Dashrath, father of Sumitra and maternal grand father of Lachhman and Shatrughan.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰਜ [sumɪtrəj] Lachhman, son of Sumitra. "cin sumɪtrəj ki chəbɪ ko."–*ramav.* **2** Shatrughan.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰਾ [sumɪtra] Sumitrasen's daughter who was king Dashrath's wife. She gave birth to Lachhman and Shatrughan.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ [sumɪtres] husband of Sumitra, king Dashrath. "sumɪtres məhip bhəyo jəb te." –*ramav.*

ਸੁਮਿਲ [sumɪl], **ਸੁਮਿਲਾ** [sumɪla], **ਸੁਮੀਲਾ** [sumila] *adj* properly mixed, nicely blended. "prəvesyo səbhe me əlepə̃ sumila."–*GPS.* 'combined and blended.'

ਸੁਮੁਖ [sumukh] *adj* having a pretty face; whose face remains cheerful. **2** *n* Ganesh. **3** Garur's son. **4** head serpent.

ਸੁਮੁਖੀ [sumukhi] (woman) having a pretty face. **2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ 28. **3** a mirror, a looking-glass.

ਸੁਮੁੰਡ [sumõḍ] an ascetic, mentioned as Guru Teg Bahadur's predecessor in Ratanmal and Guru Partap Suray. "nam sumõḍ muni təb thɪye."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਮੁੰਦ [sumõd] an ocean, sea. **2** See ਸਮੰਦ.

ਸੁਮੰਦਾ [sumõda] See ਸਮੰਦ. "sumõde kãdharã." –*parəs.* 'horses of Kandhar.' **2** originated from the ocean.

ਸੁਮੇਰ [sumer] See ਸੁਮੇਰੁ.

ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [sumer sɪ̃gh] son of Baba Sadhu Singh, resident of U.P., district Azamgarh, city Nijamabad[1] who was an excellent poet. His compositions include Khalsa Shatak, Gurupad Prem Parkash, etc. Gurupad Prem Prakash was composed in the year:

"sãmət unnɪs se ədhɪk teɪs sal rəsal,
nəgər nəjibabad me bhəyo suvcən nɪhal."

For sometime he remained a priest of Takhat Patna Sahib also. See ਨਿਜਾਮਾਬਾਦ.

ਸੁਮੇਰੁ [sumeru] *Skt n* a special mountain that, as mentioned in Bhagvat and Vishnu Puran is of gold and is the abode of gods. Its height is eighty four thousand yojan and depth sixteen thousand yojan.[2] There is a plain of thirty two thousand yojan on its top. Sumeru is the name of Rudrhimalaya from where river Ganga emerges, as per the geographical dictionary. It is also known as Panch Parbat (five mountains) because of its five peaks: Rudrhimalya, Vishnupuri, Brahmpuri, Udgarikanth and Svargarohan. **2** the main bead of a rosary. **3** According to mathematics, it is the name of north-pole whereas south-pole is called Kumeru. **4** the tenth opening or the ultimate stage, according to Yog. **5** See ਮਸਨਵੀ 2.

ਸੁਮੋਵਾਣੀ [sumovaṇi] See ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ. "huto khalsa

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[1]It is 20 koh away from Jaunpur and 30 koh from Kashi.

[2]See Vishnu Puran Part 2, Ch 2.

sumovaṇi."–*PPP.* 'The Khalsa is like spring-water ever flowing.'

ਸੁਮੰਤ [sumɑ̃t], **ਸੁਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sumɑ̃tr] a sublime hymn; a noble advice. **2** a minister of king Dashrath. **3** sublime hymn for mediation. "sumɑ̃tr sadhubəcna."–*gatha.*

ਸੁਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ [sumrɪtes] See **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ**. This entry in Ramavtar is due to error committed by the writer.

ਸੁਯਸ [suyəs] *Skt* सुयशस् untainted renown. **2** *adj* glorious, reputed, renowned.

ਸੁਯੋਧਨ [suyodhən] *adj* who fights well; who is a great warrior. **2** *n* Duryodhan, son of Dhritrashtar, chief of the Kaurvs.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [suyɑ̃bər] See **ਸੁਯੰਬਰ**.

ਸੁਯੰਭਵ [suyɑ̃bhəv] See **ਸ੍ਵਯੰਭੂ**. "sərəb vɪsv rəcyo suyɑ̃bhəv."–*japu.*

ਸੁਰ [sur] *Skt n* a deity. "sur nər tɪn ki baṇi gavhɪ."–*sri ə m 3.* See **ਸੁਰਾ**. **2** *Skt* स्वर respiration. **3** that note in music which leads to the organisation of a melody. It is of seven types. "sat sura lɛ calɛ."–*ram m 5.* See **ਸੁਰ**.

ਸੁਰਅਰਿ [surərɪ] a demon, the enemy of gods.

ਸੁਰਸ [surəs] superior pleasure. **2** bliss. "hoɪ nɪrəs surəs pəhɪcanɪa."–*gəu bavən kəbir.*

ਸੁਰਸਤੀ [sursəti] See **ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ**.

ਸੁਰਸਰਿ [sursərɪ], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤ** [sursərɪt], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤਾ** [sursərɪta], **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ** [sursəri] Ganges, the river of the gods. "sursəri səlɪl krɪt baruni re, sɑ̃tjən kərət nəhi panɑ̃."–*məla rəvɪdas.*

ਸੁਰਸੁਤੀ [sursuti] See **ਸਰਸ੍ਵਤੀ**. "ənɑ̃t sursuti səti." –*gyan.*

ਸੁਰਸਾ [sursa] daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of serpents, who, in enlarged form, blocked Hanuman while he was on way to Sri Lanka. Hanuman assumed a micro form, entered her mouth and came out of her ear. See Balmik Part 5 Ch 1. **2** a goddess; Durga. **3** a heavenly fairy. **4** basil. **5** juhi, a jasmine like flower. **6** aniseed.

ਸੁਰਸਾਲ [sursal] *adj* one who agrieves the deities. **2** *n* Ravan. "ram sursal pər."–*NP.*

ਸੁਰਸੁਰੀ [sursuri] See **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ**.

ਸੁਰਹ [surəh], **ਸੁਰਹੀ** [surhi] *Skt* **ਸੁਰਭਿ** *n* sweet fragrance. **2** a cow. "surəh ki jɛsi teri cal." –*bəsɑ̃t kəbir.* "vuṭhɛ ghah cər-hɪ nɪt sur-hi." –*var məla m 1.* **3** sound in the heart. "əhɪnɪs əkhɑ̃ḍ surhi jaɪ."–*gəu kəbir var 7.* 'Uninterrupted sound perpetually emerges from the heart.'

ਸੁਰਕਾਬ [surkab] See **ਸੁਰਖਾਬ**.

ਸੁਰਖ [surəkh] *P* سُرخ *adj* red, crimson, scarlet.

ਸੁਰਖਰੂ [surkhəru] *P* سُرخرو *adj* whose face glows with joy; worry and sorrow have not dimmed the resplendence of whose face. "jɪthɛ ohu jaɪ tɪthɛ ohu surkhəru."–*var sri m 4.* **2** he who attains pleasure after completing some work in faith and with sagacity. **3** one, relieved of some responsibility.

ਸੁਰਖਾ [surkha] a white horse having bluish hue.

ਸੁਰਖਾਬ [surkhab] سُرخاب *n* a ruddy sheldrake. Anas casarca. **2** **ਸੁਰਖ-ਆਬ** red-water. A poet wrote that during the battle with king Jai Singh the waters of Nilab (Atak river) turned red. **3** blood. **4** red sea. **5** liquor. **6** a river in Kabul. **7** Rustam's special horse. **8** Rustam's son. **9** a mountain near Tabriz.

ਸੁਰਖੀ [surkhi] *P* سُرخی *n* redness, rouge. **2** a heading; a headline so called because a heading is generally written in red. **3** *adj* **ਵਿ-ਸੁ-ਰ੍ਰਿਸੀਕ** who has given right directions to his senses. "surkhi pɑ̃cəu rakhɛ səbɛ."–*gəu kəbir var 7.* **4** **ਸੁਰਖਿਤ** safe, secure.

ਸੁਰਗ [surəg] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਵਰਗ** *n* bliss, pleasure. **2** paradise, heaven. "surəg basu nə bachiɛ."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸੁਰਗਾਈਆ [surgaia] *adj* who is a resident of heaven. **2** deity; a euphemism for the dead. **3** a musician; a vocal singer.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ [surəgduari] *n* a drain or passage kept in the basement of a building for water or air to pass. See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਾਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [surəgduaria] *xa* a disgraced person. "nəkṭa surəgduari vala."–*PP.*

ਸੁਰਗਲੋਕ [surəglok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ [surəgvas] dwelling in heaven, the deceased; a polite word for a dead person.

ਸੁਰਗਾ [surga] in heaven. "gavhɪ mohṇia mənu mohənɪ surga."–*jəpu.* **2** plural of ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ [surgami] short form of ਸੁਰਗਗਾਮੀ *adj* (one) who has a place in heaven. "ɑ̃t hoe surgami."–*cə̃ḍi 3.*

ਸੁਰਗਿ [surəgɪ] in heaven. "deda nərəkɪ surəgɪ lɛde dekh-hu ehu dhɪŋaṇa."–*var məla m 1.*

ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨਿ [surgɪanɪ], ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨੀ [surgɪani] *adj* who is a trained singer, musician. **2** wisest of the deities. "upjyo brəhma surgɪani." –*brəhəm.* **3** who is a profound scholar, highly learned. "tuhi surgɪanɪ."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੁਰਗਿੰਦੁ [surgĩdu] *n* the world of the moon, moon-paradise; in the scriptures the moon-world is considered higher than that of the sun. **2** Amaravati, heaven of god Indar. "koi bachɛ bhɪsət koi surgĩdu."–*ram m 5.* The Muslims opt for Bahisht and Hindus want to go to Amravati.

ਸੁਰਗਿਰਿ [surgɪrɪ] Sumeru, the mountain of gods.

ਸੁਰਗੀ [surgi] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗੀਯ *adj* heavenly. **2** *Dg n* a deity, god.

ਸੁਰਗੁ [surəgu] See ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗੁਣ [surguṇ], ਸੁਰਗੁਨ [surgun] *adj* divine attributes, celestial qualities. **2** (endowed with) good attributes. **3** all the qualities/ attributes. "kəhũ trɪguṇ ətit kəhũ surgun səmet ho."–*əkal.*

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ [surguru] *Skt n* Vrihspati, chief of the deities.

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ ਵਾਰ [surguru var] Thursday.

ਸੁਰਚਾਪ [surcap] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਧਨੁਖ.

ਸੁਰਜਨ [surjən] *adj* noble. **2** a kind-hearted person. "hərɪ surjən dekha nɛṇɪ."–*majh dɪnrɛṇ.* **3** *Skt* deities.

ਸੁਰਜਨ ਦਾਸ [surjən das] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਸੁਰਜੀਤ [surjit] See ਸਰਜੀਤ. **2** the conquerer of the deities.

ਸੁਰਝਨ [surjhən], ਸੁਰਝਨਾ [surəjhna] *v* to be resolved; to be free. "jhəjha urəjh surəjh nəhɪ jana."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* **2** to clear misunderstanding. **3** to settle a dispute.

ਸੁਰਤ [surət] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. **2** *adj* deeply engrossed. **3** ਸ੍ਰੁਤ heard. **4** *n* Ved. **5** Shastar. **6** awakening, consciousness. **7** memory, recollection.

ਸੁਰਤ ਸਬਦ [surət səbəd] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਰੁ [surtəru] *n* a tree of the deities; five such trees are mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures– mɑ̃dar, parɪjat, sɑ̃tan, kələpvrɪkṣ, hərɪcə̃dən. A tree similar to these names 'sidertul muntah' سدرۃالمنتہیٰ is found in the Muslim faith which is in the garden of God in the seventh heaven. Hazrat Muhammad riding a horse, ascended to that place to find that leaves of the tree were like elephant ears and fruit were of the size of a pitcher. See ਮਿਸ਼ਕਾਤੁਲ ਮਸਾਬਿਹ.

ਸੁਰਤਾ [surta] *adj* conscious, alert. "jɪn kia besurət te surta."–*gəu m 5.* **2** a listener, one who listens to religious discourses with rapt attention and reverence. "so surta so bɛsno." –*gəu thɪti m 5.* "surte cuĩ gɪan ki."–*var sar m 1.*

ਸੁਰਤਾਨ [surtan], ਸੁਰਤਾਨੁ [surtanu] *n* an emperor, monarch. "so surtanu chətru sɪrɪ dhərɛ." –bhɛr kəbir. **2** a saint, pir (səkhi sərvər) "ros abɛ surtan bəḍhɛhɛ."–*cərɪtr 139.* **3** one who practices yog, yogi. **4** amplification of tones, amplitude of sound. **5** See ਸਰਤਾਨ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ [surətɪ] *n* mind, an aspect of conscience relating to memory. "ghəṛie surətɪ mətɪ

manı budhı."–japu. See ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ. 2 attention, care. "phahi suratı maluki ves."–sri m 1. 'a wolf in sheep's clothing.' See ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ. 3 superior attachment, sublime love. "dudh karam phunı suratı samaıṇu."–suhi m 1. 4 scripture, Ved. 5 hearing; the auditory sense. "sravanı na suratı."–gau m 5. 6 an ear. "sabad suratı pare."–BG. 7 music's domain. "rag nad sabhko suṇe sabad suratı samjhe vıroloi." G. See ਸ੍ਰੁਤਿ 6.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਬਦ [suratı sabad] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [suratı sımratı] thought and recollection, contemplation and meditation. "suratı sımratı duı kãni mũda."–gau kabir. 2 Veds and scriptures.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਤਿ ਮਨਿ ਬੁਧਿ [suratı matı manı budhı] See ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surti] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. 2 *adj* what is meditated/contemplated upon; divinity. "surti ke maragı calıke."–prabha m 1. 3 ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ a scholar of Veds. "sabhı surti mılı suratı kamai." –sodaru. 4 Veds, scriptures. 5 spiritually enlightened. "ketia surti sevak kete."–japu.

ਸੁਰ ਤੇਤੀਸਉ [sur tetisau] See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ.

ਸੁਰਥ [surath] *adj* a beautiful chariot. 2 a handsome charioteer. 3 one having a perfect body. 4 *n* a Chandarvanshi (lunar dynasty) king who is mentioned in Markandey Puran. He was a great devotee of Durga. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5, Ch 32. "nam surath munisar bekh."–cãḍi 1. 5 See ਜੈਦਰਥ.

ਸੁਰਥਾਨ [surthan] *Dg n* heaven, the abode of the deities. 2 a temple of god. 3 a congregation, holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰ [surdar] *n* a deity's consort, a fairy.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰੁ [surdaru] See ਦੇਵਦਾਰੁ cedar tree, deodar.

ਸੁਰਦੇਵ [surdev] *n* Lord of gods, Indar. "sadh ke sãgı sobha surdeva."–sukhmani.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨਿ [surdhunı] See ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ 19.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] *n* Ganges, the river of deities.

ਸੁਰਧੇਨੁ [surdhenu] *n* Kamdhenu, the cow of the deities.

ਸੁਰਨਦੀ [surnadi] *n* Ganges. 2 the milky way.

ਸੁਰਨਰ [surnar] god and man. "sur nar tın ki baṇi gavhı."–sri a m 3. 2 See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ.

ਸੁਰਨਾਇ [surnaı] See ਸਹਨਾਈ and ਸਰਨਾਈ. "bajat bãsuri surnaı."–yudhısṭar raj.

ਸੁਰਨਾਥ [surnath], **ਸੁਰਨਾਯਿਕ** [surnayık], **ਸੁਰਪ** [surap], **ਸੁਰਪਤਿ** [surpatı] lord of gods, Indar; king of gods.

ਸੁਰਪਾਨ [surpan] a potable drink for deities; nectar.

ਸੁਰਪਾਲ [surpal] See ਸੁਰਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur], **ਸੁਰਪੁਰਿ** [surpurı] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 a holy congregation; a holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੀ [surbani] *n* Sanskrit, the language of gods. 2 saintly discourses.

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਛ [surbrıch] *n* a tree of deities; Kalpvriksh (a mythological tree supposed to grant all wishes) See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ [surbhanu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਰ੍ਭਾਨੁ *n* Rahu, a demon. "surbhanu hanyo sır bhumı paryo."–krısan.

ਸੁਰਭਿ [surabhı] *Skt n* fragrance, sweet smell. 2 See ਸੁਰਭੀ.

ਸੁਰਭਿੱਖ [surbhıkkh], **ਸੁਰਭਿੱਛ** [surbhıcch] See ਸੁਭਿੱਖ. "sadgun ko surbhıkkh karyo."–GPS. "rahıt bhalo surbhıcch hamesu."–GPS.

ਸੁਰਭਿਤ [surbhıt] *Skt adj* perfumed, fragrant.

ਸੁਰਭੀ [surbhi] *Skt n* a cow of the deities that emerged during sea-churning. 2 gold. 3 the earth. 4 the spring season. 5 sandal wood. 6 musk. 7 musk deer. 8 nutmeg. 9 minusops elangi; ਸੁਰਭਿ is also correct in this context.

ਸੁਰਭੀਸੁਤ [surbhisut] *n* a bull, ox. 2 especially, the one which is Shiv's vehicle. See ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਭੰਗ [surbhãg] *n* a singer's flaw, segmented intonation, incorrect modulation of voice during singing.

ਸੁਰਮਈ [surməi] *adj* greyish, grey-coloured. **2** coloured with antimony.

ਸੁਰਮਚੂ [surəmcu] *P* short form of ਸੁਰਮਹ-ਚੋਬ, a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *P* سرمہ *n* a material which is black and bright; collyrium.

ਸੁਰਮੇਘ ਧਰਣ [surmegh dhəraṇ] *n* Meghnad who has voice as of a cloud.–*ramav.*

ਸੁਰੱਯਾ [surəyya] *A* ثریّا a cluster of six stars, constellations. Pleiades.

ਸੁਰਰਾਇ [sur-raɪ], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-raj], **ਸੁਰਰਾਯ** [sur-ray] *n* lord of gods, Indar.

ਸੁਰਰਿਦ [sur-rɪd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind-hearted person; a well-wisher. "mɪtr putr kələtr surrɪd."–*guj m 5.* **2** *adj* whose heart is godly.

ਸੁਰਲੋਕ [surlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* an intoxicant, a type of liquor that emerged during the sea-churning. It is mentioned in the 45th chapter of Bal Kand in Valmiki's Ramayan that deities were called divine after taking liquor. Liquor was highly glorified during the ancient times. There is a mention in the fifty second chapter of Ayodhya section that while crossing river Ganga during the exile, Sita alongwith Ram Chandar, vowed that after coming back from exile, if her husband obtained the Ayodhya kingdom, she would offer thousands of cows to Brahmans (priests) living along the bank, one thousand pitchers of liquor alongwith other material comprising rice, meat etc. "sura əpəvɪtr, nətu əvər jəl re, sursəri mɪlət nəhɪ hoɪ anõ."–*məla rəvɪdas.* Liquor is offered to God in the Bible also. See Judges Ch 9 Verses 12, 13. Liquor is also available in abundance in the heaven glorified by Islam. See Quran Ch 51, Verse 23. There is complete renunciation of liquor in Sikhism. See ਮਦੁ. ਸਰਾ in place of ਸੁਰਾ is found in Guru Granth Sahib. "səcu səra guṛ bahɪra."–*sri m 1.*

In sãvrat sɪmrɪtɪ, three types of liquor find mention:

ਗੌੜੀ ਮਾਧ੍ਵੀਚ ਪੈਸ਼੍ਠੀਚ ਵਿਗ੍ਯੇਯਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧਾ ਸੁਰਾ

It is made from jaggery, or məhua (a tree, its flowers are used for making liquor), or honey, fermented rice and barley. Similar is Manu's contention. See ɔ 11, ʂ 94. Eleven types of liquor including toddy (made of palm and date trees) etc. are also mentioned in the Simritis.

ਸੁਰਾਸੁਰ [surasur] *adj* god and demon, god and devil.

ਸੁਰਾਸ਼੍ਟ੍ਰ [suraṣətr] *Skt adj* just government; perfect rule. **2** a region of Kathiavar in Bombay.

ਸੁਰਾਹਾ [suraha] See ਰਾਹਾ.

ਸੁਰਾਹੀ [surahi] *n* a flagon; a flask. **2** a mendicant's pot. **3** *Skt* सुराध a vessel in which liquor is put. "sul surahi khãjər pɪala."–*həjare 10.*

ਸੁਰਾਕ [surak] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] *P* سوراخ a hole, sewer, opening, aperture, cavity.

ਸੁਰਾਗ [surag] true love, chaste fondness. **2** *T* سراغ a clue, hint, trace, search.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਊ [sura gəu] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਾਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਂਗਨਾ [surãgna] *Skt* सुराङ्गना *n* ਸੁਰ-ਅੰਗਨਾ a fairy, a celestial beauty, a god's consort. **2** goddess.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਾਇ [sura gaɪ] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਾਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਚੀ [suraci] *adj* given to drinking; who is a drunkard.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [suraj] *adj* good government. **2** independence, autonomy. "jɪmɪ suraj khəl udhəm gəɪu."–*tulsi.* 'Indian autonomy was destroyed by revolt of vile people.'

ਸੁਰਾਂਤ [surãt], **ਸੁਰਾਂਤਕ** [surãtək] *adj* an annihilator of gods; an enemy of gods. **2** *n* a demon. **3** son of Ravan.

ਸੁਰਾਪਗਾ [surapəga] *n* a river of gods, Ganga. **2** the milky way.

ਸੁਰਾਪਾਨ [surapan], **ਸੁਰਾਪਾਨਿ** [surapanɪ] the act of drinking. "kəbir, bhãg machuli surapanɪ."–*s kabir.*

ਸੁਰਾਪੀ [surapi] *adj* who is a drinker. "tərək sudha ko hoɪ surapi."–*NP.*

ਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ [surardən], **ਸੁਰਾਰਿ** [surarɪ], **ਸੁਰਾਰੀ** [surari] *Skt* सुरार्दन *n* a demon; an enemy of gods. "sur surardən."–*əkal.*

ਸੁਰਾਲਯ [suraləy], **ਸੁਰਾਲੈ** [suralɛ] *n* the abode of deities, heaven. **2** a temple. **3** a tavern; a bar.

ਸੁਰਿ [surɪ] because of god. **2** of the god. **3** See **ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ.**

ਸੁਰਿਜਨ [surɪjən] *Skt* सुहृज्जन *adj* kind, sympathetic, gentle. "surɪjən mɪle pɪare." –*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਸੁਰਿਦ [surɪd] See **ਸੁਹਿਰਦ.** "bhai mit surɪd kie." –*sri m 5.*

ਸੁਰਿੰਦ [surĩd] king of gods, Indar.

ਸੁਰਿੰਦਹਿ ਇੰਦੂ [surĩd-hɪ ĩdu] master God of gods; lord of Indar. "bəlvəḍ əkhəḍ surĩd-hɪ ĩdu."–*NP.*

ਸੁਰਿਦਾ [surɪda] a good heart. **2** See **ਸੁਹਿਰਦ.** "sujənu surɪda suhela səhɪje."–*sar m 5.*

ਸੁਰਿਧ [surɪdh] See **ਸੁਰਿਦ.**

ਸੁਰਿਨਰ [surɪnər] god and man. "surɪ nər əsur ə̃tu nəhi payəu, payəu nəhi ə̃tu sure əsurəh nər."–*savɛye m 4 ke.* **2** men of godly qualities; angelic persons. "surɪ nər sughər sujaṇ gavhɪ."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 1.* **3** *Skt* sovereign, independent kings exercising independent control over their states. "akh-hɪ danəv akh-hɪ dev, akh-hɪ surɪ nər munɪ jən sev."–*jəpu.* "surɪ nərdev əsur trɛ gunia."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ [surɪnath] lord, yogiraj. "suṇɪɛ sɪdh pir surɪnath."–*jəpu.* 'by hearing Nam, one gains knowledge of all things.'

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *Skt n* a goddess; wife of a deity. "suri asuri kĩnrəni rijh purnarɪ."–*cərɪtr 2.*

ਸੁਰੀਤਾ [surita] *Skt* स्व-हृता *adj* female slave (purchased), maid servant. "tõ savaṇi hɛ kɪ surita?"–*BG.* Dhruv asked his mother whether she was Svakia or a maid servant. **2** See **ਰੀਤ.**

ਸੁਰੁਚਿ [surucɪ] gentle wish, noble desire. **2** wife (queen) of king Uttanpad. She was Uttam's mother and Dhruv's stepmother.

ਸੁਰੂ [suru] *A* شروع a beginning, an origin, a start.

ਸੁਰੂਪ [surup] a beautiful apearance, an attractive look. **2** personal appearance, one's own form.

ਸੁਰੂਪਿ [surupɪ] who is beautiful.

ਸੁਰੂਰ [surur] See **ਸਰੂਰ.**

ਸੁਰੇਸ [sures], **ਸੁਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ** [surẽdr] *n* the lord of deities, Indar.

ਸੁਰੋਤ [surot] See **ਸਰੋਤ.**

ਸੁਰੋੱਤਮ [surottəm] Vishnu, supreme among deities. **2** the sun.

ਸੁਰੋਦ [surod] See **ਸਰੋਦ.** **2** *Skt n* an ocean of liquor; where it is in liquid form.

ਸੁਰੋਦਯ [surodəy], **ਸੁਰੋਦਾ** [suroda] *Skt* **ਸੁਰੋਦਯ** *n* a magical text Tantar Shastar that mentions good and bad signs after observing nasal tones, in different ways. Some superstitious person has composed a text in Gurmukhi in the name of Guru Nanak which is a word for word copy of Charandas's Surodaya Granth. **2** Surodaya Granth composed by Vaishnav Sadhu Charandas is read with reverence by the hermits.

ਸੁਰੰਗ [surə̃g] *adj* good colour, beautiul colour. "surə̃g rə̃gile hərɪ hərɪ dhɪaɪ."–*bhɛr namdev.* **2** *n* crimson colour. "bhəṭ tən bhə̃g-hɪ, bərən surə̃g-hɪ."–*GPS.* **3** a grey horse. **4** *Skt* a spotted deer. "jɪm lag baṇ surə̃g." –*ramav.* **5** an old musical instrument, svarang. It was played with a bow; a sarangi is its adaptation. "mucə̃g upə̃g surə̃g se nad sunav-hɪge."–*kəlki.* **6** *Skt* सुरङ्गा a mine. "uḍ-hɪ surə̃gən mar gəjəb ki."–*GPS.* **7** a tunnel, underground passage.

ਸੁਰੰਗੜਾ [surə̃gṛa] *adj* having a good colour. **2** *n* a musical instrument, a harmonium. "dhə̃nu

surag surãgre."–*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਸੁਰੰਗ 5.

ਸੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [surãgabad] It is another name for Sarangpur. This town is in Devasaraj of Central India (C.P.) Once a famous place, it is mentioned in many chronicles. "sora si surãgabad nike rəhi jhulke."–*əkal*.

ਸੁਰੰਗਿਯਾ [surãgɪya] *n* a miner. "rani bol surãgɪya lina."–*carɪtr 347*.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀ [surãgi] *adj* having a beautiful colour.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀਆ [surãgia] *adj* having a fine colour. **2** See ਸੁਰੰਗਿਯਾ.

ਸੁਰੰਜਨ [surãjən], ਸੁਰੰਜਨੋ [surãjno] *n* the act of dyeing in the best way. **2** *adj* who dyes excellently. "adɪ jugadɪ ənadɪ sərəb surãjəno."–*BG*. **3** one who can please.

ਸੁਰੰਦ [surãd] lord of gods, Indar. "surãd su buddhɪ bɪsarəd."–*krɪsən*. **2** sound producing.

ਸੁਲਸ [suləs] *A* ثلث *n* one third.[1]

ਸੁਲਹ [suləh] *A* صلح *n* conciliation. **2** peace.

ਸੁਲਹਕੁਲ [suləhkul] *A* صلح کل *adj* sociable, amiable. **2** *n* Sikh community; the community founded by Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਲਹੀ [sulhi], ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖ਼ਾਨ [sulhi xan] an Afghan who was an official of king Jahangir. Being a friend of Prithi Chand, he wanted Guru Arjan Dev to be harassed. However, he sank into a hot brick-kiln and was burnt to death while going to the Guru's abode to meet his friend Prithi Chand. "sulhi hoɪ mua napak."–*bɪla m 5*. See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ.

ਸੁਲਕ [sulək] *Skt* शुल्क *n* price, cost. **2** tax, toll, duty. "koṣəp hoɪ ṣah ko jese, tɪs te sulək bhrɪty le kese?"–*NP*. **3** price of a girl.

ਸੁਲਖਣ [suləkhəṇ] *n* fine traits, noble qualities, excellent signs. **2** *adj* with good qualities.

[1]During Mughal rule, the official who did not keep his own vehicles had his emoluments reduced by one third. If he was entitled to Rs. nine hundred per month, then three hundred were deducted.

ਸੁਲਖਣਾ [suləkhṇa], ਸੁਲਖਣੀ [suləkhṇi] *adj* having noble qualities. **2** See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [suləkhṇi mata] born to mother Chando and Mool Chand Chone khatri whose paternal home was in village Pakhoke (district Gurdaspur). She was married on 24th Jeth, 1544 in Vatala, to Guru Nanak Dev ji. Two sons (Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das) were born to her. Mata ji breathed her last in Kartarpur near river Ravi. Matachoni is also mentioned at few places in history, because of her lineage. **2** See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਸੁਲੱਖਨੀ [suləkkhni], ਸੁਲੱਖਨੀ ਮਾਤਾ [suləkkhni mata] See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ and ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਗ [suləg] *adj* a weapon that hits its target. "lãbi suləg tuphãg ənek."–*GPS*. **2** well achieved. **3** well trained horse or hawk etc.

ਸੁਲਗਣਾ [suləgṇa] *v* to burn slowly, smoulder.

ਸੁਲਝਨਾ [suləjhna] *v* to be disentangled, be settled, be unravelled.

ਸੁਲਟਾ [sulṭa] *adj* simple, straight, upright.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ [sultan] *A* سلطان *n* an argument. **2** to be powerful. **3** an emperor. "sultan hova melɪ ləskər."–*sri m 1*. Mahmud Gaznavi was the first to assume the title of a Sultan. **4** a Muslim holyman who is famous as Sakhi Sarvar, Lakhdata, Lalanvala, Dhonkalia etc. The real name of Sultan was Saiyad Ahmad. He was the son of a Baghdadi. His father settled in Sialkot, a village 12 miles to the east of Multan in 1220 AD. The shrines of Sultan are known as pirkhanas which exist in many villages of Punjab. On Thursdays the followers of Sultan assemble in the pirkhana and make offerings. The main offering is a 'roṭ' (a big loaf). This 'roṭi' which may weigh upto one and a quarter maund is baked by heating up the earth. It is offered to the pir after covering it with jaggery. Bhirai (priest of Sultan) after reciting prayers according to

Islamic tradition accepts a part of the 'roṭi' for himself and gives the remaining to the devotees. The grave of Sultan is in village Nagahe (district Dera Gazikhan) built in the thirteenth century. The grave of Sultan's wife Bibi Bai is also there. The progeny of Sultan's three attendants share the offerings which are further divided into 1650 parts. After Nagahe, next in importance, is pirkhana of the Sultan in village Dhonkal. Because of this only, the pir is known as Dhonkalia.

ਮੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur] a town on the bank of 'səfed vei' in Kapurthala state which is sixteen miles to the south of the capital. It was founded by Sultan Khan Lodhi (who was a commander of Mahmud Gaznavi) in the 11th century.[1] Bibi Nanki was married to Jairam Das at this place. At this very place, Guru Nanak Dev had ruminated, "I am yours ! I am yours !" while weighing justly on the scale. He was then working at the provision store of Daulat Khan Lodhi[2] Now Sultanpur is a station of the north-western railway. The following gurdwaras are situated in this holy town.

(1) Santghat. That bathing place on the bank of sacred vein where Guru Nanak Dev disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels as a hermit. Five ghumaons of land has been donated to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(2) Haṭ Sahib. Here Guru Nanak Dev would run the royal provision store, which benefited many people. At this place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak Dev. 20 ghumaons of land and Rs. 81 in cash are donated to this gurdwara by Kapurthala state.

(3) Koṭhṛi Sahib. Here the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts maintained by the Guru. Three ghumaons of land has been given to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(4) Guru ka Bagh. This place was the home of Bibi Nanki and the residence of Guru Nanak Dev. At this place Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das were born. 13 ghumaons of land from Kapurthala state has been given to this gurdwara. There is also a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.

(5) Birth place of Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das Ji. See No. 4.

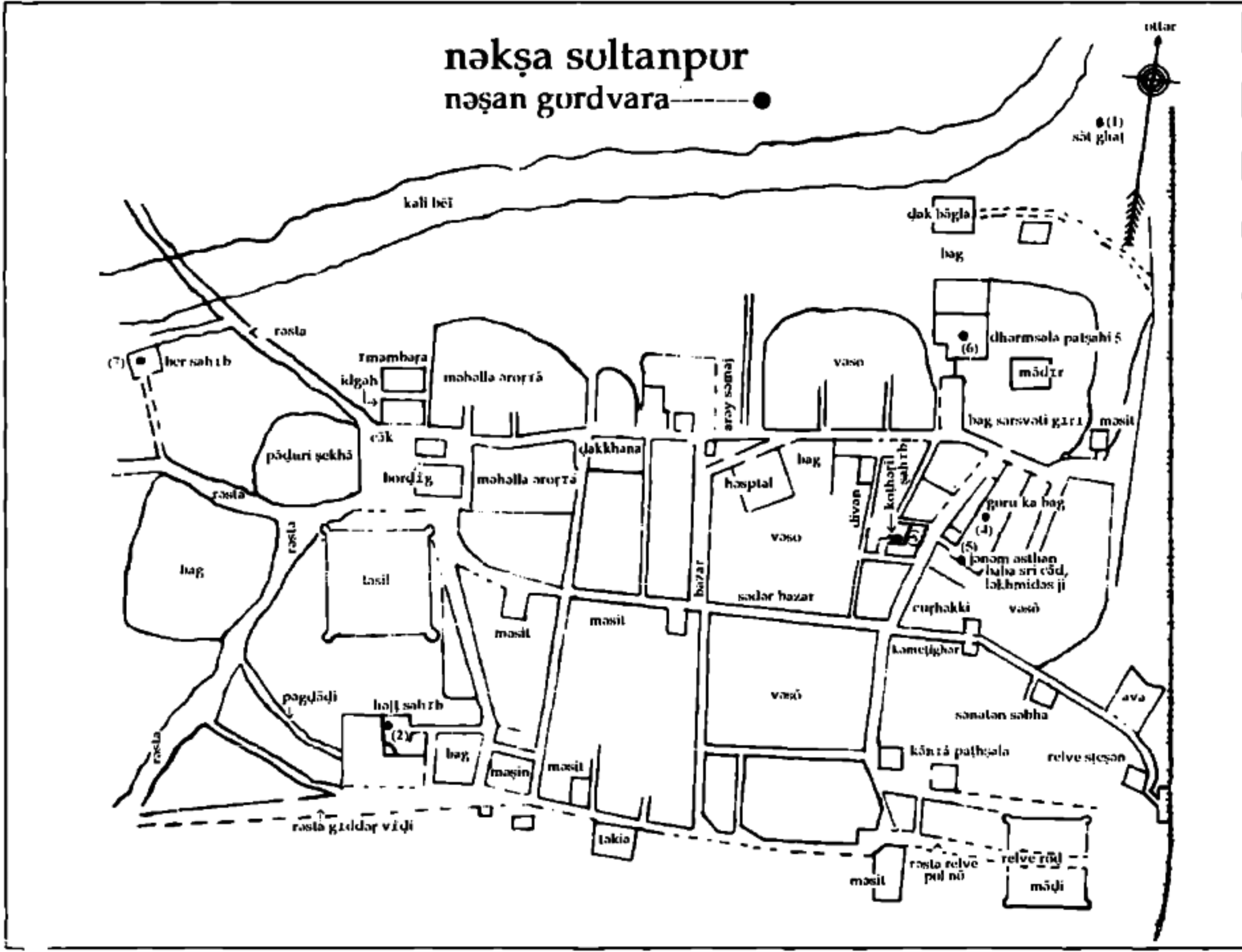
(6) Dharamsal Guru Arjan Sahib. This place is close to gurdwara Koṭhṛi Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place while on his way to Dalla village to attend the marriage of Guru Hargobind Sahib. Kapurthala state has donated 12 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

(7) Ber Sahib. About half a mile from the town towards the west is this place where the great Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred 'vei'. A ber tree of Guru Sahib's time is still there. This gurdwara has been sanctioned Rs. 1360 as annual Jagir by the Kapurthala state and Rs. 125 and Rs. 51 respectively by the Patiala and Nabha states. Thirty ghumaons of land stands in the name of this gurdwara in villages Manik and Machijoya.

ਮੁਲਤਾਨ ਬੇਗ [sultan beg] a military officer of Shah Jahan, killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in a battle at Amritsar.

[1]Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen there. The masjid where Guru Nanak Dev was taken for teaching Muslim prayer, exists even now.

[2]In the olden times, a portion of the grain offered as worship, was claimed by the state. Jaggery and grain thus claimed were deposited in the official store. Whatever was needed for the official langar or the army, was claimed against receipt. The rest was sold and money deposited in the exchequer.



MAP OF SULTANPUR

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਵਿੰਡ [sultan vɪ̃ḍ] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ and ਤੂਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀ [sultani] *P* سلطانی kingship, rule, reign. **2** See ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ [sultania] a devotee of Sultan (Sarvar). The Hindu devotees of Sultan also consider it a sin to eat jhəṭka meat (animal or bird slaughtered with a single stroke of sharp weapon) and pork.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੇ [sultane] Sultan (nominative case) "nama sultane badhɪla."–*bhet namdev.*

ਸੁਲਪ [sulәp] *Skt* ਸੁਲ੍ਪ *adj* very little. "әlәp әhar sulәp si nɪ̄dra."–*hәjare 10.*

ਸੁਲਫਈ [sulphәi] an addict of sulpha (a mixture of tobacco and cannabis smoked as intoxicant). See ਸੁਲਫਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਫਾ [sulpha] *A* سلفہ what is eaten on an empty stomach. **2** an intoxicant prepared through a mixture of tobacco and cannabis. It is smoked through a pipe (bowl). Its after-effect is hot and dry. It has a very bad effect on the heart, brain and muscles.

ਸੁਲਬ [sulәb] See ਸੁਲਭ.

ਸੁਲਬੀ ਖਾਨ [sulbi khan] son of Sulhi Khan's elder brother, who, on the instigation of Chandu, went ahead to torment Guru Arjan Dev. He was killed on his way to Amritsar by his Paṭhan servants in a dispute over their salary.

ਸੁਲਭ [sulәbh] *adj* easily available, available without any difficulty.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] See ਸੁਲਹ.

ਸੁਲਾਉਣਾ [sulauṇa] *v* to put one to sleep.

ਸੁਲਾਸ [sulas] *Skt* ਉੱਲਾਸ. in high spirits. See ਭਾਬਤਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] See ਸੂਲਾਕ.

ਸੁਲਿਸ [sulɪs] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸੁਲਸ.

ਸੁਲੂਕ [suluk] *A* سلوک to move, go. **2** to follow a virtuous path. **3** to wish to be near to God. **4** good conduct, ceremonial propriety.

ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [soleman], ਸੁਲੈਮਾਨ [solɛman] *A* سلیمان (Solomon) son of David born from the womb of Bathsheba; he was a very wise emperor of Isreal dynasty. His proverbs are world famous. His sayings find a place in the Bible also. According to the Quran, once emperor Suleman was inspecting his horses with the result that he missed the time of Namaz. Then Suleman cut the lower part of the legs of the horses with the sword. It is mentioned that God put air, giants and demons under his command. He was equipped with the knowledge to understand the language of animals.

Once Suleman was going with his army that the ants resolved to enter holes immediately lest his army should crush them. Suleman heard this, he thanked God and saved the ants. Once on being informed by a woodpecker about a sun-worshipping queen, Suleman sent a letter through the woodpecker to the queen and brought her round to his religion. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

It is written in the Bible that Suleman ruled over Jerusalem for forty years and built the world famous temple sacred both to the Jews and the Christians. Suleman's tomb is found in Jerusalem.

Suleman was born in 1033 BC and died in 975 BC approximately.

Suleman had seven hundred wives and three hundred female slaves. Rahabyam was his son who also ruled over Jerusalem.

ਸੁਲੋਕਨ [sulokәn] *n* ਸੁ-ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ fine to look at, good sight. **2** attractive eyes, captivating eyes. See ਜਨੇਰ.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨ [sulocәn] *n* excellent eyes. **2** *adj* one having beautiful eyes. **3** *n* a deer. **4** Indian red legged partridge.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨਾ [sulocna], ਸੁਲੋਚਨੀ [sulocni] *adj* (lady) having beautiful eyes.

ਸੁਲੋਨੜਾ [sulonṛa], ਸੁਲੋਨੜੀ [sulonṛi] *adj* a person

having beautiful eyes: a lady having enchanting eyes. **2** handsome, beautiful.

ਸੁਵਸਤੁ [suvəsətu] *adj* something good. **2** *n* spiritual discourse. "jɪthe suvəsatu nə japəi."–*var ram 1 m 2.*

ਸੁਵਨ [suvən] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* son. See ਸੁਨੁ.

ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ [suvərcəla] *Skt* ਸੁਵਚੰਲਾ *n* daughter of Vishavkarma, wife of the sun; her other name is Sangya. When she assumed the form of a mare, then from the sun she gave birth to Ashvini Kumar, an angel. See ਛਾਇਆ. **2** linseed. **3** a sunflower.

ਸੁਵਰਣ [suvərəṇ], **ਸੁਵਰਨ** [suvərən] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣੰ *adj* nice colour, good creed. "suvərən ko suvərən tən dutɪ mɪl."–*GPS.* **2** a noble caste. **3** a fine word. **4** *n* gold. "loha parəs bheṭiɛ mɪlɪ sãgəlɪ suvərən hojaɪ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **5** a dhətura (thorn-apple). **6** sixteen masa weight. **7** Harichandan. **8** a minister of king Dashrath.

ਸੁਵਰਨਗਿਰਿ [suvərəngɪrɪ] *n* Sumeru, said to be made of gold. **2** a hill near Girivaru city in southern Bihar.

ਸੁਵੱਲਾ [suvəlla] See ਸਵੱਲਾ.

ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ [suvauṇa] *v* to put one to sleep, render sleepy. "pətɪ sut prɪthəm suvaɪ kər."–*corɪtr 259.*

ਸੁਵਾਸ [suvas] *adj* incense, fragrance. **2** fine clothes, beautiful dress. **3** fine house. **4** See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸੁਵਾਸ੍ਤੁ [suvasətu] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸੁਵਾਣੀ [suvaṇi] See ਸੁਆਣੀ.

ਸੁਵਾਰ [suvar] See ਸਵਾਰ. **2** *adj* auspicious.

ਸੁਵਿਨਾ [suvɪna] *Skt* सौवर्ण *adj* of gold, made of gold, golden. "deh kãcən jin suvɪna ram."–*vəḍ m 4 ghoṛiã.*

ਸੁਵੇਸ [suves], **ਸੁਵੇਖ** [suvekh] *adj* fine dress, dignified clothing. "tulsi pekh suves, bhulẽ muḍh nə cətur nər. sõdər kekĩh pekh bəcən sudha səm əsən əhɪ."–*tulsi.*

ਸੁਵੇਦ [suved] *adj* knowledgeable. **2** easily achievable.

ਸੁਵੰਨ [suvə̃n] *adj* of noble caste. **2** *n* gold. **3** See ਸੋਵਨ.

ਸੁਵੰਨਵੀ [suvə̃nvi], **ਸੁਵੰਨੜੀ** [suvə̃nṛi], **ਸੁਵੰਨੀ** [suvə̃ni] *adj* having a fine complexion, having a charming colour. "suvə̃nṛi deh."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **2** of gold, golden.

ਸੁ [su] *pron* as suffix, it means 'his', for example "nam jəpɪosu."–*JSBB.* 'He recited nam.' **2** *v* is. **3** *Skt vr* to conceive, give birth. **4** *P* سو *n* a direction "gəje sur jujjhar do su."–*saloh.* **5** profit, gain. **6** interest. **7** light, black ink.

ਸੂੰ [sũ] *onom* ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ, a hissing sound. **2** *part* to, unto, towards, of. "papã de mɪṭavəṇ sũ səmrəthta nəĩ."–*JSBM.*

ਸੁਅ [suə] *n* son. "jo pəṛhyo dɪj te suə ! tãhɪ rəṛo."–*nərsĩgh.* 'O, son ! learn by heart the lesson read'.

ਸੁਅਟਾ [suəṭa] *n* a parrot. "tũ pĩjər həu suəṭa tor."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸੁਅਨ [suən] son. See ਸੁਅ.

ਸੁਅਰ [suər] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰ[*] *n* a pig. "həku pəraɪa nanka, usu suər usu gaɪ."–*var majh m 1.* See ਸੁਰ 10.

ਸੁਆ [sua] *n* a parrot. "bãdhɪo nəlni bhrəm sua."–*asa m 5.* **2** a large needle. "ləu naṛi sua he əsti."–*ram m 5.* **3** in lactation. "ɪsgã da duja sua he."

ਸੁਏ [suɛ] on the sharp point. "suɛ caṛɪ bhəvaiəhɪ jãt."–*var asa.*

ਸੁਇ [suɪ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੂਯ. See ਸੂਣਾ. **2** See ਸੁਯ. **3** *adv* after giving birth. "pãkhi suɪ bəhɪṭhu."–*s farid.*

ਸੁਈ [sui] *Skt* a needle. *adj Skt* ਸੂਵਰੀ. one who has given birth (for cattle).

ਸੁਈਧਾਰ [suidhar] *Dg* one who keeps a needle; a tailor. *Skt* ਸਕੂਤਿਕਾਰ one who sews.

[*]This word sukər is also of Sanskrit origin.

ਸੁਸੀ [susi] *n* a type of striped cloth. In old times, people used to wear underwear shorts of this cloth. Now this cloth is worn by women only. "susi ki kā̃cchā the sīgh rəkhte."–*PP.*

ਸੂੰਹ [sūh] *n* information, news. **2** the act of detecting.

ਸੁਹਉ [suhəu] See ਸੁਹੀ. **2** See ਸੁਹਾਂ.

ਸੁਹਟ [suhəṭ], **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhṭa], **ਸੁਹਟੁ** [suhəṭu] *n* a parrot. "suhəṭu pĩjərɪ prem kɛ."–*maru ə m 1.* Here the parrot stands for a person who has achieved salvation. **2** See ਸੁਹਟਾ.

ਸੁਹਣ [suhəṇ], **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhṇi], **ਸੁਹਨ** [suhən], **ਸੁਹਨੀ** [suhni] *Skt* ਸਮੂਹਨੀ *n* a woman sweeper, scanvenger "deu suhni sadhu kɛ."–*bɪla m 5.* in Sanskrit ਸ਼ੋਧਨੀ (ṣodhni) also means 'a broom.'

ਸੁਹਬ [suhəb], **ਸੁਹਵ** [suhəv], **ਸੁਹਵੀ** [suhvi] *adj* of deep crimson colour. **2** dyed in beautiful colour. "suhəb suhəb suhvi apnɛ pritəm kɛ rãgɪ rəti."–*suhi m 5.* "suhəb ta sohagṇi ja mānɪ lɛhɪ səcunau."–*var suhi m 3.* **3** coloured in the illusionary world of senses (safflower) "suhvie nɪmaṇɪe ! so səhu səda səmalɪ."–*var suhi m 3.*

ਸੁਹੜ [suhəṛ] a sub-caste of Khatris. See ਸੁਹੜ. **2** See ਸੁਹੜਾ.

ਸੁਹੜਾ [suhṛa] *n* bran of flour of wheat/gram. On sieving, the flour comes down from it and the bran is left in the sieve.

ਸੁਹੜੀ [suhṛi] See ਸੁਹੜ and ਸੁਹੜਾ.

ਸੁਹਾ [suha] *adj* safflower. It stands for engrossment in the illusionary world of senses or worldly wealth. "lal bhəe suha rə̃g maɪa." –*gəu ə m 1.* 'became red in the true love of God and considered the world of senses illusionary or safflower.'

ਸੁਹਾਂ [suhā̃] *n* a spy, informer, detective. **2** *adj* knowing secrets; knowledgeable. "sīgh səbhɛ jə̃gəl ke suhē."–*PP.* **3** face to face.

ਸੁਹੀ [suhi] *adj* safflower-coloured "məno ə̃g suhi ki sarhi kəri hɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* **2** a variation of a major musical 'rag' also known as Suha[1] It is a folk song of 'kaphi ṭhaṭ' in which Dhevat is forbidden. In Suhi, Ghandhar and Nishad are soft, the rest are pure notes. Vadi is slow whereas sixth is dramatic. Singing time is two periods after sunrise.

Ascending (arohi.) ṣə, rə, ga, mə, pə, na, ṣə
descending (əvrohi) ṣə, na, mə, pə, ga, rə, ṣə.

In Guru Granth Sahib, suhi rag comes at number fifteen. **3** in Poṭhohar the act of paying respect by a woman to an elder of the family by touching his feet. See ਸੁਹੀਆ.

ਸੁਹੀਆਂ [suhiā̃] See ਸੁਹਾਂ.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* शुष्क *adj* parched, dry. "suk bhəi pətri si."–*krɪsən.* **2** *Skt* ਸੂਕ *n* a sharp thorn on the spike of barley or wheat.

ਸੂੰਕ [sūk] *onom* a hissing sound, hissing of a snake. "təb cəle sūk jənu nag jaɪ."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukṇa] *v* to get dry; be free from moisture. **2** See ਸੂੰਕਣਾ 2. "tinɪ cərəṇ ɪk dubɪdha suki."–*maru solhe m 1.* In the third era of Hindu mythology, three steps of Dharma remained and indecision (double mindedness) dominated.

ਸੂੰਕਣਾ [sūkṇa] *v* to make a hissing sound, snort or breathe with a wheezing sound. **2** to show arrogance of power.

ਸੂਕਰ [sukər] *Skt* ਸੂਕਰ *n* a hog or boar, known as such because it breathes with a wheezing noise. "sukər suan gərdhəbh mə̃jara."–*bɪla ə m 1.*

ਸੂਕਰਖੇਤ [sukərkhet] *Skt* ਸੂਕਰਖੇਤ੍ਰ a place of pilgrimage near Nemisharny, now known as Soron. There is a myth that in the incarnation of prophet Varah, Lord Vishnu killed Hirneykeshi, the demon, at this place.

ਸੁਕਰਣਾ [sukərṇa], **ਸੂੰਕਰਨਾ** [sūkarna] *v* to snort. **2** to breathe with a wheezing noise like a pig.

[1]Many musicians consider Sohni also as Suhi.

"cəli sɛn sūkər pəraci dɪsanō.–*jənmejəy*.

ਸੁਕਰੀ [sukri] *n* a sow, a female swine.

ਸੁਕਾ [suka] *adj* dry. "jəl məhɪ keta rakhiɛ əbhɪãtərɪ suka."–*asa ə m 1*. **2** ਸੁਕਾ. a fop; a blunt or arrogant fellow.

ਸੁਕੀ [suki] dry. **2** See ਸੁਕਣਾ.

ਸੁਕ੍ਤ [sukt] *Skt n* a fine utterance; an axiom. **2** a collection of Ved mantars. **3** a panegyric.

ਸੁਕ਼ਮ [sukṣəm] *Skt adj* thin, slim. **2** small. **3** trivial. **4** a figurative expression in which a gesture is responded with a likewise gesture to express a delicate feeling.

Example:

melɪõ baba uṭṭhɪa multane di jyarət jai,
əggõ pir multan de duddhkəṭora bhər lɛ ai,
baba kəḍh kər bəgəl te cõbeli dudh vɪcc mɪlai,
jɪũ sagər vɪcc gãg səmai.–*BG*.

With a full cup of milk the pirs of Multan suggested that the city was already having excess of holy men, so there was no room for him. By putting a flower on the milk, Guru Nanak Dev indicated that he could adjust any where without giving trouble to anybody.

deh kãcuki tãhɪ səvari,
ek hath me jɪhva dhari,
gəhyo lĩg ko dusər hatha,
ava sənmukh jəhĩ jəgnatha.–*NP*.

From this Kalyug suggested that those persons who are slaves to the pleasure of sex are actually the Kalyugi beings. Submission to sexual desire is the real form of Kalyug (the age of darkness).

(b) If a gesture or movement conveys the opposite sense, then it is known as vɪkhəm sukṣəm (complex indication).

Example:

hɛ hɛ kərɪke ohɪ kərenɪ,
gəlhã pɪṭənɪ sɪru khohenɪ,
nau lɛnɪ əru kərənɪ səmaɪ,
nanək tɪn bəlɪharɛ jaɪ.–*səva m 1*.

While lamenting at the time of the funeral, women beat their cheeks, head and thighs, and cry "he ! he !" Guru Nanak conveys the subtle meaning that women by touching parts of their bodies show that God is present in every part of world (omnipresent).

ਸੁਕ਼ਮਸ਼ਰੀਰ [sukṣəmṣərir] *n* subtle/abstract body, inherent in the material body. On leaving the human body, it enters into another. Mind, intellect, five vital airs, five organs of activity, five sense organs all these seventeen, constitute the abstract/subtle body.

ਸੁਕ਼ਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [sukṣəmdrɪṣṭɪ] *n* a minute observation; divine insight, subtle knowledge to see through things.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* happiness, bliss. "mən səgəl ko hoa sukh."–*asa m 5*. **2** *adj* dry. "sukh gayo trəskɛ hərhar."–*cəḍi 1*. 'Shiv's garland, a snake, went dry out of fear.'

ਸੁਖਮ [sukhəm] See ਸੁਕ਼ਮ. "sukhəm deh bãdhhɪ bəhu jəṭua."–*səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਸੁਖਮਸਰੀਰ [sukhəmsərir] See ਸੁਕ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ.

ਸੁਖਮਮੂਰਤਿ [sukhəmmurətɪ] *adj* with a delicate body; handsome and tall. **2** See ਸੁਕ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ. **3** the abstract body which can't be seen with the eyes (sense organs) "sukhəm murətɪ nam nɪrãjən."–*var asa*.

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *adj* dry.

ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ [sukhajur], **ਸੁਖਾਜ੍ਵਰ** [sukhajvər] See ਤਾਪ (d).

ਸੁਖਿ [sukhɪ] in comfort. "sukhɪ əradhənu dukhɪ əradhənu."–*jɛt m 5*.

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* dry. **2** See ਸੁਖ. "sukhi kərɛ pəsau."–*suhi m 1*. 'enlarges his comforts.'

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hũ sukh] *adj* supreme bliss, highest happiness. "sukhi hu sukh paɪ, maɪ nə kim gəṇi."–*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖੇ ਸੁਖਿ [sukhe sukhɪ] always in bliss; in constant happiness; in continuous bliss. "sukhe sukhɪ gudarna."–*ram ə m 5*.

ਸੁਗ [sug] *n* doubt, hatred, abhorrence.

ਸੁਚਕ [sucək] *Skt n* an informer, a reporter. **2** stuff for sewing, needle, thread etc.

ਸੁਚਨ [sucən], **ਸੁਚਨਾ** [sucna] *Skt n* information, memorandum.

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] *Skt* ਸੁਚਿ *adj* sacred, pure. "so suca jɪ krodh nɪvare."–*maru solhe m 5.* **2** innocent. **3** whole, unhurt. "jan nə deõ tume ghər suce."–*NP.*

ਸੁਚਾਚਾਰੀ [sucacari] *adj* who has a virtuous conduct; who has good manners. "səbədɪ mɪle se sucacari."–*prəbha m 1.*

ਸੁਚਿ [sucɪ] *Skt* a needle. See ਸੁਚੀ 3.

ਸੁਚਿਕਾ [sucɪka] *Skt n* a needle. "lin sucɪka nok cubhava."–*GPS.*

ਸੁਚੀ [suci] *adj* ਸੁਚਿ, pure, untouched. "suci bhəi rəsna."–*bɪla m 5.* **2** *n* sacredness, purity, cleanliness. "jɔ dɪlɪ suci hoɪ."–*s kəbir.* **3** *Skt* a needle. **4** a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀ ਕਟਾਹ ਨਯਾਯ [suci kəṭah nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਸੁਚੀਪਤ੍ਰ [sucipətr] *n* a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖਾ [sucimukha], **ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖੀ** [sucimukhi] *adj* which has a sharp point like a needle. **2** *n* a wood-pecker, hoopole. **3** a male sparrow; a female sparrow.

ਸੁਛਮ [suchəm] See ਸੁਖਮ. **2** worthless, inferior. "kya bərno suchəm mətɪ meri."–*NP.* 'My understanding is very poor.'

ਸੁਛਾ [sucha], **ਸੁਛੀ** [suchi] *adj* sacred, pure, clean. "kɪm hvɛ ṣrey bənɛ or sucha."–*GPS.* **2** best, excellent. "suno prəbhu ! kəhɪ hõ gəth suchi."–*GV 6.*

ਸੁਜਨਾ [sujna] See ਸੁਜਣਾ inflammation, swelling. **2** *Pkt n* a towel, loin-cloth. *Skt* ਸੱਜਨੰ.

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See ਸੋਜਨੀ.

ਸੁਜਾ [suja] a devotee of Dhavan sub-caste of Guru Arjan Dev, who achieved spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੁਜੀ [suji] granulated form of wheat flour after rinding the grain. See ਰਵਾ 2.

ਸੁਝ [sujh] *n* understanding, knowledge, right intellect. **2** vision, sight.

ਸੁਝਣਾ [sujhṇa], **ਸੁਝਨਾ** [sujhna] *v* to have understanding, have intuition. **2** to be visible, be seen. "locən kəchu nə sujhɛ."–*sri beṇi.*

ਸੁਝਬੁਝ [sujhbujh] conciousness. **2** insight and knowledge. "sujh bujh nəhɪ kaɪ."–*oəkar.*

ਸੁਝੀ [sujhi] grasp, understanding. "maɪa rãg mate locən kəchu nə sujhi."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸੁਟਾ [suṭa] *n* an ear of corn. "rəhyo nɪsər səbh sabət suṭa."–*NP.* **2** a spring, fountain. **3** a sound produced while inhaling. For example "cəṛəs gãje da suta laəuna."

ਸੁਣਾ [suṇa] short form of ਸੁੱਜਣ (swelling). "ḍemu khəkkhər jo chuhɛ dɪssɛ muh suṇɛ."–*BG.* **2** to conceive, give birth. See ਸੂ.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt* ਸੂਤ੍ਰ *n* yarn, cord. "dəɪa kəpah sõtokh sut."–*var asa.* **2** a sacred thread. "sut paɪ kəre burɪai."–*var ram 1 m 1.* **3** management, arrangement. **4** mutual love, interaction. "rakh-hu sut ɪhi bən avɛ."–*GPS.* **5** rite, custom. "huto sãsar sut ɪhu dasa."–*NP.* 'According to the worldly custom, he was a servant.' **6** right, accurate, correct. "mãdəl nə bajɛ nəṭpɛ suta."–*asa kəbir.* **7** sweets of thread-like shape prepared with sugar, vermicelli, nugdi. "ləḍua ər sut bhəle ju bəne."–*krɪsən.* **8** *Skt* सूत a charioteer, or a chariot's driver. "parəth sut ki ḍor ləgae." –*krɪsən.* 'Arjun put his trust in the hands of Krishan and made him his charioteer.' **9** the sun. **10** an əkk – a wild plant of a sandy region. **11** Khatri son born to a Brahmin woman. See ਔਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ: 2 and 3. **12** a prisoner; a poet who remembers and recites the names of the ancestry of angels and royal priests.[1] **13** mercury. **14** Lomharshan, a disciple of Vyas, who used to recite

[1]See ਲੋਮਹਰਸ਼ਣ.

mythological tales to the sages. **15** *adj* who has concieved/given birth. **16** milked, dripped. **17** *Skt* सूत्त having been given, having been donated. See ਸਾਤ ਸੂਤ.

ਸੂਤਕ [sutək], **ਸੂਤਕੁ** [sutəku] *Skt* ਸੂਤਕ *n* bird. **2** impurity at the time of a child's birth, according to the Hindu scriptures, lasts for 11 days in case of Brahmins, 13 days for Khatris, 17 days for Vaish and 30 days for Shudars. See ਅਤ੍ਰਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ. 84. "nanək sutəku ev nə utre gɪan utarɛ dhoɪ."–*var asa.* **3** an impurity, an error. "jənme sutək mue phunɪ sutək."–*gəu kəbir.* 'One is born impure and dies impure.'

ਸੂਤ ਕੇ ਹਟੂਆ [sut ke həṭua] big sellers of yarn, silk worms etc, which bring out silk yarn from their bodies and die in the net cast by themselves. "səgəl dukh pavət jɪu prem bədhaɪ sut ke həṭua."–*savɛye sri mukhvak m 5.* 'Those who entangle themselves in the yarn of love (Maya) suffer heavily in this world.'

ਸੂਤ ਕੇ ਲੱਡੂ [sut ke ləḍḍu] a type of ləḍu (sweet). At first the vermicelli and məṭhis (crisp fried bread) of fine wheat flour are fried in ghee; then these are crushed or powdered and mixed with sugar, and balls are made out of the mixture. In olden days, these sweets and sacred threads were distributed to the Brahmins on auspicious occasions, hence this name for these sweets.

ਸੂਤਣਾ [sutṇa] *v* to spread yarn. **2** to pull; to brandish a sword.

ਸੂਤਧਰ [sutdhər], **ਸੂਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhar] *Skt* ਸੂਤ੍ਰਧਾਰ *n* an actor, a player, one who has strings of the puppets in his hands. (a puppeteer); one who manages the whole show.

ਸੂਤਧਾਰੀ [sutdhari] See ਸੂਤਧਾਰ. **2** yarn, rope, cord of cotton yarn. "mən moti je gəhɪṇa hovɛ pəuṇ hovɛ sutdhari."–*asa m 1.* pəuṇ means 'a breath.'

ਸੂਤਧਾਰੁ [sutdharu] See ਸੂਤਧਾਰ. "ape hi sutdharu he pɪara." *sor m 4.*

ਸੂਤਰ [sutər] See ਸੂਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੂਤਰਿ [sutərɪ] *n* the enemy of ਸੂਤ, Balram. See ਲੋਮਹਰਸਣ. **2** *adj* the enemy of a charioteer. "pəvən sut ənʊj sutərɪ."–*sənama.* Bhim, the son of wind, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy the arrow.

ਸੂਤਲੀ [sutli] *n* the cord of cotton yarn, rope.

ਸੂਤੜਾ [sutṛa] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੂਤੜੀ [sutṛi] See ਸੂਤਲੀ. **2** *adj* (a) sleeping (woman). "nɪj ghərɪ sutṛie, pɪrəmu jəgae ram."–*bɪla chə̃t m 1.*

ਸੂਤਾ [suta] *adj* sleeping. "hərɪ dhən jagət suta." *guj m 5.* **2** *n* the act of rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope, for example rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope with a wet cloth.

ਸੂਤਿ [sutɪ] in a string. "səgəl səməgri əpne sutɪ dharɛ."–*sukhməni.* **2** under proper control or management. "sə̃tokhu thapɪ rəkhɪa jɪnɪ sutɪ."–*jəpu.* "səgəl səməgri suti tumare." –*suhi m 5.* **3** *Skt n* birth, creation. **4** progeny.

ਸੂਤਿਹੋ [sutɪho] vocative 'O, sleeping persons !' "jag-hu jag-hu sutɪho."–*asa ə m 1.*

ਸੂਤੀ [suti] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੂਤੁ [sutu] See ਸੂਤ.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰ [sutr] frenzy, lost in divine contemplation. e.g. "kukrɪã nũ sutri cəṛhna." The kukas move their head in frenzy.' **2** *Skt n* yarn, cord. **3** rule, principle. **4** a pithy but polysemic statement. See ਖਟ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰਾਂ and ਵਯਾਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਸੂਤ੍ਰ. **5** a motive, on behalf of.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰਧਾਰ [sutrdhar] See ਸੂਤਧਾਰ.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ [sutrɪ] in a cord, in a string. "səgəl səməgri tumrɛ sutr dhari."–*sukhməni.* **2** *adj* ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ who has a string.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰੀ [sutri] See ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ 2.

ਸੂਥਨ [suthən], **ਸੂਥਨਿ** [suthənɪ] *n* lady's trousers, trousers. "təb suthənɪ sahu utar dəi."–*cərɪtr 39.*

ਸੁਦ [sud] a sub caste of the Vaish caste. 2 *Skt* सूद् *vr* to drip, leak, purify, deposit on trust, wound, tear, promise, beat. 3 *n* a cook. 4 a sin, crime. 5 *Dg* a chef. 6 *Skt* ਸੂਦ੍ਰ the fourth caste. "khətrɪ brahməṇ sud vɛs."–*suhi m 5.* 7 *P* سود profit, gain. 8 interest "nɪt souda sud kicɛ bəhu bhãtɪ kər."–*gəu m 4.* According to Islam, usury is sinful. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 275. In Hinduism interest can be taken. According to rishi Gautam, a twentieth part of the principal amount may be charged as interest. For Manu interest should not exceed one and a quarter percent per month. See ਵਿਆਜ.

ਸੁਦਹ [sudəh] *P* سوده *adj* rubbed. *n* a rubbed (used) thing.

ਸੁਦਨ [sudən] *Skt n* a kitchen. 2 to throw away. 3 to kill "mədhusudən damodər suami." –*maru solhe m 5.* Used as a suffix to a word, it means a killer. 4 *P* سودن *v* to rub, scrub.

ਸੁਦਨਾ [sudna] *n* a sub-caste of Brahmins. 2 a towel. "din sudna bəkhṣɪṣ bhaɪ."–*GPS.* 'gave a towel as a tip.'

ਸੁਦਰ [sudər] See ਸੂਦ੍ਰ. 2 *Skt* one having a beautiful belly. ਸ-ਉਦਰ.

ਸੁਦੀ [sudi] *n* wife of a low caste (ṣudər) "sudi te sresṭai re."–*asa m 5.* See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ. 2 *adj* loan on interest. "sudi rupəya."

ਸੁਦੁ [sudu] See ਸੁਦ.

ਸੂਦ੍ਰ [sudr] *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਦ੍ਰ *n* fourth caste in Hinduism, whose duty is to earn its living by serving the other three castes. jhɪor, nai, chimba, tərkhan etc. are termed as ṣudərs. According to Hinduism, women and the fourth caste (ṣudərs) are not only not entitled to meditation but by doing this they render themselves depraved as well. See ətrɪ sɪmrɪtɪ ṣ 133. See ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ and ਵਰਣ.

ਸ਼ੂਦ੍ਰਾ [ṣudra] a woman of the fourth caste; wife of a person belonging to this caste.

ਸੂਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sudrɪs] ਸੂਦ੍ਰ-ਈਸ਼ a low-caste king. "suṇ bhəyo bɛṇ sudrɪs səkruddh."–*kəlki.* 'On hearing these words, the low caste king became angry.'

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* consciousness, sensation, sense. "bhərɪ jobənɪ bhojən sokh sudh." –*sukhməni.* "sudh nə sɪmrat ə̃g."–*cau m 5.* 2 naivity, simplicity. 3 See ਸੁਧੁ 2.

ਸੁਧਉ [sudhəu], **ਸੁਧਾ** [sudha] *adj* straight, without a bend, simple. "sudhe sudhe reg cal-hu tum." –*bɪla kəbir.* "suan puch jɪu bhəɪo nə sudhəu." –*sor m 9.* 2 without deception, candid.

ਸੁਧੁ [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ. 2 *adj* pure, clean. "mɛlu kino sabən sudhu."–*ram m 5.* See ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ.

ਸੁਧੋ [sudho] See ਸੁਧਉ.

ਸੁਨ [sun] *Skt n* a flower 2 *Skt* ਸੂਨੁ son, a male child. "ɪhi bic ayo mrɪtə̃ sun bɪppõ." –*ramav.* 3 *Skt* void, sky. 4 a dot, a zero. "sun sun grɪh atma sə̃bət adɪ pəchan."–*GPS.* meaning thereby the beginning of 1900. 5 wilderness, a forest. 6 *adj* empty.

ਸੁਨ ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sun sɪ̃ghka] *n* son of Sinhika planet. "sun sɪ̃ghka səros so dhərəm bhəyo rakes."–*NP.* 'Dharam personified as moon was eclipsed by the mythological demon (Rahu).'

ਸੁਨਵਾਦ [sunvad] See ਸੁਨਯਵਾਦ.

ਸੁਨਾ [suna] *adj* deserted, empty. 2 *Skt n* violence, murder. 3 a slaughter-house.

ਸੁਨੁ [sunu] son. See ਸੁਨ 2. 2 the sun. 3 the moon.

ਸੁਨੋ [suno], **ਸੁਨਯ** [suny] See ਸੁਨ 3 and ਸੁਨਾ 1.

ਸੁਨਯਵਾਦ [sunyvad] *Skt n* a sect that terms 'nothing' as the cause of everything; a branch of Buddhism. There was nothing before this world came into existence. The world came into existence by chance. It will come to nothing in the end according to this doctrine.

ਸੁਨਯਵਾਦੀ [sunyvadi] *adj* who believes in the doctrine of 'nothingness.' See ਸੁਨਯਵਾਦ.

ਸੁਪ [sup] *Skt n* a kitchen. 2 cooked lentils;

soup. **3** *Skt* सूर्प.[1] a winnowing tray. "paɪ sup me bərkhat sali."–*NP.* 'There is a custom among Khatris that at the time of the birth of a son, they rain grains from a winnowing tray.' **4** short form for ਸੂਪਨਖਾ (ਸੂਪੰਣਖਾ) "jəhɪ̃ huti sup."–*ramav.*

ਸੂਪਕਾਰ [supkar] *n* one who prepares soup; a cook. **2** one who makes a winnowing tray.

ਸੂਪਨਖਾ [supnəkha] *Skt* शूर्पणखा.[2] Ravan's sister who had nails like a winnowing tray. According to the Ramayan, she was charmed by the beauty of Ram Chandar. When she wanted to marry Ram Chandar, he sent her to Lachhman. Lachhman again sent her to Ram Chandar. In the end she got furious and quarrelled with Sita. Ram Chandar told Lachhman to mutilate a limb of her body. So Lachhman cut her nose and ears. To avenge his sister, Ravan stealthily took away Sita. Because of this, there was a war between Ram Chandar and Ravan. "supnəkha ɪh bhãt suni jəb."–*ramav.*

ਸੂਫ [suph] *A* صوف *n* wool. **2** a woollen cloth, a blanket. "kə̃n musla suph gəlɪ."- *s fərid.* 'having a strip of cloth (for a seat to perform namaz) over the shoulder, and wearing a loose sleeveless gown round the neck.'

ਸੂਫਈ [suphəi] See ਸੂਫੀ.

ਸੂਫੀ [suphi] *A* صوفی This word means sacredness and wool in Arabic. One who wears a woollen blanket or a loose sleeveless gown of blanket is a Sufi. **2** One who has purity of soul, he is a Sufi. **3** Greek word 'sophia' means enlightened. One who is enlightened or learned is a Sufi. **4** a sect of Islam called sufi or sufai which is a result of the combination of Vedant and Islam. Bahauddin Sam was a preacher of this sect who lived in the early thirteenth century. Following are the principles which the Sufis profess:

(a) God is in all and all are in God.
(b) Religion is not the way to salvation, it is a way to life.
(c) The whole creation is in the will of God. Man can do nothing without His consent.
(d) The soul existed before the body and will unite with God according to one's deeds.
(e) One can reunite with God through deep meditation with the blessing of a competent Guru.

As the Vedantists believe in seven stages, the Sufis visualise four stages to cover the journey of life for achieving unity with God. The seeker of spiritual knowledge is called 'salɪk'.

The first stage is 'nasut' (humanism) in which one must act according to the Shariat.

The second stage is 'məlkut' (fərɪṣta khəslət) in which one has to follow "tərikət" i.e. guidelines given by the 'murṣɪd' (guru).

The third stage is 'jəbrut' (power) in which one achieves 'marphət' (spiritual knowledge).

The fourth stage is 'fəna' (extinction) in which one achieves 'həkikət' (truth, reality stage) In this stage all worldly objects vanish and one achieves 'vəsəl' (unification with God).

ਸੂਬਾ [suba] *A* صوبہ *n* a province of a state. **2** the ruler of a province; a governor, subedar.

ਸੂਬੀ [subi] an ancient caste of Arabia. Its correct pronunciation is 'sabi.' Sabians support long hair and beards. Their religious book is older than the Quran. They don't have marital relations with the Muslims. They reside in Basra and the nearby towns. Most of them work as goldsmiths.

During the World War 1914-1918 the Sabi

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[1]शूर्प – ਸੂਰਪ is also a correct spelling.

[2]ਸੂਰਪਣਖਾ is also correct.

people showered love on those Sikhs who went to Basra. There is reference to Sabis in the Quran. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 22, ਆਯਤ 17.

ਸੂਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] See ਸੂਬਾ 2. **2** a junior commissioned officer in the army is also known as subedar.

ਸੂਬੇਦਾਰੀ [subedari] *n* the rank of a provincial governor. **2** the ruler of a province.

ਸੂਮ [sum] *A* شوم *adj* inauspicious. **2** miserly "sum-hɪ dhənu rakhən kəu dia."–*asa kəbir.* See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. **3** *Skt n* water. **4** milk. **5** the sky.

ਸੂਮਸੋਫੀ [sumsophi] a miser and teetotaller. "gəe sum sophi nõgi dhar mũḍi."–*GV 10.*

ਸੂਯ [suy] *A* سُوئے *n* towards, direction. **2** See ਸੂਇ.

ਸੂਰ [sur] *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਲ *n* a convulsive stomach ache. "bhəyo sur raja ju məryo.–*cərɪtr 218.* See ਸ਼ੂਲ ਰੋਗ. **2** a thorn, enemy "sur suran ke han kəre." –*GPS.* **3** a trident, a javelin, a spear. "həte sətru gən gəhɪ kər sur."–*GPS.* **4** *Skt* ਸੂਰ the sun. "nam jəpət koṭɪ sur ujɪara."–*jɛt m 5.* "kete ĩd cə̃d sur kete."–*jəpu.* **5** spiritual enlightenment, spiritual insight. "ugvɛ sur əsur sə̃gharɛ."–*oə̃kar.* Here əsur means depravity. **6** As per the practice of yog, this word signifies respiration through the right nostril, whose diety is supposed to be the sun. "sur sət khoṛsa dət kia."–*maru jɛdev.* **7** a scholar, a learned man. **8** *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਰ warrior, hero. "əsə̃kh sur muh bhəkh sar."–*jəpu.* **9** *Skt* ਸ਼ੌਰ੍ਯ courage, bravery. "khətri səbdə̃ sur səbdə̃."–*var asa.* **10** *Skt* ਸੂਕਰ a pig; a swine. "sur təm vrĩd pər, sur rəṇ dũd pər, sur dɪtɪnə̃d pər."[1]–*GPS.*

Pork is prohibited in Quran. See ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 71. Jews consider pig unholy as Moses has included it among unclean animals.[2] Sikhs consider pig as eatable but there is no hard and fast rule. **11** *A* صُور a trumpet, a bugle. **12** a war-trumpet clarion of prophet Israphel which will be sounded at the time of Doomsday and the dead will rise in their graves. See. ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 39, ਆਯਤ 68. **13** *P* سُور a tribe of Pathans of Lodhi dynasty. Sher Shah who defeated Humanyun belonged to this tribe. **14** a congregation for marriage. **15** red colour. **16** a wall for protection of the city, rampart.

ਸੂਰਉ [surəu] *n* a hero, a warrior. "səti surəu sil bəlvə̃t."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸੂਰ ਸਤ [sur sət] *n* a breath through the right nostril; a cripple. "sur sət khoṛsa dətu kia." –*maru jɛdev.* 'recitation of Om mantar for sixteen times by breathing out through the right nostril.'

ਸੂਰ ਸਰ [sur sər], **ਸੂਰ ਸਰੁ** [sur səru] *n* a vowel sound uttered through the right-nostril; a leper. "sur səru sosɪ lɛ."–*maru m 1.* by 'breathing through the right nostril end your breath', which means to breathe one's last.

ਸੂਰਸਾਗਰ [sursagər] *n* a book of poetry written by Bhagat Surdas. See ਸੂਰਦਾਸ.

ਸੂਰਸੁਤ [sursut], **ਸੂਰ ਕੋ ਬਾਲਕ** [sur ko balək] *n* Yam, the god of death. **2** Karan, who was the son of the sun born from the womb of Kunti. "pə̃ḍu put sursut adɪ je sə̃tokh sĩgh, dino jɪn dan pun chinta udot hɛ."–*GPS.* "kɪy sur ko balək kɛbe ko dan."–*krɪsən.* **3** See ਸੂਰਜ ਸੁਤ.

ਸੂਰਜ [surəj] *Skt* सूर्य *n* the sun. "surəj kɪrəṇɪ mɪle."–*bɪla chə̃t m 5.* **2** an indicator of numeral 12 as the Purans believe that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤ [surəjsut] son of the sun, Yam. **2** Saturn, the planet. **3** Karan. **4** Sugreev. **5** Vaivsvat Manu.

ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ [surəjsuta] *n* daughter of the sun, Yamuna, Jamna.

ਸੂਰਜਕੁੰਡ [surəjkũḍ] *n* There are many tanks in

[1] Shukar dominates Hiranayakship or Harnakash, son of the prophet Ditti.

[2] Those animals which do not ruminate and have cloven hoofs are termed impious by prophet Musa. See The Bible's Dictionary by Sir W. Smith for 'unclean meats.'

the name of the sun god, but two are very famous. One is near Buṛia in Ambala district, the other is near Mathura on the bank of the Jamuna. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at both the places on way to Punjab from Patna. See ਬੂੜੀਆ.

ਸੂਰਜਜ [surjəj] *n* son of the sun, Yam. **2** Karan. **3** a horse–*sənama*. known as Ashwini Kumar because of such a birth.

ਸੂਰਜਜਾਰਿ [surəjəjarɪ] *n* born of the sun, Karan, his enemy Arjun.–*sənama*.

ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ [surəj nũ diva dɪkhauṇa] to pretend to educate a great scholar.

ਸੂਰਜ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [surəj putrɪka] See ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ.

ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [surəj prəkaṣ] *n* history of Marvar written by Karan, a poet resident of Jodhpur, mentioned by Col Tod in 'Rajasthan.' **2** See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੂਰਜਮੱਲ [surəjməll] son of Guru Hargobind and mother Maha Devi who was born in Sammat 1674 in Amritsar. Surajmal was married to Khem Kaur daughter of Prem Chand Sili, a resident of Kartarpur. She gave birth to her son Dip Chand in Sammat 1690.

Gulab Rai was born in Sammat 1717 and Shyam Chand in Sammat 1719 in the house of Deep Chand, who took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh and turned Singhs. Gulab Singh died intestate. Sodhi Sahib of Anandpur is the lineal decendent of Shyam Singh. He is revered a lot. See ਸੋਢੀ.

The khə̃ḍa (double edged sword) with which amrit was prepared by the great Guru and the Sri Sahib (sword) given by Guru Gobind Singh to be worn by Shyam Singh are in the possession of 'Tikka Sahib' (eldest Sodhi son) of Anandpur.

ਸੂਰਜਮੁਖੀ [surəjmukhi] *n* a type of light yellow flower which resembles the sun; sun flower. *L* Helianthus annuus. **2** a lotus, which comes to bloom in the sun light. **3** a round fan, on which the shape of the sun is embroidered with the golden thread.

ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ [surəjvə̃s] *n* the sun dynasty. See ਰਾਮ.

ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸੀ [surəjvə̃si] *adj* belonging to the sun dynasty.

ਸੂਰਜਾਣੀ [surəjaṇi] *n* power of the sun. **2** the grandeur of the sun. **3** *adj* of the sun. "ləkh ləjji sobha surjaṇi." –*dətt*.

ਸੂਰਣ [surəṇ], **ਸੂਰਣੁ** [surəṇu] *Skt* ਸੂਰਣ *n* an edible turberous root. The form ਸੂਰਣ also conveys the same meaning. *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਸੂਰਤ [surət] *A* صُورت *n* a picture, a portrait. **2** a face. **3** *A* سُورہ a section of the Quran, a chapter. **4** *Skt* ਸੁਤੰ a city near Bombay in Gujarat province which once was an important town of Surashtar. "sukrɪt sɪ̃gh suro bəḍo surət ko nərpal." *carɪtr 166*. **5** *Skt* ਸੁਰਤ *adj* kind, merciful.

ਸੂਰਤਣ [surtəṇ], **ਸੂਰਤਣੁ** [surtəṇu] *n* handsomeness; bravery. "mənua jitɛ hərɪ mɪlɛ tɪh surtəṇ ves."–*bavən*. "khətri kərəm kərɛ surtəṇu pavɛ."–*gəu m 4*.

ਸੂਰਤ ਬੰਦਰ [surət bə̃dər] *n* a sea-port near the city of Surat.

ਸੂਰਤਵੀ [surətvi] *adj* kind, merciful. See ਸੂਰਤ 5. "mrɪṛa marjəni surətvi moh kərta."–*cə̃di 2*.

ਸੂਰਤਾ [surta], **ਸੂਰਤਾਈ** [surtai] *n* bravery.

ਸੂਰਤਿ [surətɪ] a face, a figure. See ਸੂਰਤ. "surətɪ dekhɪ nə bhul gəvara."–*maru solhe m 5*. **2** because of the comely face, from appearance.

ਸੂਰਤਿ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਆਦਿ [surətɪ murətɪ adɪ] the root of face and body from which all faces and bodies emerge. "surətɪ murətɪ adɪ ənup." –*dhəna ə m 1*.

ਸੂਰਤੀ [surti] *adj* a resident of Surat. **2** having a figure, like for example ਰੋਣ ਸੂਰਤੀ.

ਸੂਰਤ੍ਵ [surətv] See ਸੂਰਤਾ.

ਸੂਰ ਦਾਸ [sur das] a resident of Braj, son of

Baba Ramdas Brahaman, born in Sammat 1540. He became a desciple of Vallabhacharya and was devoted to Krishan worship throughout his life. This highly pious poet has written a holy book 'Sur Sagar'. Its melodious songs are sung by Vaishnavs in many rags. Surdas is considered among the eight great poets of Braj alongwith Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chaturbhuj, Chheet Swami, Nand Das, Gobind Das, and Surdas.

2 Madan Mohan Brahmin whose other name was Surdas. He was born in Sammat 1586 and was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. To begin with, he was a courtier of Akbar and was an administrator of the Sandila area of Avadh, but in the end he became a recluse and renounced all worldly attachments. He spent the rest of his life in meditating upon God.

The shrine of Surdas stands near Kashi. His verses have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

3 eyeless, blind. As Surdas was blind, a blind person is addressed as Surdas out of respect.

ਸੁਰਪ [surəp] *Skt* शूर्प *n* a winnowing tray with which grains are winnowed/cleaned. **2** with which grain is measured. **3** a measure of sixty four seers in weight.

ਸੁਰਪਨਖਾ [surəpnəkha] See ਸੂਪਨਖਾ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur] a village in the princely state of Bikaner, Najamat Rajgarh in tehsil and thana Nauhar Singh. It is five koh from Nauhar. While going from Nauhar to Suhave, Guru Gobind Singh stayed in this village. But no gurdwara has been built there.

ਸੁਰਬੀਰ [surbir] *adj* brave, valiant. "surbir dhirəj mətɪ pura."–*ram m 5.*

ਸੁਰਮਤਾ [surəmta], **ਸੁਰਮਤਾਈ** [surəmtai] *n* bravery, courage.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *n* brave, valiant. **2** *xa* blind, sightless.

ਸੁਰਯ [surəy] See ਸੂਰਜ. **2** indicative of numeral twelve because it is believed that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਯਕਾਂਤ [surəykãt] *Skt* सूर्यकान्त *n* a jewel or gem; a magnifying glass, which may cause fire after the rays of the sun pass through it.

ਸੁਰਯਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [surəyprəkas] See ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ and ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ.

ਸੁਰਯਵੰਸ [surəyvɔ̃s] See ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ਼ and ਰਾਮ.

ਸੁਰਯਾਵਰਤ [suryavərət] See ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ.

ਸੁਰਯੋਦਯ [suryodəy] *Skt* सूर्योदय *n* the time of sunrise. **2** the sunrise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* शूर brave, valiant. "tudhu jevəḍu əvəru nə sura jiu."–*majh m 5.* **2** *A* سورہ a face, an appearance, a chapter of Quran. See ਮਜ਼ੋ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] See ਸੁਰਾਖ਼.

ਸੁਰਾਨੁਜ [suranuj] brave younger brother. "suranujā̃ an pekha."–*ramav.* 'Ram came and saw brave Lachhman, his younger brother.'

ਸੁਰਾਰਿ [surarɪ] See ਸੁਰਾਰਿ. **2** Saturn, the enemy of the sun.

ਸੁਰਾਲਾ [surala] See ਸਰਾਲਾ. **2** *adj* prickly kind of grass. **3** *n* celestial home of the sun; the sky.

ਸੁਰਿ [surɪ] *Skt n* the sun. **2** a wild plant of a sandy region, colotropis procera. **3** a caste of the Yadavs. **4** a scholar, learned person.

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *n* a sow, female pig. **2** a cross, crucifix. "suri upərɪ khelna."–*s kəbir.* **3** a Khatri sub-caste of Khukhranas. "suri cəudhri rəhā̃da."–*BG* **4** *P* سوری a red rose. **5** *adj* happy, cheerful. **6** belonging to the Sur sub-caste. See ਸੁਰ 13. **7** a lineage of Pathans which is found in Quella and Pishin in large numbers.

ਸੁਰੀਜੈ [surijɛ] to the sun, towards the sun. "jɪu cakvi dekhɪ surijɛ."–*kəlɪ a m 4.*

ਸੁਰੁਟਾ [suruṭa] *n* an embrasure; a hole in the wall of the fort through which weapons are

hurled on the enemy. "bɪkhəm than bəhut bəhu dhəria ənɪk rakh suruṭa."–*sar m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਸੁਰਟਜਾ a pathway for the soldiers to move about inside the fort.

ਸੁਰਜ [sury] See ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਜ ਵੰਸ [sury vā̃s] See ਰਾਮ.

ਸੂਲ [sul] *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਲ; a trɪṣul, trident. **2** a javelin, spear "tohi sul sɛthi təbər. tū nɪkhãg əru ban."–*sənama.* **3** a convulsive stomach ache. قولنج, Gastralgia. "dusəṭ brahmənu mua hoɪkɛ sul."–*bhɛr m 5.*

This disease is caused by excessive eating of dry, unripe, stale, heavy viscuous food, blocking excretory and urinary system while doing horse riding, taking excessive tea and smoking. Gastralgia is of many forms and is caused by a number of factors. It should be treated under the supervision and guidance of a competent doctor. But for ordinary gastralgia, the following treatment is the best:

After grinding ginger officinate, parched borax and asafoetida in the juice of ginger, make small tablets of the size of a big gram grain. One to four tablets may be taken with hot water.

Aniseed water and menthol should be taken at intervals.

Foment the abdomen. Persley seed treated with colocynth should be taken.[1] Pump hot water in to the stomach. Castor oil mixed with hot milk may be taken to get rid of constipation.

Ginger, black salt, parched asafoetida in equal quantity may be mixed in the juice of long beans. Tablets of the size of berry may be made and taken with hot water. Serve one tablet with hot water. **4** thorn. "sul ne sãkəṭ diyo sul jəyō cubhɛ hɛ tən."–*GPS.*

ਸੂਲਣੀ [sulṇi] *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਲਿਨੀ *adj* (a lady) who bears a trident.

ਸੂਲਧਰ [suldhər] *n* Shiv, who carries the trident. "təb ləg bəjrɪ suldhər ko hɛ?."–*krɪsən.*

ਸੂਲਫਾਖਤਾ [sulphakhta] It is the name of a rhythm of three beats. "ni di dhĩna, ni di dhĩna, na ti tĩna, na di dhĩna."

ਸੂਲਰ [sulər] See ਸੂਲੁਰ. **2** short form for ਸੂਲਧਰ.

ਸੂਲਾ [sula] *n* a base, root. It can also be a short form for the Arabic word اصول meaning base (root) "təle rebɛsa upərɪ sula." See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤ and ਰੇਬੈਸਾ. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ੂਲਾ a prostitute, a dancing girl.

ਸੂਲਾਕ [sulak], ਸੂਲਾਕੁ [sulaku] See ਸੁਰਾਖ. **2** *Skt* ਸਲਾਕਾ, a thin rod. "pərkhe pərkhənhare bəhurɪ sulak na hoi."–*bhɛr ə m 1.* 'Testing the purity can not be done with a rod; a hole is required to be made with a sharp point of the needle.'

ਸੂਲਿ [sulɪ], ਸੂਲੀ [suli] *n* a cross, thorn. "jɪu təskər upərɪ sulɪ."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* **2** a worry, concern. "khavəṇ sãdṛɛ sulɪ."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* **3** suffering, pain. "pəṛ-hɪ dojək kɛ sulɪ."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* **4** *Skt* शूलिन् *adj* who bears a trident. **5** *n* Shiv.

ਸੂਲੀਸਰ [sulisər] There is a village Dharmu da Koṭ or Kot Dharmu in tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur three fourths of a mile away from this village. The thief who stole Guru Sahib's horse felt sorry for his misdeed at this place and killed himself by ripping his stomach with a dry branch of jā̃ḍ; therefore this came to be known as Sulisar. 125 ghumanons of land has been given by the state to the gurdwara. This place is about six miles

[1] A hole is driven into a ripe colocynth through which all its seeds are removed and it is filled with persley seed and sealed. It is placed in a pitcher which is then covered with a lid. After forty days the persley seed is removed and dried under shade. This persley is taken to cure stomachache, if taken in 2-4 masa measure with luke warm water.

away towards the south from Mansa railway station.

ਸੁਲ੍ਹਰ [sulhər] It is a village in district, tehsil and police-station Ambala. Less than a furlong away towards the north of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Coming from Lakhnaur the Guru stayed at this place to oblige the Sangat (religious congregation). There is an unpaved path five miles long connecting the gurdwara with Ambala city railway station.

ਸੁੜੀ [suṛi] See ਸੂਹਣ.

ਸੁੜ੍ਹਾ [suṛha] See ਸੂਹਣਾ.

ਸੇ [se] *pron* he, they, that, those. "bə̃de se jɪ pəvhɪ vɪcɪ bə̃di."–*var asa.* **2** *v* past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; were. "ɪtne jənəm bhul pəre se."–*gəu m 3.* **3** indicative of the ablative; from, out of. "bɪkh se ə̃mrɪt bhəe."–*vəḍ ə m 3.* **4** *adj* similar to, short form for ਜੈਸੇ "neṇ ə̃dhule tən bhəsəm se."–*tukha chə̃t m 1.* **5** *P* سہ three. See ਸਿਹ. **6** See ਸੇਅੰਤ.

ਸੇਉ [seu] *Skt* शैव *adj* Shiv's devotee, i.e. an ascetic "na ɪhu jəti kəhavɛ seu."–*gɔ̃ḍ kəbir.* 'An individual soul is neither celibate nor ascetic.' **2** *n* Shiv, Shankar "səkətɪ nə seu hɛ."–*BGK.* **3** service. "kər-hɪ kɪs ki seu?" –*asa kəbir.* "cərən kəməl səda seu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* **4** *adj* who has been served, worthy to be served. **5** *P* سیب *n* an apple. In India, Kashmiri apple is very delicious. In Sanskrit it is called 'məha bədər.' *E* Apple. *L* Pyrusmarus. Its after-effect is cool and wet. It strengthens the heart and mind. It removes bad smell from the mouth.

ਸ਼ੇਅਰ [ṣear] *A* شعر a couplet, a poetic form in accordance with specified vowel quantity (matra) or number of characters (ਅੱਖਰ).

ਸੇਅੰਤ [seə̃t] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own heart, one's own mind. **2** one's own theory. "tɪnər seə̃t nə ləhiɛ."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* **3** one's end (death time).

ਸੇਇ [seɪ] *pron* he, they, that one. "seɪ mukət jɪ mənu jɪṇ-hɪ."–*guj m 3.* **2** *adv* having served.

ਸੇਈ [sei] *pron* he, she, they, that one, those ones. "sei sah bhəgvə̃t se."–*bavən.* **2** served. **3** he serves. "kam dam cɪt pərvəsɪ sei."–*gəu ə m 1.*

ਸੇਈਕੇਇ [seikeɪ] those very people "cə̃ge seikeɪ."–*var asa.*

ਸੇਸ [ses] *Skt* शेष *adj* remainder, residual. **2** *n* leftovers. **3** destruction, end. **4** Sheshnag (name of a mythical snake) "ses nam səhsrəphənɪ nahɪ net purən hot."–*əkal.* See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ. **5** God. **6** result, consequence, outcome.

ਸੇਸਸਾਈ [sessai], ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ [sessayi] *Skt* शेषशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps on Sheshnag.

ਸੇਸਨਾਗ [sesnag] *Skt* शेषनाग *n* king of the snake dynasty and the nether world. There is a story in the Purans that it has 1000 heads to shade Lord Vishnu. Some people say that it bears seven netherworlds on its head. Vishnu Puran mentions that whenever it yawns, there accurs an earthquake. In every kələp (i.e. 4,320,000,000 years) it throws up fire from its mouth and all mankind are reduced to ashes. Its shape is described like this : "Violet colour, string of white beads in its neck, a plough in one hand and a mortar in the other." It is called Anant also. Anant Shirsha is the name of its wife. Some people regard it as Vasuki but others consider it to be different from it. In the Purans it is believed to be the son of Kashyap and Kadru, and Balram is said to be its incarnation. Its slough is called 'məṇɪdvip' and its abode is called 'məṇɪbhɪttɪ' or 'məṇɪmə̃ḍəp'.

ਸੇਸੁ [sesu] See ਸੇਸ.

ਸੇਹ [seh] *Skt* सेधा *n* a porcupine. "tir sərirən bir ləge bhəḷ man-hu seh sərup dhəre hɛ̃."

–*krɪsən.* **2** *pron* he, she, that.

ਸੇਹਜ ਤੀਰ [sehəj tir] *n* an arrow made of porcupine's quill, a porcupine's thorn. "rom bore jənu sehəj tira."–*GV 10.*

ਸੇਹਰ [sehər] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸੇਹਰਾ [sehra] *n* a chaplet; a garland; a chaplet of flowers tied around the head of a bridegroom on the day of marriage. *P* سهره Many people make a chaplet of brocade thread.

ਸੇਹਵਾਨ [sehvan] a town in district Larkana of Hyderabad Sindh about 142 miles from Rohari junction. In an old fort, there is a holy seat "Nanak Bara", which is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims. While paying a visit to Sindh, Guru Nanak Dev came to this place. Colonel Tod has referred to this gurdwara in 'Rajasthan'.

ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehũḍḍ], **ਸੇਹੂੰਡ** [sehũḍ] *Skt* सेहुण्ड or सिंहतुण्ड *n* cactus, the thorns of which are like a lion's teeth. "gat dhatu godudh te sẽhũḍḍ ke te ghat."–*vrĩd.* See ਥੋਹਰ.

ਸੇਕ [sek] *n* heat, fire. "ləgən det nə sek."–*maru m 5.* **2** *Skt* ਸੇਚਨ to sprinkle.

ਸੇਕਣਾ [sekṇa], **ਸੇਕਨਾ** [sekna] *v* to heat, to warm. "tɪh ṭhər jəre kəhu sekən ayo."–*krɪsən.* **2** to roast, parch.

ਸੇਖ [sekh] *A* شیخ *n* an old man. **2** an old man worthy of respect. **3** a scholar. **4** a particular caste of Muslims. "kəhũ sekh brəhəm surup."–*əkal.*[1] **5** *Skt* ਸ਼ੇਸ਼. Sheshnag. "munɪ jən sekh nə ləh-hɪ bhev."–*bəsət m 5.* **6** *Skt* ਸ਼ੈਖ an offspring of a Brahmin fallen from his caste. **7** (also used for) hilltop or peak. See ਪੁਆਰੇ.

ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ [ṣex ṣərəf] شیخ شرف. Abu Ali Kalandar was known as Shiekh Sharf. He was born in Iran and lived in India at Panipat. This holyman died at Panipat on August 30, 1332 AD. His masoleum is a well known place in Panipat. Guru Nanak Dev met his successor pir[2] there.

ਸੇਖਸਾਇ [sekhsaɪ] See ਸੇਸਸਾਈ. "sesnag pər soɪbo kərɛ. jəg tɪh sekhsaɪ uccrɛ."–*VN.*

ਸੇਖ ਕਾਲੰ [sekh kalə̃] ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ-ਅਲੰ. the whole of Vaisheshik Shastar written by Kaṇad Muni. "kəhũ bed patə̃jəlã sekhkalã."–*gyan.*

ਸੇਖ ਚਿਹਲੀ [sekh cɪhli], **ਸ਼ੇਖ ਚਿੱਲੀ** [ṣex cɪlli] Many Muslim fakirs having kept fast for 40 days are known by this name. One was a holyman from district Aṭak. The other was Abdul Kadir, a great saint who lived at Banur. His tomb at Thanesar was built in 1271 AD. He was carefree and pleasure-loving. He used to concoct many stories which made people laugh but the moral of each story was full of meaningful teaching. **2** Now-a-days, a day dreamer, or he who builds castles in the air, is called a Sheikh Chilli.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗ [sekhnag] See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗਿ [sekhnagɪ] Sheshnag (nominative case). "sekhnagɪ tero mərəm nə jana."–*dhəna kəbir.*

ਸੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ [sekh fərid] See ਫਰੀਦ.

ਸੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sekh brəhəm] شیخ ابراہیم Sheikh Ibrahim. See ਫਰੀਦ. "sekh fərid pəṭən hɛ jəhĩva. sekh brəhəm təb bəs hi təhĩva."–*NP.*

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਮੋਹਸਨ [sekh mohə̃məd mohsən] See ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜ਼ਾਹਬ.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ [sekh mubarək] See ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜ਼ਲ.

ਸੇਖਰ [sekhər] *Skt* शेखर *n* pertaining to the top, crown, coronet. "sekhər sohɪ lɪlar udar ke."–*NP.* **2** a knot of hair, tuft of hair left unshorn on the top of the head. **3** a poet, named Chandar Shekhar, who added glory to the

[1] He who converts from Hinduism to Islam is also called a Sheikh.

[2] Disciples and successors of celebrated pirs were called by the names of their murshids (spiritual teachers). This is why in some legends the Guru is described as having discourse with Sheikh Sharf.

court of Patiala ruler Maharaja Narendar Singh. Born in 1798 AD, he died in 1875 AD. He wrote many excellent books 'Guru Pachasa' a poem written in praise of the Guru, is a lovely composition from which some verses are given below:

jəp təp jog jəgg jəjən kərət jete
 jugən prəman tete sadhən kərən hɛ̃,
sɪddh hot koi kal paykɛ prəsɪddh hot
 rɪddhɪ ki səmrɪddhɪ hot kahũ ke ghərən hɛ̃,
ṣekhər əsekh kəlɪkəlukh nəsaybe ko
 muktɪ bətaybe ko ɔdhər dhərən hɛ̃,
sãtən ṣərən sace məmta hərən ei
 gurudev nanək ke pɔ̃kəj cərən hɛ̃.
purən prətap pũj sərəd sudhakər jo
 mə̃d mə̃d has cə̃drɪka te caru sərsɛ,
kũd ki kəli si dəsnavli ənup ləsɛ
 locən vɪsal kə̃j mə̃jutai pərse,
bani ko sədən kəvɪ ṣekhər prəsə̃n sada
 sərəs sudha te bɛn məkrə̃d bərsɛ,
bərəd bɪnod bhəryo vɪṣv ko dərəd hər
 ṣri gobɪ̃d sɪ̃gh ko mukharbɪ̃d dərse.
əməl əṣɪt khəl dələn dələn dutɪ
 məlɪn kərət səsɪ prɪvekh lajɛ hɛ,
cɪtrɪt vɪcɪtr hem hirən jəṭɪt ar
 dhar ətɪ tikhi ugr san dhər sajɛ hɛ,
ṣekhər gobɪ̃d kɛsoayudh əmogh, kər
 ṣri gobɪ̃dsɪ̃gh ju ke cəkr chəbɪ chajɛ hɛ,
lok təm hərən məyukhən səmet mano
 kəməl sənal pɛ prəbhakər vɪrajɛ hɛ.
gyanɪn ko gyan yogdhyan dine dhyanɪn ko
 bhəktən ko dini bhəktɪ purən vɪdhan ki,
yackən gram dine muləkk aram dine
 dini patṣahi patṣahən prəman ki,
ṣekhər rəjət hem hathi həy hira har
 dine kəvɪ logən vədhai yəs gan ki.
sace patṣah ṣri gobɪ̃d sɪ̃gh guru ju ki
 dekh dan dhara bhuli mətɪ məghvan ki.

ਸੇਖੜ [sekhəṛ], **ਸੇਖੜੀ** [sekhṛi] a Khatri sub-caste. "sekhəṛ sadh vəkhaṇi əhɪ."–*BG*

ਸੇਖਾ [sekha] a village in Barnala district of Patiala state, which is five koh towards the west from Mulowal and one mile towards the south from Sekha railway station. Two gurdwaras of Guru Teg Bahadur are there in the village. One is a furlong to the east where the Guru had stayed during his sojourn. It has got land from the state of Patiala that requires four ploughs for cultivation. About half a mile to the west of the village there is Manji Sahib. Guru Sahib stayed here to take milk offered reverently to him by a lady. To this gurdwara land requiring two-ploughs for cultivation has been donated by the state. **2** an address to a Shekh "sekha ! ə̃dər-hu joru chəḍɪ."–*var bɪha m 3.* **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ੇਸ result, consequence, outcome. "kahɪt sunət kɪchu sãtɪ nə upjət, bɪn vɪcar kɪa sekha?"–*sar m 5.* **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ੇਸ਼. an offering made to a deity; a present; worship.

ਸੇਖੀ [sekhi] *P* شیخی *n* affectation of wisdom; boast, pride.

ਸੇਖੂਪੁਰਾ [sekhupura] a district of Punjab, in which Nankana Sahib is now situated. King Jahangir liked this place for hunting and established a small village under the name Jahangirabad. Remnants of the buildings of the time are yet extant there.[1] See ਖੁਸਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੇਖੋਂ [sekhõ] a Jat sub-caste.

ਸੇਖੋਂ ਪੁਰ [sekhõ pur] See ਸੰਚਨ ਸੰਚ 2.

ਸੇਘ [segh] *S n* briskness, smartness.

ਸੇਂਘ [sẽgh] *Skt* ਸੈਂਹ *adj* one who is associated with a lion; of a lion. **2** lion-like i.e. brave, heroic. "jɛse palən sərən sẽgh."–*mali m 5.* **3** See ਸੇਘ.

ਸੇਚਨ [secən], **ਸੇਚਨਾ** [secna] *Skt n* irrigation, watering. **2** spraying. **3** dampening. **4** a vessel like a bucket used for irrigation.

[1] Some are of the opinion that Shekhu was the pet name of Jahangir by which he was called by his parents. Hence this, favourite village of his acquired this name.

ਸੇਜ [sej] *Skt* शय्या *n* a bed for sleeping, bedstead, bed. "sej sohni cãdən coa."–*sor ə m 5.*

ਸੇਜਬੰਦ [sejbɔ̃d] *n* a string for fastening beddings; a small rope of cotton or silk to tie bed sheets to the tops of bedstead's legs. "sej bɔ̃d gũphe bəḍ jəri."–*GPS.*

ਸੇਜਰੀ [sejri], **ਸੇਜਰੀਆ** [sejria] See ਸੇਜ and ਸੇਜਾ. "təu meri sukh sejria."–*sar m 5.*

ਸੇਜ ਵਾਲੂਆ [sej valua] *n* See ਸੇਜਬੰਦ. a bed string. "basəku sej valua."–*məla namdev.* 'Snake Vasuki is string-like.'

ਸੇਜੜੀ [sejṛi], **ਸੇਜਾ** [seja] *Skt* a bedstead. "seja suhavi sãgɪ prəbh kɛ."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.* "na maṇe sukh sejṛi, bɪnu pɪr bad sigaru."–*sri ə m 1.*

ਸੇਠ [seṭh] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ *adj* supreme. **2** wealthy. **3** *n* a money lender. **4** a title for rich Marvaṛi and Parsi merchants.

ਸੇਠਾ [seṭha] an Aroṛa, resident of Chuhnian, who by becoming a devotee of Guru Arjun Dev attained spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੇਠੀ [seṭhi] a sub-caste of Khukhran business community. "lala seṭhi jaṇiɛ."–*BG.* **2** a sub-caste of Aroṛas. **3** a rich man's business of money lending. See ਸੇਠ.

ਸੇਣਿ [seṇɪ] *Skt* श्रेणि *n* a row, queue.

ਸੇਣੁ [seṇu] See ਸੈਣ 7.

ਸੇਤ [set] *Skt* श्वेत *adj* white. "sɪahəu hoa set."–*barəhmaha majh.* i.e. 'has become old.' See ਸ੍ਵਿਤ. **2** with, alongside, along with. "prəbh ki dərgəh sobha set."–*gəu m 5.* **3** *Skt* शैत्य *n* coolness. **4** calmness. "gar den hari bolhari ḍari set ko."–*BGK.* 'One who speaks abusive words is devoid of calmness.' **5** See ਸੇਤੁ. **6** short form for ਸੇਤਜ (ਸ੍ਵੇਦਜ) "utbhuj set bɪnadha."–*sar m 5.*

ਸੇਤ ਅਸੇਤ ਅਜਿਨਾ [set əset əjɪna] *n* a deer with dappled skin; a black deer–*sənama.*

ਸੇਤ ਕੁਸ੍ਟ [set kusṭ] See ਸ੍ਵੇਤ ਕੁਸ੍ਟ.

ਸੇਤਜ [setəj] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵੇਦਜ *adj* pests like lice born from perspiration. **2** *n* a kind of very small creatures which are born from moisture of the earth and from perspiration; spontaneous generation. "ə̃ḍəj jerəj setəj utbhuj tere kine jə̃ta."–*sor m 1.*

ਸੇਤਤਾ [set-ta] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵੇਤਤਾ *n* whiteness.

ਸੇਤਦੁਤ [setdut] *Dg n* the moon, whose shine is white. *Skt* ਸ੍ਵੇਤਦ੍ਯੁਤਿ.

ਸੇਤਬਰਣ [setbərəṇ] white colour. **2** frightened; with face turned white. "set barəṇ səb duta."–*guj ə chə̃t m 1.* 'All perversions are fear-stricken.'

ਸੇਤਬੰਧ [setbɔ̃dh] See ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ.

ਸੇਤੀ [seti] with, alongside, alongwith. "seti khəsəm səmaɪ."–*var asa m 2.* "mənu mera dɪalu seti thɪru nə rəhɛ."–*asa m 1.* **2** from, out of.

ਸੇਤੁ [setu] *Skt n* a bridge. "bãdhɪo setu bɪdhate."–*sɪdhgosəṭɪ.*

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ [setubɔ̃dh] See ਆਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼੍ਵਰ. **2** a book, in which details are given of the construction of the boat-bridge over Jehlum by Pravarsen, king of Kashmir.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ ਰਾਮੇਸ਼੍ਵਰ [setubɔ̃dh rameṣvər] See ਆਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼੍ਵਰ.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧੀ [setubɔ̃dhi] *adj* resident of Setubandh (Rameshvar)

ਸੇਤੰਬਰ [setə̃bər] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵੇਤ-ਅੰਬਰ white sky. **2** characterized by a virtuous trait; dominated by knowledge. "sam kahe setə̃bər suami."–*var asa.* **3** in white dress; incarnation of the swan. See ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ. **4** a sect of Jainis. See ਜੈਨ.

ਸੇਂਦੁਰ [sẽdur] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੂਰ *n* vermilion. "nə sẽdur mãg səvari."–*carɪtr 367.*

ਸੇਧ [sedh] *n* straightness. "kərhu sedh ɪs tare dɪsɪ ko həm ko khoj lehu tɪt jaɪ."–*GPS.* **2** *Skt adj* frightened, timid. **3** *n* an obstruction, ban.

ਸੇਧਖਾਨਾ [sedhkhana] *P* صحن خانہ alavatory, stools.

ਸੇਂਧਰ [sẽdhər] See ਸੇਂਦੁਰ.

ਸੇਂਧਵ [sẽdhəv] See **ਸੈਂਧਵ**.

ਸੇਂਧੁਰ [sẽdhur] See **ਸੇਂਦੂਰ**. "tɪn sẽdhur māg dəi sɪr pɛ."–*krɪsən.* 'put a line of vermilion on the head.' **2** See **ਸਿੰਧੁਰ**.

ਸੇਨ [sen] *Skt* स्विन्न *adj* with pity; melted. "jɪnɪ mɪlɪa pathər sen."–*kan m 4.* 'Even stone like hearts melt.' **2** *Skt* शयन *n* sleep. **3** rest; quiet resulting from self-realisation. "əbɪnasi sukh sen."–*rətənmala.* **4** wise. See *E* sane. *adj* intelligent learned. **5** *Skt* सेन dependent.

ਸੇਨਾ [sena] *Skt n* Indar's queen. **2** army. In Sanskrit documents different names have been given to army on the basis of its numerical strength. For example an army with one chariot, one elephant, three horses and five unmounted troops, is called 'pətti'. Three pəttis make one senamukh. Three senamukhs constitute a 'guləm'; three guləms form a 'gəṇ'; three 'gəṇs' comprise a 'vahɪṇi'; three vahɪnis are a 'prɪtna'; three prɪtnas make a 'cəmu'; three cəmus form an 'ənikɪni'; ten ənikɪnis constitute an əkṣɔhɪni and a group of ten əkṣɔhɪṇis consitute a bəl. The commander-in-chief of a bəl is called master rəthi.

ਸੇਨਾਨਾਥ [senanath], **ਸੇਨਾਨੀ** [senani], **ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ** [senapətɪ] *n* a commander of the armed forces; a general; an army commander. **2** Kartikey, son of Shiv.

ਸੇਨਾਮੁਖ [senamukh] See **ਸੇਨਾ**.

ਸੇਬ [seb] See **ਸੇਵ**. **2** *Skt* **ਸੇਵ੍ਯ** *adj* venerable, worthy of worship. "pavhi nəhɪ seb."–*əkal.* **3** *P* سیب *n* an apple. See **ਸੇਉ** 5.

ਸੇਬਰ [sebər], **ਸੇਬਰਿ** [sebərɪ] See **ਸਾਲਮਲੀ** and **ਸਿੰਮਲ**. "nalier phəl sebər paka."–*ram kəbir.* See **ਨਾਲੀਏਰ**.

ਸੇਬਾਲ [sebal] See **ਸਿਬਾਲ**. "tũ ape vɪcɪ sebal."–*var sri m 4.*

ਸੇਬਜ [seby] See **ਸੇਵ੍ਯ**.

ਸੇਭਿ [sebhɪ], **ਸੇਭੀ** [sebhi] **ਸ-ਅਪਿ** he too; that also.

ਸੇਮ [sem] *P* سِم *adj* own self; third. "dom nə sem ek so ahi."–*gəu rəvɪdas.* 'There is no friend like the Creator. It is not a question of the Trinity.' "əvəl dom nə sem khəraba."–*BG.* 'There is no fight among Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.' **2** *Skt* सिम्बी a type of bean – grain which is small or big in size and is of various colours and is cooked as a vegetable.

ਸੇਮਰ [semər] See **ਸਿੰਮਲ**. "semər phəl jɪu tahɪ bənau."–*NP.*

ਸੇਮੁਖਿ [semukhɪ] See **ਸੇਮੁਖੀ**. "semukhɪ jɪn kər dɪy məm puta."- *NP.* 'Wisdom has purified my mind.'

ਸੇਮੁਖਿਨੀ [semukhɪni] *n* a prudent army. **2** a group of intellectuals comprising such an army–*sənama.*

ਸੇਮੁਖੀ [semukhi] *Skt* **ਸ਼ੇਮੁਖੀ** *n* intelligence, intellect, wisdom, sagacity. "semukhi vɪsekha janɛ lekha.–*NP.*

ਸੇਰ [ser] *Skt* सेटक *n* fortieth part of a maund; a measure of four pau weight.[1] "duɪ ser magəu cuna."–*sor kəbir.* **2** *P* شیر a lion. **3** *adj* courageous, brave. "burɪaiā huɪ ser."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਅੰਦਾਮ [ṣer ə̃dam] *P* شیراندام *adj* having a leonine body.

ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ [ṣerṣah] شیرشاہ son of Hasan Khan, landlord of Sehasram and grandson of Ibrahim Khan who was a Pathan of the Sur dynasty. Earlier he was named Farid Khan. While serving king Lohani of Bihar, Farid killed a lion and was given the title of Sher Khan. He defeated Hymayun on 17th May, 1540 AD in the battle of Kanauj and drove him out of

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[1] Seer and maund as measures have been changing with the passage of time. In the time of Kabir, a seer was not equal to eighty tolas. At this juncture in the Punjab, a kacha seer is equal to thirty four and a half tolas and one masa.

India. On January 25, 1542 AD he ascended the throne of Delhi with great pomp and show and acquired the status of a fair-minded sovereign. He died on 24 May, 1545 AD. In Sahasram, the tomb of Shershah is a beautiful building, worthy of a visit. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ṣer sĩgh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was posted at Lohgarh fort of Anandpur. He faced the enemies with great courage.

2 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Matab Kaur, born in 1807 AD, who ascended the throne of Lahore on January 18, 1841 AD after Prince Naunihal Singh, and on September 15, 1843 AD, he was treacherously shot dead by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia near Shah Bilaval in the Barandari area.

ਸ਼ੇਰਖਾਨ [ṣerkhan] See ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ and ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ [ṣergəṛh] See ਗੜ੍ਹ ਸ਼ੇਰ. **2** a village in tehsil thana Jalalabad of district Ferozepur. It is about five to six miles to the north from Jalalabad railway station. At a very short distance to the east of this village is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near Tahlian Phattu Sammu Kian. When the Guru arrived here, Dogar, Phattu and Sammu, presented a covering for the waist and a cotton-blanket to him, which were the gift-items of this area. The building of Manji Sahib is complete which had 85 ghumaons of land but now only 30 ghumaons are left. A baptised Sikh looks after the gurdwara.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ [ṣergɪll] a subcaste of Jats to which belong the landlords of Majitha and Naushehra villages (Amritsar).

ਸ਼ੇਰਦਿਲ [ṣerdɪl] *P* شیر دل *adj* having a lion-hearted, brave.

ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [ṣerdrɪsṭɪ] *n* a lion's vision. "kukərdrɪsṭɪ nə kəbɪ mən dhərni. ṣerdrɪsṭɪ gurmukh hve kərni."–*NP.* A dog bites a stick and a brick. A lion, on the other hand, does not care for the weapon but keeps an eye on the killer. Similarly, ignorant people indulge in fighting considering others as givers of joy and sorrow but Guru-oriented people keep an eye on actions which control everything.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਨਰ [ṣer nər] *P* شیر نر *adj* (a man) brave as a lion. **2** a heroic person. **3** a powerful lion. **4** a lion-like man.

ਸ਼ੇਰਨਿ [ṣerənɪ], **ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ** [ṣerni] a tigress, a lioness; a Sikh woman. "mrɪgən vɪkar brĩd ko ṣerənɪ."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ [ṣer pə̃jab] a title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਸ਼ੇਰਬਚਾ [ṣerbəca] *n* a type of small gun having the figure of lion on its mouth. It is called 'baghbəca' (lion's cub) also. **2** son of the Khalsa, a warrior.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ [ṣer muhə̃məd khan] This Maleria Pathan sided with Vazir Khan during the battle of Chamkaur to fight against Guru Gobind Singh. His real brother Khijar Khan whom the Guru mentions as Khwaja Mardud in Jafarnama, saved himself from an arrow of the Guru by hiding behind a wall. Sher Muhammad was killed by a Sikh in Sammat 1767 during the battle of Sirhind.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ [ṣer muchh], **ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਛ** [ṣer much] a lion's whisker. In olden days jealousy-ridden people used to mix a hair cut from lion's whisker in the meal served to an enemy. It was thought that once it went into the stomach it caused such injuries as became the reason for his death. Once, Aurangzeb served lion's whisker mixed in rice to Dara Shikoh. "ṣer much kətrayke cavər məhɪ pai."–*GPS.* The life of Dara Shikoh was spared with the grace of Guru Har Rai's kindness.

ਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ [ṣerva] ਸਿਰ-ਪਾਦ shorter arm, head or foot bar of a cot.

ਸੇਰੀਣ [seriṇ] See ਸਰੀਣ. "ketəṛɪa seriṇ vɪlahi." –*BG*.

ਸੇਰੁ [seru] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਜਯਾਂ [ṣere jəyā] *P adj* an angry lion, furious lion. See ਜਿਆਂ 2.

ਸੇਲ [sel] *n* information about one's well-being. See ਸੇਲੁ. **2** See ਸੇਲਾ. a spear, javelin. "coṭ soheli sel ki."–*s kəbir*.

ਸੇਲਮਸੇਲ [selmsel] *A* سل to tie. *P* سُول a hoof. "nama praṇvɛ seləmsel. gəu duhai bəchra mel."–*bhɛr*. having tied (the hind legs) with a rope.[1]

ਸੇਲਾ [sela] *n* a lance, spear, pike, javeline.

ਸੇਲਾਬ [selab] *P* سیلاب flood of water. **2** moisture, wetness.

ਸੇਲੀ [seli] *n* a plaid rope of black wool or silk which is tied on a turban or cap, or is worn around the neck by monks. Among Guru Nanak Dev's disciples this tradition of wearing continued up to Guru Arjan Dev. While ascending the throne, Guru Hargobind kept this rope in the treasure house and wore a sword instead.[2] **2** a whirl, spin.

ਸੇਲੁ [selu] *adj* one who keeps a spear. **2** an informer, tattler. "dusər selu dəi se' pəhucaɪ." – *PPP*. **3** *Dg* ləsuṛa, a deciduous tree and its glutinous fruit. See ਲਸੂੜਾ.

ਸੇਲੰਖੀ [selãkhi] In Panth Prakash this word has been used in place of ਸੇਲੰਗੀ. See ਸੇਲੰਗੀ.

ਸੇਵ [sev] See ਸੇਉ and ਸੇਬ. **2** *Skt* शेव dear. "hərɪ sev sevək sevki."–*vəḍ m 4 ghoṛiā*. 'service of the dear disciple of God.' **3** wealth, treasury. **4** In Nirukt 'ṣev' means comfort. **5** *Skt* ਸੇਵ੍ਯ *adj* worthy of service, deserving worship. "akhhɪ surɪ nər munɪ jən sev."–*jəpu*. **6** See ਸੈਵ. **7** short form of ਸੇਵਕ. **8** *Skt* सेव् *vr* to serve, work as an employee, to trust, worship.

[1]Many scholars confuse selmasel with Salim Shah. But this is wrong as Namdev lived much earlier.

[2]seli is a symbol of asceticism and renunciation.

ਸੇਵਕ [sevək] a servant, slave, attendant. "sevək sevhɪ gurmukhɪ hərɪ jata."–*majh ə m 3*.

ਸੇਵਕਭਾਇ [sevəkbhaɪ], **ਸੇਵਕਭਾਵ** [sevəkbhav] *n* slavery, service. **2** spirit of service. "sevəkbhaɪ mɪle bəḍ bhagi."–*vəḍ chǝ̃t m 4*.

ਸੇਵਕਾ [sevka] a maidservant; a slave girl. "maɪa jakɛ sevkaɪ."–*bhɛr ə m 5*. **2** *n* army containing a group of maid servants–*sənama*.

ਸੇਵਕਾਈ [sevkai] *n* service; slavery.

ਸੇਵਕਿ [sevəkɪ] *adj* maid servant, slave girl. "so sevəkɪ ram pɪari."–*ram m 1*. "kəvla sevəkɪ tɪsu."–*var bɪla m 3*.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *n* service, slavery. **2** service. "kərɛ sevki səbh hi gramu."–*GPS*. **3** vermicelli, an item made of fine wheat flour which is eaten after it is cooked like rice. **4** a sweetmeat, which is made of fine wheat flour and of gramflour, and soaked in sugar-syrup. "sevkiā cɪrve ləḍua."–*krɪsən*.

ਸੇਵਕੁ [sevəku] See ਸੇਵਕ. "sevəku kino səda nɪhalu."–*sukhməni*.

ਸੇਵਤ [sevət] *adj* served; what has been served. "sevət sevɪ sevɪ sadh sevəu."–*bɪla m 5*. 'By people are served kings, by whom are served deities, on whose account are served sadhus (mendicants), (you) had better serve them.' **2** *n* ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਵਾਹ. Arjun. In Sastarnammala 'sevət' has been used in place of 'ṣvetvah'. See ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਵਾਹ.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevti] *Skt* सेमन्ती *n* a white rose, which is generally found in the jungle. Its medicinal paste is very useful. *L* Rosa glandulifera.

ਸੇਵਦਾਰ [sevdar], **ਸੇਵਦਾਰੁ** [sevdaru] a servant, attendant, disciple. "puja sətɪ sətɪ sevdar." –*sukhməni*.

ਸੇਵਧਿ [sevədhɪ] *Skt n* a treasury of Kuber.

ਸੇਵਨ [sevən] *n* sewing. **2** serving.

ਸੇਵਨਿ [sevənɪ] (women) serve. "sevənɪ sai apṇa."–*var suhi m 3*. **2** (men) serve.

ਸੇਵਨੀਯ [sevniy] *Skt adj* worthy of service. **2** worthy of sewing.

ਸੇਵੜੀ [sevṛi] service. 2 a maidservant. slave girl. "mɛ jugɪ jugɪ dəyɛ sevṛi."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.*

ਸੇਵਾ [seva] *n* service, attendance, worship. "namɛ ki səbh seva kərɛ."–*asa ə m 3.* 2 *P* سیوه a manner, method, regulation. "gurmətɪ pae səhəjɪ seva."–*asa m 1.* 3 a habit, nature. 4 In Sindhi, 'seva' is pronounced as 'ṣeva' and means worship or offering.

ਸੇਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ [seva sĩgh] He came with Masand Duni Chand from Amritsar to support Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur but as a coward he too fled with Duni Chand.

ਸੇਵਾ ਜੀ [seva ji] See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ [sevadas] a Brahman Sikh resident of Kashmir, who was the son of Mai Bhagbhari. He became Guru Sahib's disciple in the company of Madho Sodhi. "seva das laɪ nɪj sev."–*GPS.* See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ. 2 Many writers have mentioned Seva Ram as Seva Das. See ਅੜਨਸ਼ਾਹ. 3 a person, resident of Poṭhohar who wrote a Janamsakhi of Guru Nanak Dev in 1588 AD.

ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸੀਆ [seva dasia], ਸੇਵਾ ਪੰਥੀ [seva pãthi] See ਅੜਨਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸੇਵਿ [sevɪ] See ਸੇਵਯ. 2 having served "sevɪ səcɪ səmaɪa."–*maru ə m 1.* 'merged into truth.'

ਸੇਵਿਕਾ [sevɪka] *Skt* ਸੇਵੀ. vermicelli, a hand made eatable item of wheat flour looking like cotton-yarn. 2 a slave girl, female attendant.

ਸੇਵੀ [sevi] See ਸੇਵਿਕਾ. 2 *adj* one who serves, a servant. 3 able to be served, worthy of service.

ਸੇਵੀਅਲੇ [seviəle], ਸੇਵੀਲੇ [sevile] it is worth while to perform service; let us serve. "sevile gopal raɪ."–*məla namdev.*

ਸੇਵੈਯਾ [sevɛya] *adj* who worships.

ਸੇਵੰਨ [sevə̃n] See ਸੇਵਨ. 2 See ਸੈ and ਵੰਨ.

ਸੇਵਯ [sevy] *Skt adj* worthy of service, worthy of worship. 2 dear, lovable.

ਸੇਵਯਮਾਨ [sevyman] *adj* worshipped.

ਸੈ [sɛ] *n* one hundred. "sɛ nãge nahɪ nãg."–*var maru 2 m 5.* "sət sɛ ki kətha yəhɪ puri bhəi hɛ."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* 2 *part* of, to, for, towards. "səbhsɛ de dataru." *var guj 2 m 5.* 3 *v* present tense of ਹੋਣਾ (to be). "nanək jəl ko min sɛ."–*prəbha m 1.* 4 *part* from, out of. "nər sɛ narɪ hoɪ əutrɛ."–*gə̃ḍ namdev.* 5 *Skt* ਸ੍ਵ. own self. "hə̃s uḍɪo tən gaḍɪo sojhai sɛ nah."–*s kəbir.* 'There was no self-understanding.' 6 *A* شے *n* an article, a thing "tu jaṇoi səbh sɛ."–*var asa.*

ਸੈਆਨ [sɛan] *adj* hundreds i.e. infinite "nanək ləhɪri ləkh sɛən."–*var guj 2 m 5.* 2 *n* wisdom, prudence intelligence. 3 See ਸਜਾਨ. 4 *S adv* properly, accurately, correctly. 5 on the right path.

ਸੈਆਨਾ [sɛana], ਸੈਆਨੀ [sɛani] *adj* wise, prudent, intelligent. "mɛ bəura səbh khələk sɛani."–*bɪla kəbir.*

ਸੈਇ [sɛɪ] *n* one hundred "sətərɪ sɛɪ səlar hɛ jake."–*bhɛr kəbir.* 2 See ਸਯ.

ਸੈਸਾਰ [sɛsar], ਸੈਂਸਾਰ [sɛ̃sar], ਸੈਸਾਰੜਾ [sɛsarṛa] *Skt* ਸੰਸਾਰ *n* which keeps on sliding, never in one particular state; the world. "laha bhəgətɪ sɛsare."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 3.* "ɛsa baji sɛsar."–*tɪlə̃g m 4.* "səbh mukət hoa sɛsarṛa."–*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ.* "bhərəm bhula sɛ̃sara."–*sor m 3.*

ਸੈਸਾਰਿ [sɛsarɪ] in the world "kɪtu aɪa sɛsarɪ."–*var vəḍ m 3.*

ਸੈਸਾਰੀ [sɛsari] *adj* worldly, earthly. "bhəgta tɛ sɛsaria joṛu kəde nə aɪa."–*var majh m 1.* 2 attached to worldly possessions.

ਸੈਹਥੀ [sɛhəthi] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕ੍ਤਿ *n* spear. "sɛph sərohi sɛhəthi."–*sənama.*

ਸੈਹਥੀਆਰਾ [sɛhəthiara] *adj* one having a spear.

ਸੈਹਰ [sɛhər] See ਸ਼ਹਰ.

ਸੈਹਲ [sɛhəl] See ਸਹਲ.

ਸੈਕ [sɛk], ਸੈਂਕੜਾ [sɛ̃kṛa], ਸੈਕਿਕ [sɛkɪk] about one hundred, a hundred only. 2 a century.

ਸ਼ੈਖ [ṣɛx] See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੈਂਚੀ [sẽci] *n* a file of papers. a collection of a large number of papers; volume.

ਸੈਡਾਲੀ [sɛḍali] *adj* hundreds of branches, having innumerable offshoots. "məlɪ təkhət bɛṭha sɛḍali."–*var ram 3.*

ਸੈਣ [sɛṇ] He was a barber of Bandhavgarh (Riva) king Raja Ram. Becoming a follower of Ramanand, he served saints with devotion and was counted among worshippers of high status. These days, Sen's descendants live in Riva. A hymn by this holyman is in Guru Granth Sahib. "sɛṇ bhenɛ bhəj pərmanõde." –*dhəna.* **2** *Dg* husband, master, owner. "hərɪ mel-hu səjən sɛṇ." *majh m 5 dɪnrɛṇ.* **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਨ to steep. "sũdər mõdər sɛṇəh jeṇ mədhy hərɪkirtənəh."–*gatha.* **4** *Skt* armed forces, army. "gahət sɛṇ."–*cə̃ḍi 2.* **5** *Skt* ਸੈਨ੍ਯ *adj* connected with the army. **6** *n* a soldier, warrior. **7** *S* ਸੈਣੁ. father of the bride or the groom. i.e. relatives; relation. "se sɛṇ se səjna."–*var sor m 3.*

ਸੈਣਪਾਲ [sɛṇpal] *adj* a commander, a general, an army-commander.

ਸੈਣਾ [sɛṇa] a devoted Jat who was a writer in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. The poet Senapati is different from him. Once he committed some crime and fearing the Guru's wrath, he ran away, and on reaching home he composed a rhymed couplet:

jəb te prəbhu te bichure kəryo krɪkhi ko thaṭ.
brɪkhbhən sãgətɪ həm kəri bhəe jaṭ ke jaṭ.

The tenth Guru called him back to his duties.

ਸੈਣੀ [sɛṇi] *n* a caste, equal to Kambo and Malia. **2** an acquaintance. "hərɪ prəbhu səjən sɛṇi jiu."–*gəu m 4.* **3** an army commander. **4** a soldier.

ਸੈਣੁ [sɛṇu] See ਸੈਣ 2. "səjəṇu tu hɛ sɛṇu tu mɛ." –*suhi ə m 5.*

ਸੈਤਨਾ [sɛtna] *v* to expand wealth; collect, accumulate. See ਠੀਤ 4.

ਸੈਤਾਨ [sɛtan] *A* شیطان Satan *n* In the Bible and Quran, he is termed an angel who instigates man towards evil. It was only he who deceitfully made Adam eat the prohibited fruit. According to Quran, Satan is made of fire element only. God created Adam from clay and ordered the angels to bow before him. All except Satan obeyed the order. When God asked Satan to explain the reason, Satan replied that he himself was made of fire while Adam was made of clay and hence Adam was inferior to him. On this God reproached Satan and asked him to quit heaven. In anger Satan said to God, "OK ! I have been meted this treatment and I will not allow Adam's offspring to come to you and men will not be grateful to you." See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ ਆਰਾਫ਼, ਆਯਤ 11 to 17. **2** *adj* mean, sinful, riotous, rowdy. **3** *Skt* शितबाण Kamdev, whose arrows are sharp. "əgədu pəṛɛ sɛtan ve lalo."–*tɪlə̃g m 1.*[1] 'Cupid is performing the duties of Kaji and Purohit.' See ਅਗਦ.

ਸੈਤਾਨਿਆ [sɛtanɪa] *adj* influenced by Satan. "bɪn purɛ gurudev phɪrɛ sɛtanɪa."–*var jɛt.*

ਸੈਤਾਨੀ [sɛtani] *n* mischievousness, mischief. "choḍɪ kəteb kərɛ sɛtani."–*bhɛr kəbir.* **2** *adj* who is a pupil of Satan; devilish. "nanək sɪrkhuthe sɛtani."–*var majh m 1.* See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਸੈਂਤਾਲੀ [sɛ̃tali] forty seven, 47.

ਸੈਂਤੀ [sɛ̃ti] thirty seven, 37.

ਸੈਥੀ [sɛthi] See ਸੈਹਥੀ. "tuhi sul sɛthi təbər." –*sənama.*

ਸੈਦ [sɛd] *A* صید *n* prey, a forest animal. **2** the animal to be killed and hunted. **3** *A* سید chief; rich. **4** elderly. **5** See ਸਈਅਦ. **6** See ਸ਼ਾਯਦ.

[1] Guru Nanak Dev refers to illegitimate nikah under which helpless maidens were forced into submission, which neither the faith of Kazis nor of Brahmins could approve of.

ਸੈਂਦਕ [sẽdək] *adv* before the eyes; real and evident.

ਸੈਦਖਾਨ [sɛdkhan] سید خان a commander of Aurangzeb's army, who came to capture Anandpur on 17 Phagun Sammat 1759. While fighting in the battle field, he came in front of the Guru whose glimpse impressed him so much that he renounced the royal army and became a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Having imbibed the Guru's teachings, he attained the hightest spiritual status.

ਸੈਦਪੁਰ [sɛdpur] See ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ.

ਸੈਦ ਬੇਗ [sɛd beg] See ਸੈਦਾ ਬੇਗ.

ਸੈਦਭੀਖ [sɛdbhikh] See ਸ਼ਾਹਭੀਖ.

ਸ਼ੈਦਾ [ṣɛda] *P* شیدا *adj* lazy, enamoured. **2** insane; possessed; ecstatic.

ਸੈਦਾਬੇਗ [sɛdabeg] Motivated by the hill-kings, he accompanied sardar Alifkhan to fight against Guru Gobind Singh when an attack was launched on Anandpur. Getting a glimpse of the Guru, he became his disciple and joined the Sikh army. Fighting against the Turkish army and the hill-kings, he attained martyrdom. He is different from Saidkhan.

ਸੈਦੋ [sɛdo] a khatri of Ghei sub-caste who was a worshipper of Varun (khvaja). Becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev he turned a votary of only one God. During the Guru's sojourn in the South, he was with the Satguru to serve him.

ਸੈਂਧਵ [sẽdhəv] *Skt* सैन्धव *n* salt from Sindh; Sindhi salt. **2** a Sindhi horse. **3** a horse. **4** *adj* pertaining to the sea.

ਸੈਨ [sɛn] an army, See ਸੇਨ. "əsur sɛn bɪn cɛn huɪ kino hahakar."-*cə̃ḍi 1*. **2** *adj* acquaintance. "sak sɛn."–*sukhməni*. **3** *n* progeny. offspring. "hərɪ ka sɔ̃t mərɛ haṛə̃bɛ tə səgli sɛn tərai."–*asa kəbir*. **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਨ to sleep "səhəj sɛṇ."-*sor m 5*. **5** a soft bed "hərɪ soɪ rəhe səj sɛn təhā."–*cə̃ḍi 1*. **6** See ਸੈਣ. "sɛn nai butkaria."-*asa dhə̃na*. **7** a hint, indication. *Skt* ਸਨਯਨ.

ਸੈਨ ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ [sɛn sumɪtr] See ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ.

ਸੈਨਪ [sɛnəp], **ਸੈਨਪਾਲ** [sɛnpal] chief of the army. a commander. See ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ. "səm sɛnəp ke subhəț məhan."- *GPS*.

ਸੈਨਬਿਡਾਰ [sɛnbɪḍar] *n* Guru Gobind Singh's favourite horse that could rout the enemy army.

ਸੈਨਾ [sɛna] a army. See ਸੇਨਾ. "ɔr səkəl sɛna jəri bacyo su ekɛ pret."–*cə̃ḍi 1*. **2** *adj* acquainted, familiar "nam jəp-hu mere sajən sɛna."-*asa m 4*.

ਸੈਨਾਈ [sɛnai] See ਸਹਨਾਈ.

ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪ [sɛnadhɪp], **ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [sɛnadhɪpətɪ], **ਸੈਨਾਨੀ** [sɛnani] See ਸੇਨਾਨੀ and ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ.

ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ [sɛnapətɪ] See ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ. **2** a writer and poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who translated 'Chanikya Niti'- "guru gobĩd ki sobha me lekhək pərəm sujan. caṇakɛ bhakha kəri kəvɪ senapətɪ nam." He wrote a book also entitled "Gurusobha". See ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.[1]

ਸੈਨਿਕ [sɛnɪk] *adj* pertaining to the army; a soldier.

ਸੈਨੀ [sɛni] See ਸੈਣੀ. **2** *adj* a soldier; a commander. "kruddh kɛ dhumr cəṛhe ut sɛni."- *cə̃ḍi 1*.

ਸੈਨੁ [sɛnu] See ਸੈਨ. "səkha sɛnu prem gobĩd." –*asa m 1*.

ਸੈਫ਼ [sɛf] *A* سیف *n* a straight sword. "sɛph sərohi sɛhthi."–*sənama*.

ਸੈਫਖਾਨ [sɛphkhan] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਫਨੀ [sɛphni] *n* an army which carries straight swords -*sənama*. **2** a gun –*sənama*.

ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ [sɛphabad] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਫ਼ੀ [sɛfi] *A* سیفی *n* a string of beads; a rosary. **2** a chant of a holy hymn to bring the enemy

[1] Akali Kaur Singh has got published the whole of Gurushobha.

under subjection. "kəlam sɛphi pərh mohre turɛ̃."–*PPP.*

ਸੈਫੁੱਦੀਨ [sɛphuddin] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਭੰ [sɛbhə̃] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਯੰਭਵ, ਸ੍ਵਯੰਭੂ *adj* which comes into existence on one's own; not created by any one else. "əkal muratɪ əjunɪ sɛbhə̃."–*jəpu.* **2** In Guru Granth Pradip, Pandit Sadhu Singh has given the meaning of sɛbhə̃ as - 'which is like a beam of light in the inner-self.'[1]

ਸੈਯਦ [sɛyəd] *A* a master. **2** a king. **3** a leader, guide. **4** In many books on Islam, this term has been used for the lineal descendants of Bibi Fatima and Hazrat Ali. Sayyads are respected by Muslims and they are addressed as Shah, Badshah, Pir, Sharif, etc.

During the Mughal rule only a Sayyad used to goad the elephant of the king because no one else could sit with his back facing the king.

ਸੈਯਦ ਅਹਮਦ [sɛyəd əhməd] See ਅਹਮਦ ਸੈਯਦ. **2** See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਸੈਯਦ ਭੀਖ [sɛyəd bhikh] See ਸ਼ਾਹ ਭੀਖ.

ਸੈਯਾ [sɛya] See ਸੱਯਾ.

ਸੈਂਯਾਂ [sɛ̃yā̃] a lord, a master. "cərca jəb ja un sɛ̃yən ki."–*krɪsən.* **2** a girl's female companion or female friend.

ਸੈਰ [sɛr] *A* سیر *n* a walk. See ਸ੍ਰਿ **2** a journey. **3** *P* سیر ਸੇਰ *adj* satisfied, satiated.

ਸੈਰੰਧ੍ਰ [sɛrə̃dhr] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰ-ਧਰ. having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a peasant farmer.

ਸੈਰੰਧ੍ਰੀ [sɛrə̃dhri] *Skt* सैरन्ध्री *n* a woman having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a female farmer. **2** a handicrafts woman. **3** This term can also be used for a slave girl. Draupadi was called Sairandhri when she went into hiding along with Pandavs in the house of Virat.

ਸੈਲ [sɛl] See ਸੈਰ. "tɪu tɪu sɛl kar-hɪ jɪu bhavɛ."–*gəu rəvɪdas.* **2** *Skt* शैल *adj* made of stone. **3** *n* a mountain, having lots of stones. "kər-hɪ sɛl məg sɛlən keri."–*GPS.* **4** petrified, stone-like. "sɛl loə jɪn udhrɪa."–*səvɛye m 3 ke.* "athɪ sɛl nic ghər hoɪ."–*oə̃kar.* 'if there is wealth in the house of a foolish and mean person.' **5** rock pitch, rock secretion. **6** hard-hearted, unfeeling. "tirəth naɪ kəha sucɪ sɛl?"–*bhəɛ m 5.* **7** *adj* immovable "bhəe sukh sɛl."–*gəu m 5.* **8** *A* سیل *n* flow of water. "mənmokh pəthər sɛl hɛ dhrɪg jivəṇ phika."–*asa ə m 1.* 'remains dry even in a water-current.'

ਸੈਲ ਸੁਤਾ [sɛl suta], **ਸੈਲ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [sɛl kumari], **ਸੈਲ ਕੰਨਯਾ** [sɛl kə̃nya], **ਸੈਲਜਾ** [sɛlja], **ਸੈਲ ਤਨਯਾ** [sɛl tənya] *n* daughter of the Himalayas; Parvati; Girija.

ਸੈਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ [sɛlənɪpati] *Skt* शैलनिपातिन् *adj* a destroyer of mountains; one who breaks hills and stones with a thunderbolt; Indar. "sɛlənɪpati ṣridɪh sur səsi uḍu ə̃tək."–*NP.*

ਸੈਲਪਥਰ [sɛlpəthər] *adj* a hill stone. "sɛl pəthər məhɪ jə̃t upaɪ."–*sodəru.* **2** See ਸੈਲ 8.

ਸੈਲਰਾਜ [sɛlraj] *n* Himalaya, the king of mountains. **2** Sumeru.

ਸੈਲ ਲੋਅ [sɛl loə] hard-hearted people. See ਸੈਲ 4.

ਸੈਲਾਨੀ [sɛlani] *adj* who is a tourist. **2** having a tendency for roving.

ਸੈਲੀ [sɛli] *adj* who is a tourist. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ੈਲੀ *n* custom, tradition. **3** a poetic style; usage of words and phrases in a particular way. See *E* style.

ਸੈਲੂਖ [sɛlukh] *Skt* शैलूष *n* an acrobat; a stage artist. **2** a wood apple tree.

ਸੈਵ [sɛv] *Skt* सैव *pron* he, that. **2** *Skt* शैव *adj* Shiv's; who has a connection with Shiv. **3** *n* a votary of Shiv. **4** thorn-apple.

ਸੈਵਾਲ [sɛval] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

ਸ਼ੈਵ੍ਯ [ṣɛvy] *adj* who has connection with Shiv. **2** *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot.

[1] शेते वासना यस्मिन् स शयः - अन्तःकरणम्, शयम्.

ਸੋ [so] *pron* his. "so dia nə jai khaɪa."–*sor kəbir.* 'We cannot eat (exhaust) what has been given by Him.' **2** that. "so guru kər-hu jɪ sacu drɪṛavɛ."–*dhəna ə m 1.* **3** past tense of the verb ਹੈ: was. "jəb ɪhu nə so, təb kɪnəhɪ upaɪa?"–*bhɛr m 5.* **4** *adj* similar, alike, resembling. "hərɪ so hira chaḍkɛ."–*s kəbir.* "jo jən nɪrdavɛ rəhɛ so gənɛ ĩdr so rõk."–*s kəbir.* 'one who likens a poor man to Indar.' **5** *n* fame, short form of ਸੋਇ.

ਸੋਉ [sou] *pron* he, that one. **2** to sleep. "sukh sou hoɪ əcĩta."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸੋਊ [sou] *pron* he, that. "sou gəniɛ səbh te uca."–*sukhməni.* **2** See ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਆ [soa] *adj* asleep. **2** *n* a green leafy vegetable like aniseed which is cooked with spinach. Its after-effect is hot-wet. *L* Anethum Sowa. **3** fame, praise. "nɪgura mənmukh suṇɛ nə soa."–*BG.* **4** discussion.

ਸੋਆ ਚੂਕ [soa cuk], **ਸੋਆ ਪਾਲਕ** [soa palək] soa and spinach. See ਚੂਕ.

ਸੋਇ [soɪ] *pron* that one, he, that. "cətur sɪaṇa sughəṛ soɪ."–*gəu thɪti m 5.* **2** *n* fame, gossip. "ki nə suṇehi gorie apəṇ kə̃ni soɪ."–*sri m 1.* "tɪn ki nɪrməl soɪ."–*barəhmaha majh.* **3** fragrance, pleasing smell, redolence. "ɪs man ko bəsə̃t ki ləgɛ nə soɪ."–*bəsə̃t m 3.* **4** fame, praise. "tɪs ki soɪ suṇi mənu hərɪa."–*asa m 5.* **5** See ਸਉਣਾ. "bavər soɪ rəhe."–*asa m 5.* **6** *adv* sleeping "soɪ əcĩta jagɪ əcĩta."–*bhɛr m 5.*

ਸੋਇਆ [soɪa] *adj* asleep. **2** sat, settled. "ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ soɪa."–*ram chə̃t m 5.* **3** looked beautiful.

ਸੋਇਨ [soɪn] *n* gold. "soɪn lə̃ka soɪn maṛi."–*gəu m 1.* "se əsthəl soɪn cəubare."–*majh m 5.* **2** See ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਇਨਾ [soɪna] *n* gold. **2** to sleep. "nənək sukhɪ sukhɪ soɪna."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੋਇਰੀ [soɪri] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਵਰੀ *adj* a follower of Shiv. **2** proficient in the lore of Tantar. **3** *n* a sub-caste of Bahujai Khatris. "pɪrtha kheḍa soɪri."–*BG.*

ਸੋਈ [soi] *pron* he, himself, that, that very. "soi soi səda səcu."–*jəpu.* **2** *adj* asleep (woman). "soi soi jagi."–*sor kəbir.* 'Only she is half asleep.' **3** *n* a caste of Jats which is said to belong to the dynasty of king Kang. Its members are found in the districts of Sialkot and Gujjranwala in a large number. It is called "sohi" also "hemu soi gurumətɪ pai."–*BG.*

ਸੋਈਜੈ [soijɛ] please sleep. **2** is sleeping. "jɪh prəsadɪ sukh səhəjɪ soijɛ."–*sukhməni.*

ਸੋਸ [sos], **ਸੋਸਣ** [sosəṇ] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ and ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ. *n* to dry; dehydrate. See ਸੂਰ ਸਰ.

ਸੋਸਨ [sosən] See ਸੋਸਣ. **2** *P* سوسن *n* a lily. This flower is of many colours. Of them white, yellow and blue are well known. Many think it to be narcissus, but that is not a fact. This flower belongs to the Amaryllis grandiflora genus.

ਸੋਸਨੀ [sosni] *adj* of lily colour.

ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਾ [ṣoṣa] *P* شوشہ a heap. **2** a thread made of silver and gold. **3** a fragment, small piece. **4** a spark of fire, scintilla.

ਸੋਹ [soh] *n* fame. "gurumukh sei sohde."–*sri ə m 3.* **2** befitting, beautiful.

ਸੋਹਜ [sohəj] *n* aesthetics, beauty. **2** decoration.

ਸੋਹਣਾ [sohṇa] *adj* befitting, beautiful. "sohṇe nək jɪnɪ lə̃mṛe vala."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 1.* **2** *Skt* ਸੁਨਰ happy, delighted. See ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ. **3** Nand Lal, a devotee of Guru Hargobind and a follower of Khwaja, who served the Guru and attained self-realisation. The Guru named him Sohna. "nam sohṇa jɪs kɪs kəhia."–*GPS.* Bhai Sohna died in Sammat 1732; his memorial is at Gurpalah (district Hoshiarpur).

ਸੋਹਣੀ [sohṇɪ] *adj* a beautiful (woman). **2** See ਸੋਹਨੀ.

ਸੋਹਨਾ [sohna] See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

ਸੋਹਨੀ [sohni] See ਸੋਹਣੀ. beautiful. "sohni sərupɪ sujan bɪckhənɪ."–*asa m 5.* **2** *n* a maiden who loved Mehiwal. "ravi tir jaṭ ɪk rəhɛ. mehival nam jəg kəhɛ. nɪrəkh sohni vəsɪ hvɛgəi." –*cərɪtr 101.* Sohni used to swim across the river daily over a pitcher to keep her tryst with Mehiwal. On her return, she would hide the pitcher under the bushes. On finding out this secret, her kin replaced the baked pitcher with an unbaked one. When she entered the river the unbaked pitcher got dissolved and she was drowned. On hearing this, Mehiwal died by drowning himself. See ਸੋਣ੍ਹੀ.

ਸੋਹਬਤ [sohbət] See ਸੁਹਬਤ.

ਸੋਹਰਤ [sohrət] See ਸੁਹਰਤ.

ਸੋਹਲ [sohəl] *Skt* ਸੁਮ੍ਰਿਦੁਲ *adj* delicate.

ਸੋਹਲੜਾ [sohəlṛa], **ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਹਾ [soha], **ਸੋਹਾਇਆ** [sohaɪa] *adj* looking befitting, elegant. "name karəj soha he." –*maru solhe m 3.* "mɪlɪ sadhsəg soha."–*sar m 5 pəṛtal.*

ਸੋਹਾਗ [sohag] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thɪru sohag vər əgəm əgocar."–*majh m 5.*

ਸੋਹਾਗਣਿ [sohagəṇɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [sohagṇi], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨਿ** [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨੀ** [sohagni] See ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ. "putrvãtɪ silvãtɪ sohagəṇɪ."–*majh m 5.* "sobhavãti sohagəṇɪ."–*sri m 3* "dhãnɪ sohagənɪ jo prəbhu janɛ."–*suhi m 5.* **2** wealth. "sohagənɪ kɪrpən ki puti."–*gə̃ḍ kəbir.*

ਸੋਹਾਗਾ [sohaga] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ. "jɪu kãcən sohaga ḍhalɛ."–*oə̃kar.*

ਸੋਹਾਗੁ [sohagu] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thɪru sə̃tən sohagu mərɛ na javəe."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੋਹਿਅੜਾ [sohɪəṛa] *adj* becoming elegant, going about gracefully. "sohɪəṛe mere bãk duare." –*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੋਹਿਲੜਾ [sohɪlṛa], **ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohɪla] *n* a paean, panegyric. "mãgəl gavhu ta prəbhu bhavhu sohɪlṛa jug care."–*suhi chə̃t m 1.* "kəhɛ nanək səbəd sohɪla sətɪguru suṇaɪa."–*ənə̃du.* **2** ਸੁ (best)- ਹੇਲਾ (game) a poem of praise, or victory. **3** a particular baṇi entitled sohɪla in Guru Granth Sahib which is traditionaly recited/ read at bedtime. "tɪtu ghərɪ gavhu sohɪla." For that reason, it is named so.

ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [sohɪla pəṛhna] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਸੋਹੀ [sohi] See ਸੋਈ. 2 looking graceful.

ਸੋਹੀਆ [sohia] See ਧੁਨੀ (a).

ਸੋਹੀਵਾਲ [sohival] a village between Dhillon and Dhaule in district Phul of Nabha state where the ninth Guru rested at noon time. There is no gurdwara at this place, but there is one in the jurisdiction of Dhaule village. See ਧੌਲਾ.

ਸੋਹੇਲਾ [sohela] See ਸੁਹੇਲਾ. "sərəṇɪ pəɪa nanək sohela."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੋਹੇੜਾ [soheṛa] *n* a sentinel, watchman; one who guards very carefully, meaning: one who has lust for wealth. "soheṛa ghəṛial jɪu ḍukhi rɛṇɪ vɪhaɪ."–*s farid.* 'The watchman (of wealth) leads a painful life like a gong that gets strokes all the time.' **2** greedy of wealth; one who always keeps an eye on wealth. **3** a pick-pocket; a thug.

ਸੋਹੰ [sohə̃] *Skt* सोऽहम् That I am. "sohə̃ apu pəchaṇɛ."–*sri ɔ m 1.* "tətu nɪrə̃jən jotɪ səbai sohə̃ bhedu nə koi jiu."–*sor m 1.*

ਸੋਹੰਸੋ [sohə̃so], **ਸੋਹੰਹੰਸਾ** [sohə̃hə̃sa] सोऽहम्अहंस: He is I, I am He. "sohə̃ so ja kəu hɛ japu."–*bhɛr ə kəbir.* "sohə̃hə̃sa jəpu jap-hu."–*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਸੋਹੰਦੜਾ [sohə̃dṛa], **ਸੋਹੰਦਾ** [sohə̃da] *adj* splendid, looking dignified. "sohə̃dṛo həbh ṭhaɪ."–*sri chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੋਕ [sok] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਕ *n* heat, warmth. "kɪ adɪtt sokɛ."–*japu.* 'gives heat to the sun.' "nə sit hɛ nə sok hɛ."–*əkal.* **2** grief, sorrow. **3** adversity, calamity.

ਸੋਕਹਰ [sok-hər] *adj* who brings an end to grief. **2** *n* See ਮੌਤ ਦੁਰਮਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਕਾਕੁਲ [sokakul], **ਸੋਕਾਤੁਰ** [sokatur], **ਸੋਕਾਰਤ** [sokarət] *adj* upset because of grief.

ਸੋਖ [sokh] See ਸੋਸ. "jɛse sur sərəb kəu sokh." –*sukhməni.* See ਸੋਮਸਰੁ. **2** *P* شوخ fast, clever. **3** bright, gaudy. **4** shrewd.

ਸੋਖਕ [sokhək] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਕ *adj* dehydrater, drier. **2** *n* the wind. **3** the sun.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhəṇ] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ *n* to dry, dehydrate. "bhaɪ bhəgətɪ ja həume sokhe."–*majh ə m 3.*

ਸੋਖਤ [sokhət] ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਿਤ *adj* dried, dry. "sokhət kər turən ḍhɪg ləiye."–*NP.* 'Get the garment dried and bring it immediately.' **2** *P* سوخت lustrous. "te devi sokhət kəre bũd təva ki nyaɪ."–*cãḍi 2.*

ਸੋਖ਼ਤਨ [soxtən] *P* سوختن *v* to burn, brighten.

ਸੋਖਨ [sokhən] See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਖਿਲਇਓ [sokhɪləɪo] got dehydrated, got dried. See ਭੁਜੰਬ.

ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *P* شوخی *n* quickness. **2** immodesty, shamelessness. **3** See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਗ [sog] *P* سوگ *n* trouble, grief, mourning. *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਕ. "sog agənɪ tɪsu jən nə bɪapɛ."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸੋਗ ਅਗਨਿ [sog əgənɪ] fire of mourning, blaze of regret, dolorous suffering. See ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਸੋਗ [sogsog] woe-eradicator, destroyer of sufferings. "nəmo sogsoge."–*japu.*

ਸੋਗ ਹਰਖ [sog hərəkh] See ਹਰਖ ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਨ [sogən] plural of ਸੋਗ (ਸ਼ੋਕ). "rogən te əru sogən te."–*əkal.* **2** *Dg n* vow, oath. **3** *Skt* शुङ्ग *n* a scabbard; a sheath. "ek krɪpan ke sogən sõg unhɛ bɪn pran kərẽ nə ḍərẽge."–*krɪsən.* 'will be killed with a sabre's sheath only.'

ਸੋਗਾ [soga] See ਸੋਕ and ਸੋਗ. **2** *adj* grief-stricken, sorrowful.

ਸੋਗਾਨੰਦ [soganə̃d] sorrow and pleasure.

ਸੋਗੀ [sogi] *adj* aggrieved, sad.

ਸੋਗੁ [sogu] See ਸੋਗ. "sogu vɪjogu tɪsu kəde nə vɪapɛ."–*məla m 1.*

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sogə̃dh], **ਸੋਗੰਧਤਾ** [sogə̃dhta], **ਸੋਗੰਧਿ** [sogə̃dhɪ] fragrance, pleasant smell. "sogə̃dhta kapər bhogadɪ."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸੋਘਾ [sogha] S ਸੌਘੋ *adj* safe, secure. "jɪu dhən sogha rəkhda ghər ə̃dər sahu."–*BG.* **2** See ਸੋਂਘਾ.

ਸੋਂਘਾ [sõgha] *adj* who is a sniffer; particularly one who after smelling the soil can find out whether under ground water is sweet or saline.

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਚਾ *n* worry, sorrow. "kətɪk hove sadhusə̃gu bɪnəs-hɪ səbhe soc."–*majh barəhmaha.* See ਸ਼ੁਚ *vr*. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਚ, sacredness, cleanliness. "kaɪa soc nə paiɛ."–*sri ə m 1.* **3** *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ to shrink. "nə sit hɛ nə soc hɛ nə ghram hɛ nə gham hɛ."–*əkal.* 'It is neither coldness nor worry, nor heat nor sweat'.

ਸੋਚਕ [socək] *adj* thoughtful; given to pondering.

ਸੋਚ ਚਾਰ [soc car] thought process. See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੋਚਣਾ [socṇa] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਚਨ *n* the act of feeling concerned. **2** ruminating. **3** pondering. **4** thinking.

ਸੋਚਤ ਸਾਚਤ [socət sacət] thinking, while feeling concerned. See ਸਾਚਤ.

ਸੋਚਨ [socən] See ਸੋਚਣਾ.

ਸੋਚਨੀਯ [socniy] *adj* worrisome. **2** deplorable, regrettable. "təje su pə̃th kumarəg cala. se socən ke jog vɪsala."–*GPS.*

ਸੋਚਿ [socɪ] *n* contemplation, meditation. "soce socɪ nə hovəi je soci ləkhvar."–*jəpu.* **2** See ਸੁਚਿ. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਚਿ *n* heat, sweat.

ਸੋਚੀ [soci] (you should) think; (if) I think; contemplate. See ਸੋਚਿ 1.

ਸੋਚੈ [socɛ] See ਸੋਚਣਾ and ਸੋਚਿ. **2** *Skt* शौचे: from cleanliness.

ਸੋਜ [soj] *n Skt* शोथ a swelling; an ant-hill. **2** *P* سوز burning sensation, burning, swelling. "vɪsphoṭ səghən te soj gat."–*GPS.* **3** used as a suffix to give the meaning of 'to cause burning' as in ਦਿਲਸੋਜ਼.

ਸੋਜ਼ਸ਼ [sozəs̱] *P* سوزش See ਸੋਜ 2.

ਸੋਜ਼ਨ [sozən] *P* سوزن *n* a pin; a needle.

ਸੋਜ਼ਨੀ [sozni] *P* سوزنی *n* a garment, which has been embroidered. **2** a special kind of cloth spread under a wealthy person, embroidered with long stitches of many kinds.

ਸੋਜਾ [soja] See ਸੋਜ 1.

ਸੋਜਾਣ [sojaṇ] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. "rəvɪdasu bhaṇɛ jo jaṇɛ, sojaṇ."–*asa.*

ਸੋਜ਼ੋ ਗੁਦਾਜ਼ [sozo gʊdaz] *P* سوزوگداز ਸੋਜ਼ (burning) and ਗੁਦਾਜ਼ (melting)

ਸੋਝ [sojh] *n* understanding; comprehension. "tɪn kəʊ səgli sojh pəi."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸੋਝਾਈ [sojhai] ਸੁਝ-ਆਈ. See ਸੈ.

ਸੋਝਾਦੇਣਾ [sojhadeṇa] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸੋਝੀ [sojhi] *n* comprehension, knowledge, wisdom.

ਸੋਟਾ [soṭa], **ਸੋਟੀ** [soṭi] *n* ਯਸ਼੍ਟਿ a baton, stick, cane, heavy club.

ਸੋਡੀ [soḍi] See ਸਉਡੀ. "məhā juddh soḍi."–*cərɪtr 123.* 'who bears sufferings caused by war (ਸੋਢ੍ਰਿ).'

ਸੋਢਨ [soḍhən] a woman belonging to the Sodh dynasty. **2** *Skt n* to bear, tolerate, endure.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍhi] See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨਉਢੀ. According to Vachitar Natak, Sodhis are offsprings of Lav (Lau) and Bedis of Kush. See ਕੁਸੀ and ਵੇਦੀ. "tāte putr pɔtr hvɛ ae, te soḍhi səbh jəgət kəhae."–*VN.* Now, Sodhi sub-caste is counted among lower Sarins. Guru Ramdas was born in this caste. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ.

Among the Khatris of Sodhi sub-caste, Sahibzade Sodhis are descendants of Guru Ram Das. Among them those belonging to Prithi Chand's clan are called Sodhis of lower order. The seat of authority of Anandpur belongs to Sodhis of the upper branch. Its lineage is as under :

Guru Hargobind
|
Surajmall
|
Deepchand
|
Shyam Singh
|
Nahar Singh
|
Surjan Singh
|
Diwan Singh
|
Brijinder Singh
|
Tikka Ram Narayan Singh
|
Jagtar Singh

Amrit was administered to Shyam Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. The double-edged sword with which baptism was prepared and the sword which was given to Shyam Singh to wear are lying with Tikka Ram Narayan Singh, a rich man of Anandpur. **2** *adj* ਸੋਢ੍ਰਿ - who tolerates. "məhā səstrə soḍhi məhā loh purā̃."–*ramav.*

ਸੋਢੀ ਰਾਇ [soḍhi raɪ] head of Sodh dynasty with whom this sub-caste came into being. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ə 2. "tɪs te putr bhəyo jo dhama, soḍhi raɪ dhəra tɪh nama."

ਸੋਣ [soṇ] *Skt* शोण् *vr* to be red with anger; to go; to depart. **2** *adj* red, crimson. **3** *n* blood, gore. **4** a river - Shon Nad, Son. Its names in Sanskrit are Swaran and Hirnyvah, and is mentioned at many places in Ramayan and Bhagwat. After emerging from Amarkantak near Narmada it flows 487 miles and merges into Ganga ten miles before Dinapur. **5** vermilion. **6** a gem, ruby.

ਸੋਣਿਤ [soṇɪt] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਣਿਤ *adj* red. **2** *n* blood. **3** saffron. **4** cinnabar. **5** copper.

ਸੋਣਿਤਪੁਰ [soṇɪtpur] See ਵਾਣ 5.

ਸੋਣ੍ਹਾ [soṇha] *adj* beautiful, praiseworthy.

ਸੋਹੀ [sohi] praiseworthy (woman), beautiful (woman). 2 See ਸੋਹਣੀ 2. "sohi məhival nū nɛ tərdi rati."–BG.

ਸੋਤ [sot] *n* night clothes. 2 *Skt* a source; flow, a spring, fountain. "təhā prəgəṭ jɪū sot so jəl hɛ."–NP. 3 sense organs, new slit. "nəve sot səbhɪ ḍhɪla."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* 4 short form for ਸੋਵਤ. "dɛ gəyo prɪtəm sot dɪkhai." –*krɪsən.* in the sleeping condition.

ਸੋਤਸਾਹ [sotsah] with zeal, longingly, courageously.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotər] *n* a source, flow. 2 a fountain. 3 an opening in the body "məl mutr sotər vɪc aya."–BG.

ਸੋਤਾ [sota] See ਸੋਤ.

ਸੋਤ੍ਰ [sotr] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Nawanshahir, which is a koh to the north from Banga. It has a gurdwara named Gurplah. See ਗੁਰੁਪਲਾਹ. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ an ear. "jɪhva netr sotr səcɪ rate."–*sor ə m 1.*

ਸੋਦਰ [sodər] *Skt n* ਸ-ਉਦਰ. uterine siblings; real brother. "tat sut mat hɪtu sodər səhodri hɛ." –NP. 2 See ਸੋਦਰੁ.

ਸੋਦਰੀ [sodri] *Skt n* uternie sisters, real sister. "mɪli sodri hɪt sō."–NP.

ਸੋਦਰੁ [sodəru] a particular bani which is recited/ read in the evening as a prayer. It got this name from its opening words "sodəru keha so ghəru keha." as like upnɪṣəd are given the name iṣvasy and ken upnɪṣəd because of the opening words in them being iṣ and keneṣɪtō respectively.

This bani, refuting some ignorant people's belief in so-called door to God shows the real threshold of God's door.[1]

ਸੋਦਾਮਾ [sodama] See ਸੁਦਾਮਾ. "sodama əpda te akhɪa."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸੋਧ [sodh] *n* news; information about well-being. "ḍogər sodh ek dɪn ləhyo."–*cərɪtr 36.* 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਧ. research, exploration, search. "ram nam atəm məhɪ sodhɛ."–*sukhməni.* 3 purity, cleanliness. 4 a test, an examination. 5 *Skt* ਸੌਧ a stately temple, a palace. "khan pan sodhe sukh bhōcət."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* 6 See ਸੋਧਣਾ.

ਸੋਂਧ [sōdh] *n* a sweet smell, fragrance.

ਸੋਧਉ [sodhəu] that, he. "sodhəu mukətɪ kəhā deu kesi."–*maru kəbir.* 2 please correct; rectify. See ਸੋਧਨ.

ਸੋਧਕ [sodhək] *adj* who makes corrections, or rectifies, or reforms.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhəṇa] *v* See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *xa* giving religious punishment to remove sin; an act of penitence.

ਸੋਧਨ [sodhən] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਧਨ. *n* purity, cleanliness. 2 the process of removing impurity. 3 removing guilt. 4 an examination.

ਸੋਧਨਾ [sodhna] See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *v* to give religious punishment for purification. See ਸੋਧਣਾ 2. 3 investigate; to set right. "dhərəm raɪ ka dəphtəru sodhɪa."–*suhi kəbir.* 4 *n* an idea; insight; power of discrimination. "sodhɪ səgər sodhna sukh nanka bhəjɪ nau."–*kan m 5.*

ਸੋਂਧਾ [sōdha] *adj* fragrant sweet smelling. "jɛse bən vɪkhe məlɪagər kəpur sōdha."–BGK.

ਸੋਧਿ [sodhɪ] after refining. "nɪ̃dəko sodhɪ sadh bicarɪa."–*gɔ̃ḍ rəvɪdas.* "sastrə sɪmrɪt sodhɪ dekh-hu koɪ."–*gəu ə m 3.* 2 after rectifying the error. 3 after testing.

ਸੋਧਿਤ [sodhɪt] *adj* refined, purified. 2 considered.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] *n* news;information about wellbeing. "nəhi jan-hɪ sri nanək sodhi."–NP. 2 *adj* who keeps a watch. 3 refined.

ਸੋਧੀਆ [sodhia] *adj* (one) observing purity. 2 *n* a baptised Sikh of Jhivar (sub-caste) working

[1] Some ignorant writers have written that when Guru Nanak Dev reached God's court, he recited this hymn. Had it been so, its wordings would have been "ɪh dər keha ɪh ghəru keha...."

as a cook.

ਸੋਧੇ [sodhe] See ਸੋਧ.

ਸੋਨ [son] See ਸੋਣ. 2 *n* gold. "jɛ hɛ aṭa lon jɪo son səmanɪ sərirʊ."–*s kəbir.* 'The human body valuable as gold will go cheap like flour and salt' i.e. a gem will be sold at a price of cowrie. 3 wealth, riches, matter. "ləpəṭɪ rəhɪo tɪh sə̃gɪ miṭhe bhog son."–*asa chə̃t m 5.* 4 See ਸੌਨ.

ਸੋਨਜੁਹੀ [sonjuhi] *Dg* a light-yellow jasmine; a jasmine with golden coloured flowers.

ਸੋਨਾ [sona] *n* gold. 2 going to bed, sleeping.

ਸੋਨੀ [soni] See ਸਿਉਨੀ. 2 *Dg* goldsmith.

ਸੋਪਾਨ [sopan] *Skt n* a ladder; steps.

ਸੋਪਿ [sopɪ] *Skt* ਸ: ਅਪਿ. *pron* he also, that also. "mɪlɪo tɪs sukhɪ sopɪ bhəvə̃ta."–*GPS.*

ਸੋਪੁਰਖੁ [sopurəkhu] *pron* that man. 2 He, the perfect Being. 3 *n* a composition from Guru Granth Sahib which is recited as evening prayer. The opening words of "sopurəkhu nɪrə̃jənu." give the composition its name.

ਸੋਪੈ [sopɛ] See ਸੋਪਿ. "sət lage sopɛ tərɛ."–*səvɛye m 2 ke.*

ਸੋਫਤੀ [sophti] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. 2 *n* a Khatri caste in Hindu society to which Bhai Daya Singh belonged.

ਸੋਫਿ [sophɪ] See ਸੋਫੀ. "bahən sophɪ sitla ki gətɪ."–*cərɪtr 245.* 'Sophi is like a donkey.'[1]

ਸੋਫ਼ਿਆਈ [sofɪai] *G* This sect was very powerful in Greece during the times of Socrates the philosopher. By installing new deities against the old ones and by staging dramas it misled the country men. Socrates refuted this cult with force and showed the true way of life to the people.

ਸੋਫੀ [sophi] This word is derived from Sufi meaning abstainer, especially, renouncer of drugs; teetotaller. "səcu mɪlɪa tɪn sophiā."–*sri m 1.* 2 See ਸੁਫੀ.

ਸੋਬ [ṣob] *P* شوب *n* a turban. 2 a handkerchief. 3 *vr* ਸੁਸੁਨ to wash.

ਸੋਬਰਾਉਂ [sobraũ] a village in tehsil Kusur of district Lahore where on Feb. 10, 1846 the British fought against the Sikhs.

ਸੋਬ੍ਰਿੱਤ [sobrɪtt] *Skt* सुवृत्ति *n* ideal propensity. 2 a decent livelihood. "sobrɪtt brɪtt ko kərẽ."–*suraj.*

ਸੋਭ [sobh] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਭਾ *n* beauty. "əcərəj sobh bəṇai."–*sor m 5.* 2 eminence, greatness. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਭ *adj* praiseworthy, handsome, beautiful.

ਸੋਭਨ [sobhən] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਭਨ *adj* praiseworthy. 2 charming, good-looking. 3 superb, best. 4 *n* a poetic metre, also called sɪhɪka; its characteristics are : four lines, 24 matras per line; the first pause after the 14th and second one after the next 10th matra, ending as ISI.

Example :

nath ədbhut gətɪ əpərmɪt, cərɪt kəhət bənɛ nə.
–*gurupəd prem prəkaṣ.*

5 fire. 6 Shiv. 7 a lotus. 8 jewellery, ornament. 9 religion. 10 vermilion.

ਸੋਭਨੀ [sobhni] *n* army, the dignified one. –*sənama.* 2 See ਸੋਭਨੀਆ.

ਸੋਭਨੀਅ [sobhniə], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhnik], ਸੋਭਨੀਯ [sobhniy] *adj* dignified, praiseworthy. "te srəvəṇ bhəle sobhnik hẽ, meri jĩduṛie."–*bɪha chə̃t m 4.*

ਸੋਭਾ [sobha] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਭਾ *n* glitter, light. 2 beauty.

ਸੋਭਾਇਕ [sobhaɪk] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "hɔ̃ sobhaɪk bujhɪo."–*NP.* 2 *adj* glorious, elegant.

ਸੋਭਾਸੁਰ [sobhasur] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸੁਰ *adj* very much luminous.

ਸੋਭਾਂਜਨ [sobhā̃jən] See ਸੁਹਾਂਜਣਾ.

ਸੋਭਾਦੂ [sobhadu] *Skt* ਸੁਭਦੂ *adj* superb, best. "həumɛ ənɪ sɪu lərɪ mare so sobhadu hoɪ."–*bavən.* 'with the army of the ego' i.e. with an army of demons.

[1] This sentence from a drug addict is condemnatory of sophi.

ਸੋਭਾਮੰਤ [sobhamõt], **ਸੋਭਾਵੰਤੀ** [sobhavõti] *adj* dignified. "sobhavõti narɪ hɛ gurmukhɪ guṇ gaɪa."--*gəu m 3.*

ਸੋਭਿਤ [sobhɪt] *Skt* **ਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ** *adj* with glory, dignified.

ਸੋਮ [som] *Skt n* According to Rigved, it is the name of an intoxicating juice, which is extracted by squeezing somvalli (cocculus cordifolius) and then after boiling, it is offered to the deities. It gives out a pleasing smell; priests and deities like it. In Rigved many details are given. The Vedic sages used to consider it invigorating, curative, wealth giving and a guide for the deities. As a deity, it is one that possesses all the powers of somras. See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**. **2** Later the moon was named 'som' and he was regarded as a deity of all medicinal plants. It is written in Purans that Som, son of sage Atri was from the womb of Anusuya. but, in this regard, everybody is not of the same opinion. At places, he is considered to be the son of Dharam and elsewhere of Prabhakar of Atri lineage. But, in Vrihdarnyak, he is shown as belonging to the Kshatri caste. He married 27 daughters of Daksh, but loved Rohini the most. As a result the others angrily complained to their father. Daksh wanted to mediate for a compromise between them but Som did not agree. Then Daksh cursed his son-in-law that he would remain childless and become a patient of tuberculosis. On hearing this his wives took pity on him and they asked their father to pardon him. Daksh could not undo his curse but said that would, get feeble gradually. Because of this the moon waxes and wanes.

Once Som performed Rajsuy yag and in arrogance he took away Tara the wife of Vrihspati. Not to talk of her husband, Som did not return her even on Brahma's asking. Thus there was a fight in which Saturn (who had an enmity with Vrihspati) helped Som and other demons also sided with him. Indar and the deities were with Vrihspati. So horrible was the battle that the whole earth shook. With his trident Shiv cut Som into two pieces. Because of this he is also called 'Bhagnatma'. At the end, Brahma mediated and restored Tara to Vrihspati. From the semen of the moon a male child was born to Tara who was named Budh, from whom started the Chandarvansh (moon dynasty) It is written in the Purans that Som's chariot has three wheels and is pulled by ten jasmine-like white horses with five of them on one side and the other five on the other side. **3** nectar. **4** camphor. **5** heaven. **6** Shiv. **7** Kuber. **8** Yam. **9** the air. **10** water. **11** left-nostril whose deity is moon. "som səru pokhɪlɛ." -*maru m 1.* 'Nourish your breath with left nostril.' See **ਸੁਰਸਰੁ**.

ਸੋਮਸਰੁ [somsəru] See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [somsɪddhãt] a sacred book on astrology uttered by the moon. **2** a branch of Tantar Shastar, Shaivite theory. See **ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ** ੭ 3. **3** a sacred book of Buddhism.

ਸੋਮਸੁਰ [somsur] *n* **ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸੁਰ**: is ɪṛa, the left most of three vessels running from the loins to the head. See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਤੀਰਥ [somtirəth] See **ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ** 3.

ਸੋਮਨਾਥ [somnath] a town and wharf on sea side in the state of Junagarh in Kathiavar province in the presidency of Bombay which is called 'Prabhas' and 'Veraval wharf' also. There is a Shivling by the name of Somnath. A five feet tall statue of Shiv was also there which was broken into four pieces by Mahmud Gaznavi in 1024 AD. Two pieces were sent to Gazni of which one piece was inlaid in stairs of a mosque and the other one in the stairs of the court. And two pieces were sent to Mecca and Madina for embedding in the

stairs. The temple of Somnath was unique in India. It had 56 pillars embedded with jewels and a golden chain weighing two hundred maunds hung from ceiling with which a gong was tied.

ਸੋਮਪ [somәp], **ਸੋਮਪਾ** [sompa] *Skt adj* one who drinks somras. **2** *n* a deity. See ਸੋਮ.

ਸੋਮਪਾਕ [sompak], **ਸੋਮਪਾਕੀ** [sompaki] *Skt* स्वयंपाकिन् *adj* one who cooks for himself; one who does not eat bread cooked by some one else. "sompak aprәs udɪani." -*bavәn.*

ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji] a poetic metre, also named as 'utbhuj', 'әrdhbhujә̃g', 'ṣә̃khnari' and 'jhula'. Its features are four lines, two yәgәṇ ISS, ISS per line.

Example:

guru ko mәnao, sәbɛ ɪcch pao.
gәho ek pasa, tәjo әr asa.

(b) At many places in Dasam Granth the bhujә̃g prәyat is also termed as 'somraji' as -

sune des desә̃ munә̃ pap kәrma.
cunɛ juṭh kuṭhә̃ ṣrutә̃ chor dhәrma.
tәjɛ dhәrmnari tәkɛ papnarә̃.
mәhã rup papi kuvrɪttadhɪkarә̃.–*kәlki.*

ਸੋਮਲਤਾ [somәlta] See ਸੋਮਾ and ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲਰੀ [somvәlari] See ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ and ਚਾਮਰ.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ [somvәlli] a creeper plant (*L* Cocculus Cordifolius) from which somras was prepared. In Sanskrit sacred books it is mentioned that its leaves emerge as the moon waxes and fall off as it wanes. In other words, on the first day of bright half of the month, one leaf emerges and on the full moon day the leaves grow to be 15. Similarly on the first day of dark half, one leaf falls off and on the moonless day all the 15 leaves fall off. In this way this plant gets 15 leaves only.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰ [somvar] moon's day, Monday.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰਿ [somvarɪ] during Monday, on Monday. "somvarɪ sәcɪ rәhɪa sәmaɪ."–*bɪla var 7 m 3.*

ਸੋਮਵੰਸ [somvә̃s] *n* The moon-dynasty that started with Buddh, the son of moon. All the Pandavs and Yadavs are from the moon-dynasty. See ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸੀ [somvә̃si] *adj* belonging to the moon dynasty. See ਸੋਮਵੰਸ and ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ.

ਸੋਮਾ [soma] *n* a fountain, a source of water. **2** Bhai Soma a faithful disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was a resident of the Jhang area. One day, while performing his service on the sacred pond when Amritsar was being raised, Bhai Soma was sitting in the presence of Guru Arjan Dev. A fakir begged something from the Guru. At that moment there were no offerings (made by his devotees) before the Guru. The Guru asked if any devotee had got something with him. Bhai Soma had two pice with him, which he offered and they were given to the fakir. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that Soma was his moneylender. Since then Bhai Soma acquired the status of 'Shah' and on account of the Guru's blessing he earned a lot in his business. People of Bhai Soma's lineage now live at places as wide apart as Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkhar, Bannu and Mianwali etc. Of them many are unbaptised Sikhs and some are baptised also. Every one's name carries the status of 'Shah' as Arjan Shah Singh, Karam Chand Shah, etc.

ਸੋਮਾਵਤੀ [somavәti] *adj* happening on Monday as somavәti әmavәsya.

ਸੋਰ [sor] or **ਸੋਰੁ** [soru] *P* شور noise, uproar, shouting. "chuṭɪ gәɪo jәm ka sәb sor."–*mәla pәrtal m 4.* **2** salt. **3** mania, excitement. "rajɪ malɪ mәnɪ soru."–*jәpu.* 'maniac feelings for power and pelf.' **4** *Skt* सौर *adj* of wine. "racɪ rәhe banɪta bɪnod kusum rә̃g bɪkh sor."–*bavәn.* 'absorbed in enjoying women and poison of wine of the colour of safflower'.

5 *n* a zig zag walk.

ਸੋਰਸ [sorəs] *P* شورش *n* shouting, uproar, noise. **2** *Skt* षोडश sixteen. "kər sorəsvõ rɪkhɪ tas gurõ."–*dətt.* 'Dutt made him sixteenth spiritual guide'.

ਸ਼ੋਰ ਸ਼ਰਾਬਾ [ṣor ṣəraba] *n* shouting, noise. "səbh khõḍ pəkhəḍən ṣor ṣəraba."–*NP.*

ਸੋਰਸਵੋਂ [sorəsvõ] sixteenth. See ਸੋਰਸ 2.

ਸੋਰਹ [sorəh], ਸੋਰਹਿ [sorəhɪ] *n* sixteen. "sorəh mədhe pəvən jhəkorɪa."–*ram kabir.* 'caused the wind to rise by reciting the holy hymn Om for sixteen times'.

ਸੋਰਹਿ ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਾਰ [sorəhɪ ṣrɪgar] See ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸੋਰਠ [sorəṭh] or ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhɪ] It is a major musical measure of kəmac ṭhaṭ using only six notes. There are five rising notes and seven falling notes. Gandhar is a feeble one. Rishabh is Vadi and Dhaivat is Sanvadi. Gandhar and Dhaivat are prohibited in the ascending scale. Both pure and soft Nishad are applied. Nishad is pure in rising tone and soft in falling one. The time for its performance is second quarter of the night :

rising note– sə, rə, mə, pə, nə, sə.

falling note– sə, na, dhə, pə, mə, gə, rə, sə.

Sorath is at ninth number in Guru Granth Sahib. **2** See ਸੋਰਠਿ 2.

ਸੋਰਠਾ [sorṭha] a matrɪk metre featuring two lines, each line having two parts, eleven matras in the first part, pause on the short vowel, 13 matras in the second part and pause on the long vowel. This metre is reverse of 'doha'.

Example:

salahi salahɪ, eti surətɪ nə paia,
nədia ətɛ vah, pəvhɪ səmũdɪ nə jaṇiəhɪ.
–*jəpu.*

In Guru Granth Sahib, this metre is called a slok also. That is,

nər cahət kəcu əur, əurɛ ki əurɛ bhəi. ...–*slok m 9.* See ਡਖਣਾ.

ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhɪ] See ਸੋਰਠ. **2** a maiden of Rajput caste and a resident of Surashtar (Kathiawar), who was in love with a handsome man named Bija. In spite of many sufferings and obstacles, they lived as true lovers till the end. "sorəṭhɪ bija gavic jəs soghṛa bati."–*BG*[1]

ਸ਼ੋਰਬਾ [ṣorba] *P* شوربا *n* meat-curry gravy.

ਸ਼ੋਰਾ [ṣora] *P* شوره *n* salinity; saltpetre. In olden days water was cooled with it. "sitəl jəl kijɛ səm ora, tər upər dekər bəhu sora."–*GPS.* Saltpetre is also a major component of gunpowder and is used in many medicines.

ਸੋਰੀ [sori] *adj* one who makes a noise; a shouter. **2** a mystical practitioner of charm. **3** who with the right or the left vessel, foretells about auspicious and in auspicious rewards. "ai nə puch kəhyo kəchu sori."–*krɪsən.* **4** *P* شوری a kind of arrow. "hath na sath ləge subh sori." –*krɪsən.*

ਸ਼ੋਰੀਦਾ [ṣorida] *P* شوریده *adj* astonished, perplexed. **2** insane, crazy. **3** a lover. It is derived from ਸ਼ੋਰ.

ਸੋਰੁ [soru] See ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਲਹ [soləh] sixteen.

ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [soləh sɪgar], ਸੋਲਹ ਸੀਗਾਰ [soləh sigar] sixteen methods of beautifying the body as mentioned in poetical works.

prəthəm səkəl sucɪ məjjən əməlvas
javək sudes kes paṣ ko sudharbo,
ə̃grag bhuṣəṇ vɪvɪdh mukhvas rə̃g
kəjjəl kəlɪt lol locən nɪharbo,
bolən həsən mrɪducələn cɪtən caru
pəl pəl pətɪvrət pritɪ prətɪparbo,
keṣodas səvɪlas kərho kũvərɪ radhe!
ɪh vɪdhɪ sor-hɪ sɪgarən sɪ̃garbo.
rasɪk prɪya.

ṣocɪta ṣil səneh gətɪ cɪtvən bolən has,

[1]Gyani Gyan Singh writes in "Tavarikh Khalsa" that old palaces of 'Sorath Bija' can yet be seen near Girinar hills.

kəc gūthən simə̄t ṣubh bhal tɪlək sukhras.
bhal tɪlək sukh ras drɪgən ə̄jən ətɪ sohɛ,
bɪrɪ bədən sudeṣ cɪbuk məsɪ kən mən mohɛ.
javək mɪhə̄di rə̄g rag 'bhəgvət' nɪtucɪta.
ye sor-hɪ sɪ̄gar mukkh tā me vər ṣucɪta.
"soləh kie sigar." phunhe m 5.

ਸੋਲਹ ਕਲਾ [soləh kəla] sixteen units, sixteen parts. On the assumption of a rupee having sixteen annas, we indicate something as complete by saying that it is (like) sixteen annas. Similarly it is believed that the God has sixteen skills. In Brahamvaivarat these sixteen skills are –

"gyan, dhyan, ṣubh kərəm, həṭh, sə̄jəm, dhərmərudan.
vɪdya, bhəjən, suprem, yət, ədhyatəm, sətman,
dəya, nem əru cəturta buddh suddh ɪh jan."

According to Hindus a prophet is rated according to the number of skills he possesses. He who has all these skills, is a perfect prophet.

Moon too is considered to have sixteen phases –

əmrɪta, manda, puṣa, puṣṭɪ, tuṣṭɪ, rətɪ, dhrɪtɪ, ṣəṣni, cə̄drɪka, kātɪ, jyotsəna, ṣri, pritɪ, ə̄gda, purənta and purṇamɪtar.

In the teaching of Sikh religion, Vahguru is said to have infinite skills. "soləh kəla sə̄purən phəlɪa, ənət kəla huɪ ṭhakur cəṛɪa." –*maru solhe m 5.* See ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਕਲਾ.

ਸੋਲਹਾ [solha] *adj* group of sixteen, a poetic metre of sixteen lines. There are many poetic writings of sixteen lines in Guru Granth Sahib. For information about this poetic metre, see ਘਨ ਕਲਾ.

ਸੋਲਹਿ [soləhɪ] See ਸੋਲਹ.

ਸੋਲਹੇ [solhe] plural of ਸੋਲਹਾ.

ਸੋਲ ਪਗੋ [sol pəgo] *Dg* an aquatic animal resembling a scorpion, which has sixteen feet; a crab.

ਸ਼ੋਲਾ [ṣola] *A* ਸ਼ੁਅਲਾ *n* the glitter of a falling star which appears as a display of fire works; a meteor. **2** an ember. **3** a flame.

ਸੋਲਾਂ [solā] See ਸੋਲਹ.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਆਨੇ [solā ane] *part* complete, perfect; as complete as sixteen annas which make full worth of a rupee.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਯਾ [solāsəya] *n* a type of clothing having sixteen hundred woofs in its warp. "bəhu sukhəm jɪh sut suhavhɪ, sɛ me solāsəya kəhavhɪ."–*NP.*

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [solā sɪ̄gar] See ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸੋਲਾਸਿੰਘੀ [solasɪ̄ghi] See ਚਿੰਤਪੂਰਨੀ.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਕਲਾ [solā kəla] See ਸੋਲਹਕਲਾ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਲਾ.

ਸੋਲੰਕੀ [solə̄ki] a sub-caste of Rajputs (Chalukya). The warriors belonging to the moon-dynasty were worshippers of Varah Bhagwan. Pulkeshi, a great king of this dynasty established a state in Badami (District Bijapur) in 550 AD.

ਸੋਵਨ [sovən], **ਸੋਵਨੁ** [sovənu] to sleep, to rest. "ɪk dɪnu sovənu hoɪgo lābe goḍ pəsarɪ."–*s kəbir.*

ਸੋਵਰਣ [sovərəṇ], **ਸੋਵਰਨ** [sovərən] *n* aurum, a gold nugget. **2** *adj* ਸੁ-ਵਰਣ good colour, high caste.

ਸੋਵਿੰਨਾ [sovɪ̄na] *adj* of gold, golden. **2** well coloured, having attractive colour. **3** of good colour. "mənu ramkəsvəṭi laɪa kācan sovɪ̄na."–*asa chə̄t m 4.* meaning extremely pure and clean.

ਸੋਵੰਨ [sovə̄n] See ਸੋਵਨ. **2** aurum, gold. "sovə̄n ḍhala krɪsən mala jəp-hu tusi səheli ho. –*vəḍ chə̄t m 4.*

ਸੋੜਸ [soṛəs] *Skt* ਸੋੜਸ਼. sixteen. See ਖੋੜਸ.

ਸੋੜ ਸੋਪਚਾਰ [soṛ sopcar], **ਸੋੜ ਸੰਭਾਰ** [soṛ sə̄bhar] *Skt* षोडश-सम्भार sixteen articles for worship. See ਖੋੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ. "sadər soṛ sə̄bhartɪyətɪ mətɪ manvi."–*GPS.* that is, "sadər ṣoṛəṣ sə̄bhar ətɪ yətɪ mətɪ manvi."

ਸੌ [sɔ] See ਸਉ. **2** *part* along with. "jɔ tum əpne jən sɔ kam."–*gəu kəbir.* **3** *P* شو to be. Its root is ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੌ ਸਾਖੀ [sɔ sakhi] It is a famous book having one hundred tales, but now some more seem to have been interpolated therein.[1] And its hand-written copies do not have the same text. Some persons are of the view that this book of tales is a composition of Kalgidhar but the poor quality of its poetry shows that it is from the pen of a Sikh with little education and understanding.

It can be observed from this book that the tales Guru Gobind Singh narrated to Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh were also got written by him from the calligraphist Sahib Singh. Bhai Santokh Singh has also written the story of Guru Pratap Suray based on it and Bhai Sahib has transformed a large number of references drawn from 'sɔ sakhi.' by adapting them to his pen.

Kuka Sikhs accord the same status to 'sɔ sakhi' which, in Hindu society, is accorded to Bhavishyat Puran, and they take pleasure in giving different meanings, according to their wisdom, to the puzzling sentences of this book.

The poetical composition of 'sɔ sakhi' is not in accordance with the rules of prosody, as–

"guru hərɪ raɪ səhaɪ kər krɪsən
sevie guru teg bəhadur dhir.
guru gobĩd sĩgh ərɪ mrɪg turkən ko suṭh bir."

The year and century mentioned herein go a long way to clarify whether it was written by Guru Gobind Singh or not:

"sə̃mət bɪkrəm bhupəti sətarā sət nɔ ek (1791)
mahɪṇɛ sakhi var guru məlki dutɪya bhek."

Further, it is added – "sətarā sɔ ɪkasi me sakhiā lɪkhiā." A large number of expressions in this book are historically contradictory, as–

(a) "Sayyads originated during the time of the Pandavs."–*Sakhi 1.*

(b) "Having come into being from derm. (the community) got the name Khalsa."–*Sakhi 13.*

(c) "Christ was born before Moses."–*Sakhi 14.*

(d) The story of Hari Chand was written to refute Vachitar Natak–*Sakhi 20.*

(e) We shall get the wealth of Satluj in 1899 Bikrami Sammat–*Sakhi 37....* etc.

In the opinion of Sardar Atar Singh Rais Bhadaur, this book was written at the time when the British government gave Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu in exchange for money. It is because of this that it contains the following sentences :

"des beckər jāhɪ phɪrāgi. gajẽge təb mor bhujāgi."–*Sakhi 85.*

[1] We have seen an old book also having five hundred anecdotes relating to all the ten gurus.

ਸੌਂਹ [sɔ̃h] *n* a pledge, vow, oath.

ਸ਼ੌਹਰ [ṣɔhər] *P* شوہر *n* husband, lord. **2** bride-groom.

ਸੌਹੇਂ [sɔhẽ] *adv* in front, face-to-face.

ਸ਼ੌਕ [ṣɔk] *A* شوق *n* a desire, an inclination. **2** love. "bhəyo ṣah ko ṣɔk vɪsal."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ੌਕਣ [ṣɔkəṇ] See ਸਉਕਣ.

ਸ਼ੌਕਤ [ṣɔkət] *A* شوکت *n* a thorn; a barb. **2** pressure. **3** haste.

ਸ਼ੌਕਨਾਮਾ [ṣɔknama] *P* شوق نامہ *n* a love-letter. "lɪkhyo ṣɔknama, dɪjɛ dərəs ai."–*GPS.*

ਸ਼ੌਕੀਨ [sɔkin] *P* شوقین *adj* amateur; who is fond of (something).

ਸੌਖ [sɔkh] *n* ease, convenience, facility. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਖ੍ਯ comfort, relief.

ਸੌਖਾ [sɔkha], **ਸੌਖੀ** [sɔkhi] *adj* comfortable, convenient. **2** contented.

ਸੌਖ੍ਯ [sɔkhy] See ਸੌਖ 2.

ਸੌਗਾਤ [sɔgat] See ਸੁਗਾਤ.

ਸੌਗਾਤੀ [sɔgati] *adj* who offers a gift. "trɪtɪye nər sɔgati jan."–*GPS.*

ਸੌਗੰਦ [sɔgə̃d] See ਸੁਗੰਦ.

ਸੌਗੰਧ [sɔgə̃dh] *Skt* सौगन्ध्य *n* a pleasant smell; fragrance.

ਸੌਚ [sɔc] *Skt* ਸ਼ੌਚ *n* a feeling of cleanliness,

sacredness.

ਸੌਂਚਰ [sɔ̃cər], **ਸੌਂਚਲ** [sɔ̃cəl] *Skt* सौवर्चल a kind of salt; Sochal salt.

ਸੋਚਾ ਚਾਰ [sɔca car] *n* pious behaviour, good moral character, refined conduct.

ਸੌਂਚੀ [sɔ̃ci] Like Kabaddi it is also a rural game. Young boys assemble at one place and divide themselves into two teams. A line is drawn between the two teams. From one side of the line, a boy goes to the other side and tries to give three quick beats of his palm on the chest of a player of that side. If his hand is caught during the beats he is considered defeated. In case he returns to his side after giving the three beats without his hand having been caught, he is declared a winner.

ਸੌਜ [sɔj] *n* material, equipment. "dhəri sɔj səbh an."–*saloh.*

ਸੌਜਨ੍ਯ [sɔjəny] *Skt n* gentlemanliness; nobility.

ਸੌਂਟੀ [sɔ̃ṭi] a village of district Amloh in Nabha state, about four miles to the north-east of Gobindgarh railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the east of this village. At this place, the Guru's dog fought against a pig and died after killing it.[1] From Nabha state 280 bighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara and rupees 48 in cash are given annually to it. A fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind Sahib. See ਸੌਂਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ.

ਸੌਂਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ [sɔ̃ṭi de sərdar] They are feudal sardars belonging to the misl of Nishan. In 1763 AD sardar Sangat Singh, Dasaundha Singh, Jai Singh, Mohar Singh and others forcibly captured Ambala, Sarai Lashkar Khan, Shahbad, Doraha, Ladhran, Saunti etc. and established their rule over there. Now, Ladhran is in Ludhiana district and Saunti is under the government of Nabha state.

[1]A Sikh has raised a shrine near the gurdwara in memory of both the animals.

ਸੌਂਡਕ [sɔ̃ḍək], **ਸੌਂਡਿਕ** [sɔ̃ḍɪk] *Skt* शौण्डिक *adj* having a trunk. **2** *n* an elephant. **3** a distiller whose pipe has the shape of a trunk. "bujhyo sɔ̃ḍək sədən vɪsala."–*GPS.*

ਸੌਡੀ [sɔḍi] See ਸਉਡੀ.

ਸੌਂਡੀ [sɔ̃ḍi] *n* one who has a trunk; elephant. "jənu sɔ̃ḍi bəḍ sũḍ pracə̃ḍe."–*GPS.* **2** a distiller. See ਸੌਂਡਕ.

ਸੌਂਡਯਰਿ [sɔ̃ḍyərɪ], **ਸੌਂਡਯਾਂਤਕ** [sɔ̃ḍyātək] *n* a lion, the enemy of the elephant. **2** a gun that kills an elephant–*sənama.*

ਸੌਂਡਯਾਂਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sɔ̃ḍyātək dhunɪni] a gun roaring like a lion, who is the killer of an elephant.

ਸੌਣ [sɔṇ] See ਸਉਣ. **2** an omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਸੌਤ [sɔt] See ਸਉਤ.

ਸੌਂਦਰਯ [sɔ̃dərəy] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty, prettiness. "səhɪnsil sɔ̃drəy surta."–*GPS.*

ਸੌਦਾ [sɔda] See ਸਉਦਾ.

ਸੌਦਾਈ [sɔdai] See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

ਸੌਦਾਗਰ [sɔdagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੌਦਾਮਨੀ [sɔdaməni], **ਸੌਦਾਮਿਨੀ** [sɔdamɪni] See ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ.

ਸੌਂਦ੍ਰਯ [sɔdrəj] See ਸੌਂਦਰਯ.

ਸੌਧ [sɔdh] *Skt n* a place plastered with lime; a royal palace; a state temple. "sũdər sɔ̃dh ucera."–*GPS.* **2** a deity's temple.

ਸੌਂਧ [sɔ̃dh], **ਸੌਂਧਾ** [sɔ̃dha] *n* a perfume, scent etc. "kəb-hu nə sɔ̃dha laɪ rag mən bhaɪo."–*cərɪtr 245.*

ਸੌਂਧਾ ਖ਼ਾਨ [sɔ̃dha xan], **ਸੌਂਧੇ ਖ਼ਾਨ** [sɔ̃dhe xan] Dasaundha Khan. The name is derived from the ritual of Dasaundh. See ਉਸ਼ਰ. superintendent of the horse-stable of king Shahjahan. "ɪtne me sɔ̃dhe xã ayo. həyən sev pər jo ṭhəhɪrayo."–*GPS.*

ਸੌਨ [sɔn] *n* an omen, a presage. "mãgəl bhɔn bhae subh sɔn."–*NP.* "sɔn asɔn nəhɪ jan."

--*gurushobha.* See ਅਪਸਗੁਨ. **2** to sleep, go to bed. "sej sudharε hɪt guru sɔn."-*GPS.* **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ੌਨ *adj* related to a dog:,of a dog. **4** *Skt* शौन related to a slaughter-house; a butcher. **5** fresh meat cut by the butcher.

ਸੌਨਕ [sɔnək] *Skt* ਸ਼ੌਨਕ a saint who used to live in Nemisharnay. He was the son of sage Shunak and was a teacher of Katyayan and Ashvlayan.

ਸੌਨਿਕ [sɔnɪk] *Skt* a hunter, who keeps dogs with him.

ਸੌਂਪਣਾ [sɔ̃pṇa], **ਸੌਂਪਣੀ** [sɔ̃pṇi] See ਸਉਪਣਾ.

ਸੌਪਤ੍ਰ [sɔpətr] a lotus. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ. "sɔpətr se chətr ṭuṭe."--*cərɪtr 102.*

ਸੌਂਫ [sɔ̃ph] *Skt* शतपुष्पा *P* बादीआं *n* Aniseed is sown during the month of Poh and Magh and is harvested during Baisakh. Its plant is about three to four feet high. Its effect is hot, dehydrative and secretionary. Aniseed is considered the best medicine to cure diseases of stomach and intestine. It enchances eye-sight and curtails phlegm. It releases urine and washes away filth. Aniseed-water is used in many medicines. *L* Pimpinella anisum *E* aniseed.

ਸੌਭ ਨਗਰ [sɔbh nəgər] See ਹਰਚੰਦਉਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਸੌਭਰੀ [sɔbhri] *adj* glittering, shining "subhə̃t sɪpp sɔbhri."--*kəlki.* 'The armour covering cheeks gives a graceful glitter.' **2** Sobhri, a saint who married fifty daughters of king Mandhata and begot 150 sons.

ਸੌਭਾਗ [sɔbhag], **ਸੌਭਾਗ੍ਯ** [sɔbhagy] See ਸੁਹਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਭਾਗ.

ਸੌਮ [sɔm] *adj* related to the moon. See ਸੋਮ. **2** See ਸੌਮ੍ਯ. "sun he som! bəsən hɪt than."-*GPS.*

ਸੌਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [sɔmɪtrɪ] *n* Sumitra's son, Lachhman. **2** Satrughan.

ਸੌਮ੍ਯ [sɔmy] *Skt adj* without anger, calm. **2** pleasing beautiful. **3** *n* Budh, son of the moon. **4** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਸੌਰ [sɔr] *adj* related to the sun, of the sun. **2** belonging to the sun-dynasty. **3** *n* Yam and Saturn, sons of the sun. **4** a worshipper of the sun. **5** related to liquor, of liquor. **6** a warrior. *adj* concerning a warrior.

ਸੌਰਜ [sɔrəj] *Skt* शौर्य *n* bravery. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਰ੍ਯ *adj* related to the sun.

ਸੌਰਣਾ [sɔrṇa] See ਸਉਰਣਾ.

ਸੌਰਭ [sɔrəbh] *Skt adj* fragrant. **2** *n* fragrance. "sɪlimukh sɪkkh mən sɔrəbh anə̃d het." *NP.* **3** beauty. See ਸੁਰਭਿ. "dhər balək sɔrəbh ap vɪraja."--*krɪsən.*

ਸੌਰਮਾਸ [sɔrmas] a solar month; a month beginning with sankranti. See ਮਾਸ.

ਸੌਰਾਸ੍ਟ੍ਰ [sɔraṣṭrə] related to Saurashtar (Kathiavar). **2** of a good country. See ਸੁਰਾਸ੍ਟ੍ਰ.

ਸੌਰੀ [sɔri], **ਸੌਰੀਆ** [sɔria] *adj* a worshipper of the sun. **2** one who knows about the movements of planets like the sun; an astrologer. **3** a practitioner of magical charm. **4** fortune teller. **5** a sub-caste of the Brahmans. **6** *Skt* शौरि Vishnu. "tujh sevhɪ bɪdhɪ sə̃kər sɔri."-*NP.* **7** Krishan.

ਸੌੜ [sɔṛ], **ਸੌੜਾ** [sɔṛa] See ਸਉੜ-ਸਉੜਾ.

ਸੰ [sə̃] *Skt* शम् *part* welfare, bliss. **2** tranquility. **3** calmness. **4** a scripture. **5** सम् with, along with. "tuə sətɪgur sə̃ het."--*səvɛye m 5 ke.* **6** properly, perfectly. **7** entirely, totally, from the very beginning.

ਸੰਸ [sə̃s] *Skt* शंस् *vr* to enunciate, praise. **2** *n* praise. **3** a promise. **4** a pledge, oath. **5** a desire. **6** flattery. **7** See ਸੰਸਯ.

ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [sə̃skar] *Skt* ਸੰਸ੍ਕਾਰ *n* this word is formed with prefix ਸੰ and root. 'ਕ੍ਰਿ.' to reform. **2** to refine. **3** an idea which strikes while performing an action. **4** an action performed with religious rites which affect the mind for long, like baptism, birth, marriage etc.

Scholars divide these rites into three catgories : superior, medium and inferior.

(a) Superior rites are those which stipulate that nothing be done against the Almightly's creation, and the religious symbols adopted therein become instrumental for the safety of the body and the country; as the Sikhs adopt underwear shorts and curved sword at the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa.

(b) Medium rites are those which impart bad shape to the Almighty's creation and the religious symbols adopted therein are of no use to the body and the country, like growing of matted hair or putting on ash/cinders on body, or wearing of sacred thread, necklace, etc.

(c) Inferior rites are those in which the Almighty's creation is fragmented and no benefit accrues to the body and the country, as piercing earlobes by the yogis, circumcision, tonsure, etc.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sãskrɪt] *adj* which has been improved. **2** purified. **3** reformed. **4** grammatically correct language. **5** *n* divine language; Sanskrit (संस्कृत).

ਸੰਸਯ [sãsəy] *Skt* ਸੰਸਯ *n* (ਸੰ-ਸੀ) fast sleep. **2** doubt, suspicion. "patkəhərṇə sadhsãgəm nə sãsyəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸੰਸਰਗ [sãsərəg] *Skt* ਸੰਸਰਗਂ *n* meeting, interaction, relation. See ਸਰਗ.

ਸੰਸਰਣ [sãsrəṇ] *Skt n* strolling, wandering. **2** moving away. See ਸਰਣ.

ਸੰਸਰਾਮ [sãsram] son of Baba Mohan and grandson of Guru Amardev, who wrote sacred books of Gurbani. These were the books Guru Arjan Dev got from Baba Mohan for compiling a volume of Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਨੰ: 1.

ਸੰਸਾ [sãsa] doubt, suspicion. See ਸੰਸਯ. "gurmukh sãsa mul nə hovai."–*var bɪla m 3.*

ਸੰਸਾਰ [sãsar] a crocodile. **2** *Skt* the world, which keeps on changing. "sãsar kam təjṇã."–*gatha.* **3** people of the world.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ [sãsar sagər] *adj* world-like ocean. "sãsar sagər əb utre pare."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸੰਸਾਰਸਿ [sãsarəsɪ], **ਸੰਸਾਰਸ੍ਯ** [sãsarəsy] worldly. "sagrã sãsarəsy gurpərsadi tər-hɪ ke."–*səhəs m 5.* 'Very few people cross the sea of the world with blessing from their spiritual guides.'

ਸੰਸਾਰਕੂਪ [sãsarkup] *adj* the world as a well, from which it is difficult to come out. "sãsarkup te udhərɪ lɛ."–*asa chãt m 5.*

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਰਚਨਾ [sãsar rəcna] See ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਸੰਸਾਰਿ [sãsarɪ] in the world. "mũdra paɪ phɪrɛ səsarɪ."–*var ram 1 m 1.* "gurdərsənu səphəlu sãsarɪ."–*savɛye m 4 ke.*

ਸੰਸਾਰੀ [sãsari] *adj* related with the world; worldly. **2** the Creator of the world (Brahma). "ɪku sãsari ɪku bhãḍari."–*jəpu.* **3** a householder. "na əudhuti na sãsari."–*ram ə m 1.* **4** *n* a tradition of the world; a custom of the world. "chuṭɪgai sãsari."–*keda kəbir.*

ਸੰਸਾਰੁ [sãsaru] people of the world. See ਸੰਸਾਰ 3. "hoɪ səhai jɪsu tũ rakh-hɪ tɪsu kəha kərɛ sãsaru?."–*guj m 5.*

ਸੰਸਾਰੂ [sãsaru] a devoted Sikh of Guru Ramdas. **2** a devotee from Talvar sub-caste, who, being a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, became a great scholar.

ਸੰਸਾਰੇ [sãsare] in the world. "sãtokh bhɪa sãsare."–*sor m 5.*

ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ [sãsrɪsṭɪ] See ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ.

ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sãsrɪtɪ] *Skt* संसृति *n* a flow, a current. **2** the world. See ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸੰਹਾਰ [sãhar] *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਹ੍ਰਿ) fascination; attraction. **2** destruction, ruination; extermination. **3** the process of gathering; winding up. **4** a gist, summary. **5** the process of resisting an attack.

ਸੰਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ [sõhari məll] elder uncle of Guru Arjan Dev, on marriage of whose son Guru Ramdas sent Arjan Dev to Lahore and asked him not to come back unless called for. During his two year stay at Lahore, the blessed son excellently performed the task of religious

preaching. The place, in Chuni Mandi, where he used to hold religious congregations is known as Diwan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev and it is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. From this very place, the hymn "mera mənu locɛ gurdərsən tai" was written and sent to Guru Amar Das. Sanhari Mall acquired self-realisation from Guru Arjan Dev and he is considered one among unique Sikhs.

ਸੰਹਿਤਾ [sãhɪta] *Skt n* the book which deals nicely with human interests. **2** religious books written by saints like Manu. **3** that part of the Ved which describes rites and rituals; an explication of sãhɪta. See Aitray Arnyak Arnyak 3, Ch 3, Part 6 . **4** close contiguity of letters in grammar.

ਸੰਹੇਤ [sãhet] See ਸੰ.

ਸੰਕ [sãk] *Skt* शङ्क *vr* to be uncertain; to be afraid. **2** *n* fear. **3** doubt; suspicion. "guru mɪliɛ sãk utarɪ."–*sri m 1.* **4** a cart-pulling bullock.

ਸੰਕਟ [sãkəṭ] *Skt* संकट *n* suffering, distress. "sãkəṭ ghor kəṭe khɪn bhitərɪ."–*dev m 5.* **2** See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚ [sãkəṭmoc], **ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚਕ** [sãkəṭmocək] *adj* who liberates from sufferings. "govĩd sãkəṭmoc." –*ram chãt m 5.*

ਸੰਕਟਵੈ [sãkəṭvɛ] short form for ਸੰਕਟ ਪਵੈ "sahɪb sãkəṭvɛ sevək bhəjɛ."–*bəsãt namdev.* 'desertion by the servant when his master is in distress.'

ਸੰਕਟਿ [sãkəṭɪ] in distress; in suffering. See ਸੰਕਟ. "sãkəṭɪ nəhi pəre jonɪ nəhi avɛ."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸੰਕਰ [sãkər] *Skt* सङ्कर *n* a combination of different commodities; a mixture. **2** a muletto. **3** See ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ. **4** *Skt* शङ्कर *n* Shiv, whom Purans consider as the benefactor. "sãkər kroṛ tetis dhɪaɪo."–*bɛra m 4.* **5** Shankaracharya, whom the Hindus regard as the incarnation of Shiv. "sãkər hvɛ əvtar ṣɪv ṣrutɪ mət vɪdtave."–*GPS.*

In brief, the story of Shankar, is as under:

Shankar was born in village Kaldi or Kalpi in Cochin in Sammat 846 (788 AD) from the womb of mother Vishishta in the house of Shiv, a Brahman. After very deeply going through Khatshastar, Ved and Vedang, he adopted renunciation from Govind Swami and settling in Kashi, he preached the monoistic faith. With matchless intellect and force of education he attracted towards himself a large number of students.

Having won over the chief of Mahishmati, the capital of Magadh and very famous Pandit Mandanmisar along with his unique wife Pandit Bharti, in a religious discourse, Shankar became widely known in India. Mandan and Bharti both became his disciples and after adopting renunciation they preached monism.

It is mentioned by Madhavacharaya in Shankar Dig Vijay that Sankar won over a large number of scholars and defeated Buddhism in a big way. Shankaracharaya established a large number of hermitages, the most famous of which is Shringeri hermitage, situated on the bank of Tungbhadra in district Kadur of Mysore state of Sringagiri. Here he installed his brilliant disciple Mandan then known as Sureshvacharaya as the chief priest. Sankaracharaya's seat[1] of spiritual authority is at this place now. This hermitage is given Rs. 12,000/- annually by the state of Mysore. Besides this is an estate of 259 villages, with an income of Rs. 50,000/- given to this hermitage by Harihar, the king of Vijay nagar in 1346 AD.

The priests installed at the other three hermitages (Dwarika, Jaganath, Badrinath)[2] were also scholars and capable sanyasis who

[1] The chief of this seat is called Jagatguru by the Hindus.

[2] Sharda math in Dwarika, Jaganath math in Govardhan and Joshi math in Badrinath.

could successfully preach religion. Shankar has written excellent commentaries on Vedant Sutra, Upnishads and Gita. Shankar fell ill during his travel in Assam and died at Kedarnath in 820 AD at the age of 32 years.

S.V. Venkateshwara writes that Shankar was born in 805 AD and died in 897 AD. He has also given substantial arguments in support of his contention.

6 a poetic metre characterised by four lines of verse, 26 matras per line, first pause at 16th matra and the second at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

mrɪg min bhrĩg pətõg kũcər, ek dokh bɪnas.
... –*asa rəvɪdas.*

khəṭ kərəm kul sãjugət hɛ hərɪbhəgətɪ hɪrdɛ nahɪ
cərənarbĩd nə kətha bhavɛ supəc tullɪ səman.
... –*keda rəvɪdas.*

nɪj kan sun mətɪman manəv, khet məhɪ təb jaɪ,
godhum buṭ upar dekhyo, rəhyo ur bɪsmaɪ.
... –*NP.*

7 *adj* who brings happiness. **8** auspicious; noble. **9** *Skt* शृङ्खल This word has also been used for a thick iron chain (sãgul). "durəd ke paɪ su sãkər ḍaryo."–*GV 10.*

ਸੰਕਰਸਨ [sõkərsən] See **ਸੰਕਰਖਨ**.

ਸ਼ੰਕਰ ਸੁਕ੍ਰ [ṣãkər sukr] *Skt n* semen of Shankar (Shiv); mercury.

ਸੰਕਰਸੁਤ [sõkərsut] *n* Shiv's sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਕਰਖਣ [sõkərkhəṇ], **ਸੰਕਰਖਨ** [sõkərkhən] *Skt* सङ्कर्षण *n* attraction. **2** Bal bhadar, Balram. Two reasons have been mentioned for the name Sankarkhan given to him. One, after pulling him out from Devki's womb, he was placed in the womb of Rohini.[1] Second, he used to smash the head of his enemy with a thrashing club after pulling him with the plough. "pun bolyo vrɪjes, sõkərkhən sõ krɪpa kər." *krɪsən.* **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word in place of sõkrəməṇ (sõkrãtɪ) "məkər sõkərkhəṇ ərki hoɪ, an sənan-hɪ je nər koe."–*GPS.* 'one who comes to Mukatsar for a holy dip, when the sun is in the zodiac mansion of capricorn.'

[1]See Vishnu Puran Part 4 Ch 15.

ਸੰਕਰ ਵਰਣ [sõkər vərəṇ] See **ਵਰਣ ਸੰਕਰ**.

ਸੰਕਰਾ [sõkra] plural of **ਸੰਕਰ**. "sõkra nə jan-hɪ bhev."–*ram m 5.* **2** Shiv. **3** *adj* given to public welfare. **4** . musical metre that is a variation of bɪlavəl. The məddhəm is forbidden in it and rɪṣəbh seems very feeble. It resembles sõkər bɪhag a lot. gãdhar is complementary and ṣəṛəj supplementary in it.

ascending : ṣə, rə, gə, pə, pə, nə, ṣə
descending : ṣə, rə, dhə, pə, gə, rə, ṣə

ਸੰਕਰਾਚਾਰਯ [sõkəracaray] See **ਸੰਕਰ** 5.

ਸ਼ੰਕਰੀ [ṣõkri] wife of Shankar (Shiv), Parvati. **2** madder plant or its dye. **3** *adj* given to public welfare.

ਸੰਕਲਨ [sõkələn] *Skt* सङ्कलन *n* compilation, putting together. **2** presentation by squeezing time span in a play of an incident spread over a long period.

ਸੰਕਲਪ [sõkələp] *Skt* सङ्कल्प *n* an intuition; an idea; concept. **2** a vow, pledge. See **ਕਲਪ**.

ਸੰਕਲਿਤ [sõkəlɪt] compiled, collected. See **ਕਲਨ**.

ਸੰਕੜਾ [sõkṛa] *adj* limited. **2** narrow; tight.

ਸੰਕਾ [sõka] *Skt* शङ्का *n* doubt, suspicion. **2** fear fright, terror. "prəbhu dhɪaɪa gəi sõka tuṭ." –*guj m 5.* **3** सङ्का a fight, a war.

ਸੰਕਾਸ [sõkas] *Skt* संकाश *adj* equivalent, alike. "hõ nə ləkhõ sodər tɪsɛ, pərmesur sõkas."–*NP.*

ਸੰਕਿਤ [sõkɪt] *Skt* शङ्कित *adj* afraid. **2** suspicious, doubtful.

ਸੰਕੀਰਣ [sõkirə ṇ], **ਸੰਕੀਰਨ** [sõkirən] *Skt* संकीर्ण *adj* mixed. **2** covered. **3** spread, extended.

expanded. "ayudh te sãkirən bən bha lothən poth kərãte."–*GPS.* **4** *n* a mixed breed; a community that has parents of different castes. See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਸੰਕੁ [sãku] *Skt* शङ्कु *n* a nail, a hobnail. **2** a bowl, seat. **3** a numberal called 'sãkh' (10,000,000,000,000). **4** three, twelve-finger length pegs, to measure the shadow of the sun. **5** Kamdev, god of love. **6** Shiv. **7** a sin.

ਸੰਕੁ ਕਰਣ [sãku kərəṇ] *n* with a peg like ears, a donkey. **2** a demon, according to Harivansh.

ਸੰਕੁਰਾ [sãkura] *adj* limited. **3** tight, narrow. "mukətɪ duara sãkurā."–*s kəbir.*

ਸੰਕੁਲ [sãkul] *Skt adj* dense. "subh guṇ gən dəl sãkul sohẽ."–*GPS.* **2** complete. **3** surrounded. **4** *n* a war. **5** a crowd, a large crowd.

ਸੰਕੁੜਾ [sãkuṛa] limited, narrow. See ਸੰਕੁਰਾ. "mukətɪ dvara sãkuṛa."–*guj var 1 m 3.*

ਸੰਕੂ [sãku] See ਸੰਕੁ.

ਸੰਕੇਤ [sãket] *Skt* सङ्केत *n* an indication, a gesture. **2** sign, mark. **3** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਕੇਤ a residence. "jəl sãketənɪ adɪ bəkhan-hu."–*sənama.* a house that has waters; a river.

ਸੰਕੇਤਨਿ [sãketɪn] See ਸੰਕੇਤ 3.

ਸੰਕੋਚ [sãkoc], **ਸੰਕੋਚਨ** [sãkocən] *Skt n* (ਸੰ- ਕੁਚ) shrinking, contracting. **2** hesitating. **3** modesty, shame. **4** winding up. "khel sãkocɛ təu nanək ekɛ."–*sukhməni.*

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਣ [sãkrəməṇ] *Skt n* the process of crossing. **2** going forward. **3** arriving. **4** entry of the sun from one zodiac to another.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [sãkrãtɪ] *Skt n* the day the sun enters a new Zodiac. First day of the solar month. First entry.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sãkrɪt] It is ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ misspelt by the writer. "su sadhu sãkrɪtã cɪtã, əsadhu nɪrbhəyã ḍulã."–*kəlki.*

ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ [sãkrãdən] *Skt* संक्रन्दन *n* what is full of shouting; a war; a fight. **2** Indar, who makes his enemies weep.

ਸੰਕ੍ਸ਼ਿਪ੍ਤ [sãkṣɪpt] thrown out. **2** heaped. **3** gathered. **4** lessened, summarised, made brief.

ਸੰਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ [sãkṣep] the act of throwing properly. **2** collecting. **3** squeezing in a small place what is expansive.

ਸੰਖ [sãkh] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a sea-animal, whose shell is blown as bugle by the Hindus in temples. "sãkhən ki dhunɪ ghãṭən ki kər."–*cãḍi 1.* In ancient times, the shell was blown as a bugle during days of war. "sĩgh cəṛi mukh sãkh bəjavət."–*cãḍi 1.* 'Vishnu always keeps a sankh in his hand.' **2** sign of Vishnu's sankh imprinted with sandalwood or stamped with heated metal on the body of a Vaishnavite. "sãkh cəkr mala tɪlək bɪrajət."–*maru namdev.* **3** the chief snakes of the clan. **4** a count. 10,000,000,000,000. **5** a saint, who wrote "Sankh Sahinta." He was a family priest of Hansdhvaj, the king of Champakpuri. **6** a skull. **7** a demon (Sankhasur), who was born from a conch (ਸੰਖ) and who went into the sea taking Veds along with him. Incarnating as a fish, Vishnu killed Sankhasur and brought back the Veds. "sãkhasur mare ved udhare."–*məcch.* In Shatpath his name is written as Haygreev also. **8** See ਸੰਖਜ.

ਸੰਖਚੂੜ [sãkhcuṛ] *Skt* शङ्खचूड *n* a kind of snake, on whose body are signs of the conch. **2** Jalandhar demon, whose wife was Vrinda, who had the form of basil. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 9 Ch 24.

ਸੰਖਨਾਰੀ [sãkhnari] a poetic metre, also named as "somraji" and "ərdh bhujãg". Its features are two yəgəns per line, ISS, ISS.

Example:

juṭe doɪ pase. pəri mar nase.
guru dhir dɛkɛ. əgɛ sĩgh kɛkɛ.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh has given the form

of Sankhnari under the heading "bhʊjāg prəyat" but means 'ərdh bhʊjāg' there

nəməstə̃ əgā̃je. nəməstə̃ əbhā̃je.
nəməstə̃ əname. nəməstə̃ əṭhame.–*japu.*

ਸੰਖਨੀ [sə̃khni] See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ.

ਸ਼ੰਖਪਾਣਿ [ṣə̃khpaṇɪ] Vishnu, who keeps a sankh (conch) in hand.

ਸੰਖਾਸੁਰ [sə̃khasʊr] See ਸੰਖ 7.

ਸੰਖਿਆ [sə̃khɪa] See ਸੰਖ੍ਯਾ.

ਸੰਖਿਨੀ [sə̃khɪni] *Skt* शङ्खिनी *n* poetically, a female type.

"kop ṣil kovɪd kəpəṭ səjəl səlom ṣərir.
ərʊṇ vəsən nəkhdan rʊcɪ nɪləj nɪsə̃k ədhir.
kṣar gā̃dh yʊt mar jəl təpt bhʊrɪ bhəg hoy.
sʊrta rətɪ ətɪ sə̃khɪni vərṇət kəvɪ jən loy."
–*rəsɪkprɪya.*
"kɪdhõ sə̃khɪni cɪtrni pədmɪni hɛ."
–*ramav.* **2** a seashell from which emerges a pearl. **3** *adj* having a 'sə̃kh'. **4** See ਚੌਪਈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ (d).

ਸੰਖਿਪ੍ਤ [sə̃khɪpt] See ਸੰਖਿਪਤ.

ਸੰਖੀ [sə̃khi] *n* a bone, so named due to its having conch-like colour. "kəḍhi cus sə̃khi."–*GV 10.* **2** *Skt* शङ्खिन् conch holding Vishnu. **3** a sea.

ਸੰਖੀਆ [sə̃khia] *Skt* शृङ्गिक *A* سم الفار *n* ਸਮ (poison) ਫ਼ਾਰ (rat) a rat-killing poison; arsenic.

ਸੰਖੇਪ [sə̃khep] *Skt* संक्षेप *n* a summary.

ਸੰਖ੍ਯ [sə̃khy] *Skt n* a war, fight. **2** *adj* countable.

ਸੰਖ੍ਯਾ [sə̃khya] *Skt n* counting enumeration. "tryodəs dyoshɪ sə̃khy. kini."–*NP.* The counting of numbers in Punjabi, Sanskrit, Persian and English is given below.

੧	ਇਕ	[ɪk]	१	एक:	۱	یک	1	One
੨	ਦੋ	[do]	२	द्वौ	۲	دو	2	Two
੩	ਤਿੰਨ-ਤ੍ਰੈ	[tĩn-trɛ]	३	त्रय:	۳	سہ	3	Three
੪	ਚਾਰ	[car]	४	चत्वार:	۴	چہار	4	Four
੫	ਪੰਜ	[pā̃j]	५	पञ्च	۵	پنج	5	Five
੬	ਛੀ-ਛੇ	[chi-che]	६	षट्	۶	شش	6	Six
੭	ਸੱਤ	[sətt]	७	सप्त	۷	ہفت	7	Seven
੮	ਅੱਠ	[əṭṭh]	८	अष्ट-अथवा अष्टौ	۸	ہشت	8	Eight
੯	ਨੌਂ	[nɔ̃]	९	नव	۹	نہ	9	Nine
੧੦	ਦਸ	[dəs]	१०	दश	۱۰	دہ	10	Ten
੧੧	ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਯਾਰਾਂ	[gɪarā̃-yarā̃]	११	एकादश	۱۱	یازدہ	11	Eleven
੧੨	ਬਾਰਾਂ	[barā̃]	१२	द्वादश	۱۲	دوازدہ	12	Twelve
੧੩	ਤੇਰਾਂ	[terā̃]	१३	त्रयोदश	۱۳	سیزدہ	13	Thirteen
੧੪	ਚੌਦਾਂ	[cɔdā̃]	१४	चतुर्दश	۱۴	چہاردہ	14	Fourteen
੧੫	ਪੰਦਰਾਂ	[pə̃drā̃]	१५	पञ्चदश	۱۵	پانزدہ	15	Fifteen
੧੬	ਸੋਲਾਂ	[solā̃]	१६	षोडश	۱۶	شانزدہ	16	Sixteen
੧੭	ਸਤਾਰਾਂ	[sətarā̃]	१७	सप्तदश	۱۷	ہفدہ	17	Seventeen
੧੮	ਅਠਾਰਾਂ	[əṭharā̃]	१८	अष्टादश	۱۸	ہژدہ	18	Eighteen
੧੯	ਉੱਨੀ	[ʊ̃ni]	१९	एकोनविशति:	۱۹	نوزدہ	19	Nineteen
੨੦	ਵੀਹ	[vih]	२०	विशति:	۲۰	بیست	20	Twenty
੨੧	ਇੱਕੀ	[ɪkki]	२१	एकविशति:	۲۱	بیست و یک	21	Twenty-one
੨੨	ਬਾਈ	[bai]	२२	द्वाविशति:	۲۲	بیست و دو	22	Twenty-two
੨੩	ਤੇਈ-ਤ੍ਰੇਈ	[tei-trei]	२३	त्रयौविशति:	۲۳	بیست و سہ	23	Twenty-three
੨੪	ਚੌਬੀ-ਚਵੀ	[cɔbi-cəvi]	२४	चतुर्विंशति:	۲۴	بیست و چہار	24	Twenty-four

੨੫ ਪੱਚੀ-ਪੰਝੀ	[pəcci-pãjhi]	२५ पञ्चविंशति:	۲۵	بیست و پنج	25 Twenty-five
੨੬ ਛੱਬੀ	[chəbbi]	२६ षड्विंशति:	۲۶	بیست و شش	26 Twenty-six
੨੭ ਸਤਾਈ	[sətai]	२७ सप्तविंशति:	۲۷	بیست و ہفت	27 Twenty-seven
੨੮ ਅਠਾਈ	[əṭhai]	२८ अष्टविंशति:	۲۸	بیست و ہشت	28 Twenty-eight
੨੯ ਉਣੱਤੀ	[ʊṇṇəti]	२९ एकोनत्रिंशत्	۲۹	بیست و نہ	29 Twenty-nine
੩੦ ਤੀਹ-ਤ੍ਰੀਹ	[tih-trih]	३० त्रिंशत्	۳۰	سی	30 Thirty
੩੧ ਇਕੱਤੀ	[ɪkkəti]	३१ एकत्रिंशत्	۳۱	سی و یک	31 Thirty-one
੩੨ ਬੱਤੀ	[bətti]	३२ द्वात्रिंशत्	۳۲	سی و دو	32 Thirty-two
੩੩ ਤੇਤੀ	[teti]	३३ त्रयस्त्रिंशत्	۳۳	سی و سہ	33 Thirty-three
੩੪ ਚੌਂਤੀ	[cɔti]	३४ चतुस्त्रिंशत्	۳۴	سی و چہار	34 Thirty-four
੩੫ ਪੈਂਤੀ	[pẽti]	३५ पञ्चत्रिंशत्	۳۵	سی و پنج	35 Thirty-five
੩੬ ਛੱਤੀ	[chətti]	३६ षट्त्रिंशत्	۶۳	سی و شش	36 Thirty-six
੩੭ ਸੈਂਤੀ	[sẽti]	३७ सप्तत्रिंशत्	۳۷	سی و ہفت	37 Thirty-seven
੩੮ ਅਠੱਤੀ	[əṭhətti]	३८ अष्टत्रिंशत्	۳۸	سی و ہشت	38 Thirty-eight
੩੯ ਉਨਤਾਲੀ	[ʊntali]	३९ एकोनचत्वारिंशत्	۳۹	سی و نہ	39 Thirty-nine
੪੦ ਚਾਲੀ	[cali]	४० चत्वारिंशत्	۴۰	چہل	40 Forty
੪੧ ਇਕਤਾਲੀ	[ɪktali]	४१ एकचत्वारिंशत्	۴۱	چہل و یک	41 Forty-one
੪੨ ਬਿਆਲੀ-ਬੈਤਾਲੀ	[bɪali-bɛtali]	४२ द्विचत्वारिंशत्	۴۲	چہل و دو	42 Forty-two
੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ	[trɪtali]	४३ त्रिचत्वारिंशत्	۴۳	چہل و سہ	43 Forty-three
੪੪ ਚੌਤਾਲੀ	[cɔtali]	४४ चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्	۴۴	چہل و چہار	44 Forty-four
੪੫ ਪੰਤਾਲੀ	[pãtali]	४५ पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्	۴۵	چہل و پنج	45 Forty-five
੪੬ ਛਿਤਾਲੀ	[chɪtali]	४६ षट्चत्वारिंशत्	۳۶	چہل و شش	46 Forty-six
੪੭ ਸੈਂਤਾਲੀ	[sẽtali]	४७ सप्तचत्वारिंशत्	۴۷	چہل و ہفت	47 Forty-seven
੪੮ ਅਠਤਾਲੀ	[əṭhtali]	४८ अष्टचत्वारिंशत्	۴۸	چہل و ہشت	48 Forty-eight
੪੯ ਉਨੰਜਾ	[ʊnãja]	४९ एकोनपञ्चाशत्	۶۹	چہل و نہ	49 Forty-nine
੫੦ ਪੰਜਾਹ	[pãjah]	५० पञ्चाशत्	۵۰	پنجاہ	50 Fifty
੫੧ ਇਕਵੰਜਾ	[ɪkvãja]	५१ एकपञ्चाशत्	۵۱	پنجاہ و یک	51 Fifty-one
੫੨ ਬਵੰਜਾ	[bəvãja]	५२ द्विपञ्चाशत्	۵۲	پنجاہ و دو	52 Fi..y-two
੫੩ ਤਿਵੰਜਾ-ਤ੍ਰਿਵੰਜਾ	[tɪvãja-trɪvãja]	५३ त्रिपञ्चाशत्	۵۳	پنجاہ و سہ	53 Fifty-three
੫੪ ਚੁਰੰਜਾ	[curãja]	५४ चतुःपञ्चाशत्	۵۴	پنجاہ و چہار	54 Fifty-four
੫੫ ਪਚਵੰਜਾ	[pəcvãja]	५५ पञ्चपञ्चाशत्	۵۵	پنجاہ و پنج	55 Fifty-five
੫੬ ਛਪੰਜਾ-ਛਿਵੰਜਾ	[chəpãja-chɪvãja]	५६ षट्पञ्चाशत्	۵۶	پنجاہ و شش	56 Fifty-six
੫੭ ਸਤਵੰਜਾ	[sətvãja]	५७ सप्तपञ्चाशत्	۵۷	پنجاہ و ہفت	57 Fifty-seven
੫੮ ਅਠਵੰਜਾ	[əṭhvãja]	५८ अष्टपञ्चाशत्	۵۸	پنجاہ و ہشت	58 Fifty-eight
੫੯ ਉਨਾਹਠ	[unahəṭh]	५९ एकोनषष्टि:	۵۹	پنجاہ و نہ	59 Fifty-nine
੬੦ ਸੱਠ	[səṭṭh]	६० षष्टि:	۶۰	شصت	60 Sixty
੬੧ ਇਕਾਹਠ	[ɪkahəṭh]	६१ एकषष्टि:	۶۱	شصت و یک	61 Sixty-one
੬੨ ਬਾਹਠ	[bahəṭh]	६२ द्विषष्टि:	۶۲	شصت و دو	62 Sixty-two
੬੩ ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ	[trehəṭh]	६३ त्रिषष्टि:	۶۳	شصت و سہ	63 Sixty-three
੬੪ ਚੌਹਠ	[cɔhəṭh]	६४ चतुःषष्टि:	۶۴	شصت و چہار	64 Sixty-four

੬੫ ਪੈਂਹਠ	[pẽhəṭh]	६५ पञ्चषष्टि:	۶۵ شصت وپنج	65 Sixty-five
੬੬ ਛਿਆਹਠ	[chɪahəṭh]	६६ षट्षष्टि:	۶۶ شصت وشش	66 Sixty-six
੬੭ ਸਤਾਹਠ	[sətahəṭh]	६७ सप्तषष्टि:	۶۷ شصت وہفت	67 Sixty-seven
੬੮ ਅਠਾਹਠ	[əṭhahəṭh]	६८ अष्टषष्टि:	۶۸ شصت وہشت	68 Sixty-eight
੬੯ ਉਨੱਤਰ	[ʊnəttər]	६९ एकोनसप्तति:	۶۹ شصت ونہ	69 Sixty-nine
੭੦ ਸੱਤਰ	[səttər]	७० सप्तति:	۷۰ ہفتاد	70 Seventy
੭੧ ਇਕਹੱਤਰ	[ɪk-həttər]	७१ एकसप्तति:	۷۱ ہفتاد ویک	71 Seventy-one
੭੨ ਬਹੱਤਰ	[bəhəttər]	७२ द्विसप्तति:	۷۲ ہفتاد ودو	72 Seventy-two
੭੩ ਤਿਹੱਤਰ	[tɪhəttər]	७३ त्रिसप्तति:	۷۳ ہفتاد وسہ	73 Seventy-three
੭੪ ਚੌਹੱਤਰ	[cɔhəttər]	७४ चतु:सप्तति:	۷۴ ہفتاد وچہار	74 Seventy-four
੭੫ ਪੰਜਹੱਤਰ-ਪੰਝੱਤਰ	[pā̃j-həttər-pā̃jhəttər]	७५ पञ्चसप्तति:	۷۵ ہفتاد وپنج	75 Seventy-five
੭੬ ਛਿਹੱਤਰ	[chɪhəttər]	७६ षट्सप्तति:	۷۶ ہفتاد وشش	76 Seventy-six
੭੭ ਸਤੱਤਰ	[səttətər]	७७ सप्तसप्तति:	۷۷ ہفتاد وہفت	77 Seventy-seven
੭੮ ਅਠੱਤਰ	[əṭhəttər]	७८ अष्टसप्तति:	۷۸ ہفتاد وہشت	78 Seventy-eight
੭੯ ਉਨਾਸੀ	[ʊnasi]	७९ एकोनाशीति:	۷۹ ہفتاد ونہ	79 Seventy-nine
੮੦ ਅੱਸੀ	[əssi]	८० आशीति:	۸۰ ہشتاد	80 Eighty
੮੧ ਇਕਾਸੀ	[ɪkasi]	८१ एकाशीति:	۸۱ ہشتاد ویک	81 Eighty-one
੮੨ ਬਿਆਸੀ	[bɪasi]	८२ द्व्यशीति:	۸۲ ہشتاد ودو	82 Eighty-two
੮੩ ਤਿਰਾਸੀ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਸੀ	[tɪrasi-trɪasi]	८३ त्र्यशीति:	۸۳ ہشتاد وسہ	83 Eighty-three
੮੪ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ	[cɔrasi]	८४ चतुरशीति::	۸۴ ہشتاد وچہار	84 Eighty-four
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸੀ	[pə̃casi]	८५ पञ्चाशीति:	۸۵ ہشتاد وپنج	85 Eighty-five
੮੬ ਛਿਆਸੀ	[chɪasi]	८६ षडशीति:	۸۶ ہشتاد وشش	86 Eighty-six
੮੭ ਸਤਾਸੀ	[sətasi]	८७ सप्ताशीति:	۸۷ ہشتاد وہفت	87 Eighty-seven
੮੮ ਅਠਾਸੀ	[əṭhasi]	८८ अष्टाशीति:	۸۸ ہشتاد وہشت	88 Eighty-eight
੮੯ ਉਨਾਨਵੇ	[ʊnanve]	८९ एकोननवति:	۸۹ ہشتاد ونہ	89 Eighty-nine
੯੦ ਨੱਵੇ	[nəvve]	९० नवति:	۹۰ نود	90 Ninety
੯੧ ਇਕਾਨਵੇ	[ɪkanve]	९१ एकनवति:	۹۱ نود ویک	91 Ninety-one
੯੨ ਬਾਨਵੇ	[banve]	९२ द्विनवति:	۹۲ نود ودو	92 Ninety-two
੯੩ ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਨਵੇ	[tɪranve-trɪanve]	९३ त्रिनवति:	۹۳ نود وسہ	93 Ninety-three
੯੪ ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇ	[cɔranve]	९४ चतुर्नवति:	۹۴ نود وچہار	94 Ninety-four
੯੫ ਪਚਾਨਵੇ	[pəcanve]	९५ पञ्चनवति:	۹۵ نود وپنج	95 Ninety-five
੯੬ ਛਿਆਨਵੇ	[chɪanve]	९६ षण्णवति:	۹۶ نود وشش	96 Ninety-six
੯੭ ਸਤਾਨਵੇ	[sətanve]	९७ सप्तनवति:	۹۷ نود وہفت	97 Ninety-seven
੯੮ ਅਠਾਨਵੇ	[əṭhanve]	९८ अष्टनवति:	۹۸ نود وہشت	98 Ninety-eight
੯੯ ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ-ਨੜਿੰਨਵੇ	[nɪnanve-nəṛĩnve]	९९ नवनवति:	۹۹ نود ونہ	99 Ninety-nine
੧੦੦ਸੌ	[sɔ]	१०० शतम	۱۰۰ صد	100 Hundred

By adding one more zero to a digit the number increases by ten times, such examples from old books are as under :

ਇੱਕ-ਏਕ	[ɪkk or ek]	1
ਦਸ-ਦਸ਼	[dəs or dəṣ]	10

ਸੌ-ਸ਼ਤ	[sɔ or ṣət]	100	
ਹਜਾਰ-ਸਹਸ੍ਰ	[həjar or səhəsr]	1,000	
ਅਯੁਤ	[əyut]	10,000	
ਲੱਖ-ਲਕ੍ਸ਼	[ləkh or ləkṣ]	100,000	
ਪ੍ਰਯੁਤ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਯੁਤ	[prəyut or nɪyut]	1,000,000	
ਕਰੋੜ-ਕੋਟਿ	[kəroṛ or koṭɪ]	10,000,000	
ਅਬੁੰਦ	[əburd]	100,000,000	
ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ	[vrĩd]	1,000,000,000	
ਖਰਵ	[khərv]	10,000,000,000	
ਨਿਖਰਵ	[nɪkhərv]	100,000,000,000	
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1,000,000,000,000	
ਸੰਖ	[sə̃kh]	10,000,000,000,000	
ਮਹਾਪਦਮ	[məhapədəm]	100,000,000,000,000	
ਸਾਗਰ	[sagər]	1,000,000,000,000,000	
ਅੰਤਯ	[ə̃ty]	10,000,000,000,000,000	
ਮਧਯ	[mədhy]	100,000,000,000,000,000	
ਪੂਰਾਵਾਰਧ	[puravardh]	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	
ਪਰਾਧੰ	[pradhə̃]	10,000,000,000,000,000,000	

The counting being taught these days, in schools is as under :-

ਇਕਾਈ	[ɪkai]	1	Unit
ਦਹਾਈ	[dəhai]	10	
ਸੈਂਕੜਾ	[sẽkəṛa]	100	
ਹਜਾਰ-ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[həjar-həzar]	1000	Thousand
ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[dəs həzar]	10000	
ਲੱਖ	[ləkkh]	100000	
ਦਸ ਲੱਖ	[dəs ləkkh]	1000000	Million
ਕਰੋੜ	[kəroṛ]	10000000	
ਦਸ ਕਰੋੜ	[dəs kəroṛ]	100000000	
ਅਰਬ	[ərəb]	1000000000	
ਦਸ ਅਰਬ	[dəs ərəb]	10000000000	
ਖਰਬ	[khərəb]	100000000000	
ਦਸ ਖਰਬ	[dəs khərəb]	1000000000000	Billion
ਨੀਲ	[nil]	10000000000000	
ਦਸ ਨੀਲ	[dəs nil]	100000000000000	
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਪਦਮ	[dəs pədəm]	10000000000000000	
ਸੰਖ	[sə̃kh]	100000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਸੰਖ	[dəs sə̃kh]	1000000000000000000	Trillion[1]

[1]Further counting in English like this – digit 1 with 24 zeros is quadrillion, with 30 zeros quintillion, with 36 zeros sextillion, with 42 zeros septillion with 48 zeros petillion, with 54 zeros nonillion.

Poets have invented another device for counting, i.e. to use the name of an object or a deity for the number it represents or stands for; as – in place of
0 əkaṣ, nəbh etc.
1 prɪthɪvɪ, cādrəma, atma, gəneṣdāt, a round of the sun-chariot wheel.
2 eyes, pəkṣ (bird's feathers and lunar fortnights (dark and light)), bhuja, əyən, sərəprəsna.
3 Ram, pal, tap, attribute, Shiv's eyes, fire, bhuvən, dusk.
4 Ved, aeons, castes, aṣrəm (divisions of life according to Hinduism), Brahma's faces, arms of Vishnu, stages of life.
5 pyare[1] pāḍəv, sense organs, arrows of Kam, Shiv's faces, breath, ghosts, treasure, muslim prayers.[2]
6 seasons, sentiments, musical measures, bhrəmərpəd, itɪ, ṣastər's, vedāg.
7 muni's, seas, musical tones, mountains, worlds, var's, bhumɪka's.
8 vəsu, sɪddhɪ, dɪggəj, yogāg, pəhɪr, nag, king's limbs.
9 bhukhāḍ, numbers, nɪdhi, grəh, bhəktɪ.
10 doṣ, diṣa, dəṣa, əvtar, sānyasi pāth.
11 rudər.
12 rəvɪ, raṣi, flesh, mɪsəl's,[3] yogi pāth.
13 brahməṇ religion, vɪṣhevdev.
14 lok, rətən, vɪdya, mənu.
15 tɪthɪ, somvəlli pətr.
16 skills, ornamentation.
17 Vedic deities.
18 puraṇ, bharət pərəv.
19 a huge mouth.
20 nails, bisve.
21 murchəna.
22 var's.
25 prəkrɪtɪ.
28 nəkshətr.
30 days of a month.
32 teeth.
40 mukte.[4]
49 pəvən.
64 kəla.

There is reference to the meaning and idea of the word sākhya at a number of places. In Dasam Granth, this word appears instead of ਸੰਗਿਆ in–"səmɛ sāt pərəhot səhai. tā te sākhya sāt-səhai."–*cəbis.* Thus sātsəhai is a noun.

ਸੰਗ [sāg] *part* with, along. "jɪs ke sāg nə kəchu əlai."–*NP.* **2** *n* meeting, relation. "hərɪ ɪk sɛ nalɪ mɛ sāg."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **3** a group of friends, gang, band. "sāg cələt hɛ həm bhi cəlna."–*suhi rəvɪdas.* "ghər te cəlyo sāg ke sāg."–*GPS.* **4** doubt, modesty, hesitation. "mən pap kərət tū səda sāg."–*bəsāt m 5.* **5** uncertainty, suspicion. "sadhu sāgɪ bɪnsɛ səbh sāg."–*sukhməni.* **6** *P* سنگ a stone. "həm papi sāg tərah."–*var kan m 4.* **7** *P* سنگ a dacoit; a trapper. "jəm sāg nə phas-hɪ."–*maru solhe m 5.* 'Yam will not set the trap of death.'

ਸੰਗ ਅਸਵਦ [sāg əsvəd] See ਕਾਬਾ.

ਸੰਗਸਾਰ [sāgsar] *P* سنگسار *n* to petrify, stone to death. It is written in Mishkat that this punishment is meant for adultery, but Muslim rulers used 'stoning to death' for other crimes also.

ਸੰਗਠਨ [sāgəṭhən] *n* the act of unifying, uniting scattered articles or men; union.

ਸੰਗਣਾ [sāgṇa] *v* to show modesty, be bashful, feel shy.

ਸੰਗਤ [sāgət] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗਤ *n* association, assembly. "sāgət sahɪt sunɛ mud dharē."–*GPS.* **2** connection, relation, kinship to sit together. **3** an assembly place for the Guru's followers to sit together. **4** a village in Malva, in Patiala

[1]Five Piaras of Khalsa.
[2]Namazs of Muslims.
[3]Twelve Misls of Sikhs.
[4]Forty Muktas of Khalsa religion.

state, district Barnala, tehsil and police-station Bathinda. Sangat is the second railway station on Bathinda Bikaner meter gauge railway line.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sə̃gət sahɪb] See ਵੇਰੂ 3. See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ [sə̃gət sɪ̃gh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written in the twentieth chapter of Guruvilas that while bestowing Guruship to the Khalsa at Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh presented a plume to Bhai Sangat Singh Bangsi. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

2 son of Raja Phate Singh of Jind, who ascended the royal seat of Jind on 30 July, 1822 AD at the age of eleven years after the death of his father. In 1824 AD, he was married with great pomp and show to Sabha Kaur, daughter of Ranjit Singh, a rich resident of Shahbad. He paid little attention towards affairs of the state. Considering him as his relative and a great rider, Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved him very much. He died on 3 November, 1834 AD at the age of twenty three. As he had no children, his nephew Sarup Singh, a wealthy resident of Bajidpur ascended the throne. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾਸ [sə̃gət das] See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ. **2** See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ.

ਸੰਗਤਪੁਰਾ [sə̃gətpura] a village, in Patiala state, district Fategarh (Basi), Police station Mulepur, which was founded by Sodhi Didar Singh, great-great grandson[1] of Baba Kaul Ji of Dhilwan during the times of Raja Amar Singh Sahib the ruler of Patiala. The state presented the entire Sangatpura as fiefdom to Sodhi Sahib and gave four villages (Khareh, Pola, Majri, Raisar) in addition. The total estate of Sodhi Sahibs of Sangatpura has an annual income of rupees nine thousand.

Sodhi Sahib says that he has with him a string of beads, a handbook of five prayers of Guru Arjan Dev and a breviary of Japuji Sahib gifted by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾ [sə̃gtəra] *Skt* सुरङ्ग. *E* Orange, *L* Citrus Aurantium. See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ, ਅਤੇ ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾਸ਼ [sə̃gtəraṣ] *P* سنگ تراش *n* a stone dresser, stone cutter.

ਸੰਗਤਿ [sə̃gətɪ] *Skt* सं-गति. meeting, companionship. "sə̃gətɪ ka gʊn bəhʊ ədhɪkai."–*nəṭ ə m 4*. **2** knowledge, education. **3** copulation, coition. **4** semantic concordance among preceding and succeeding sentences.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ [sə̃gətia] carpenter by profession, a devotee who became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev at Achal. He was a famous philanthropist and man of great achievement. **2** See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ ਸਿੰਘ [sə̃gətia sɪ̃gh] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh who on the orders of the Guru, went with seven riders to ask Kirpal Katochi and Bhim Chand Kehluri to be reconciled with each other at the time when Hussaini had invaded the hilly kings. Sangatia Singh was killed in the battle. "sɪ̃gh sə̃gtia təhā pəṭhae." *VN*.

ਸੰਗਦਿਲ [sə̃gdɪl] *P* سنگدل *adj* stone-hearted, hard-hearted, cruel.

ਸੰਗਨਾ [sə̃gna] See ਸੰਗਣਾ. "kərɪ sukrɪtʊ, nahi sə̃gna."–*maru solhe m 5*. **2** in the company of. "nahi re jəm sə̃tave sadhu ki sə̃gna." –*dhəna m 5*.

ਸੰਗਮ [sə̃gəm] *Skt* सं-गम *n* a meeting, union.

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[1] Baba Kaul
|
Banmali Das
|
Abhairam
|
Jaspat Singh
|
Didar Singh

"sadhu sõgəm hɛ nɪstara." -*gəu m 5.* **2** confluence of two streams. **3** sexual union between wife and husband; coition.

ਸੰਗਰ [sãgər] *Skt n* a war, battle, fighting. **2** a thick iron chain, ordinary chain (ornamental). "gər məhɪ gərue sãgər pərhĩ." -*NP.*

ਸੰਗਰਹਣ [sãgrəhəṇ], **ਸੰਗਰਹਣੁ** [sãgrəhəṇu] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. "nam səmalhu nam sãgər-hu."-*oəkar.*

ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sãgraṇa sahɪb] There is a village in district and tehsil Amritsar named Chabba. About one mile away from this village in the north-east direction, there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. Now, there is a railway station of the same name. At this place Mai Sulakhni supplicated to the Guru to bless her with a son. With blessings from the Guru, she got seven sons. Now the whole village is offspring of Sulakhani.

The gurdwara building is a small one. Attached to it are eight and a half acres land in Chabba and fifteen ghumaons in village Manavale. A fair is held on full-moon day of the month of Vaisakh. There is also a memorial of Baba Deep Singh the martyr in this village.

ਸੰਗਰਾਂਦ [sãgrãd] See ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਨਾ [sãgrana] See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਮ [sãgram] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ. "ləkh surtaṇu sãgram."–*var asa.* **2** See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਸੰਗਰੀਆ [sãgria] a cohort, companion, associate. **2** in the company of. "dutən sãgria."–*bɪha m 5.*

ਸੰਗਰੂਰ [sãgərur] a town founded by Surtia Singh Phulvansi, forty eight miles from Ludhiana, situated on Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway line. It is the capital of Jind state. Previoulsy this town was in Nabha state. In 1774 AD raja Gajpat Singh seized it. Raja Sangat Singh shifted the capital from Jind to this town in 1827 AD. Sangrur is twelve 'koh' to the west of Nabha. Raja Raghubir Singh added substantially to the hustle and bustle of this city. In Sangrur there are two weapons of Guru Gobind Singh. One is a sword on which the text in golden letters reads–

ایں تلوار گورو گوبند سنگھ کی کرکی ہے - علاقہ صورت چندر میں محمد یار سے

This sword was presented to Bhai Dharam Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. When Bhai Guddar Singh baptised raja Gajpat Singh at Dialpura, he gifted this weapon to the latter.

The second weapon is a dagger, on which the year 1752 is engraved alongwith the following text –

سکہ زد بہ ہر دو عالم فضل سچی شاہ گوبند سنگھ خود شاہ جہاں تیغ پناہ

This was gifted by Guru Gobind Singh to baba Tilok Singh.

There is a volume of bound Dasam Granth in the palace at Sangrur in which Sukhmana and Malkaus di Var figure as additional compositions alongwith Japharnamah written in the Persian script.

Even though the capital is Sangrur, but official papers are issued under the seal of the state of Jind. See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਸੰਗਰੇ [sãgrɛ] collects together. **2** nicely adopts.

ਸੰਗਲ [sãgəl] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਿੰਖਲ a chain, thick iron chain. "na sətɪ həsti bədhe sãgəl."–*var ram 1 m 1.* 'Truth is not realized by tying our body with iron chains as an elephant is tied with them.'

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sãgəldip] *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਲਦ੍ਵੀਪ an island to the south of India, called Lanka. See ਲੰਕਾ. "man-hu sãgəldip ki narɪ gəre me tõbər ki pik nəvini."–*cə̃ḍi 1.* See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

ਸੰਗਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [sãgal vala əkhaṛa] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ [sõgladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗਲੀ [sãgli] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਿੰਖਲਾ a chain, light iron chain.

ਸੰਗਲੀਆਲਾ [sãgliala] *adj* sequential, joined with chains. "ghure nəgare dohre rəṇ sõgliale." –*cə̃ḍi var.* 'Two war drums which are beaten by placing them on the back of a horse or a

camel, are tied with a chain so that they may not get separated.'

ਸੰਗਾ [sãga] *Skt* ਸ਼ੰਕਾ suspicion. **2** able, capable. See ਕਹਿ ਸੰਗਾ. **3** a sub-caste of Rajputs and Jats.

ਸੰਗਾਇਆ [sãgaɪa] *adj* hesitated, wavered, felt shy. **2** from the congregation; in the holy company of (ਸੰਗੀਤ ਸੇ). "sǝ̃t sãgaɪa ǝgɪan ə̃dher gəvaɪa."–*sar chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੰਗਾਤ [sə̃gat] ablative case: from the company. **2** congregation. "bheṭət sadhsə̃gat."–*var guj 2 m 5.* **3** association, company, with. "ə̃t na cələt sə̃gat."–*sar kəbir.*

ਸੰਗਾਤੀ [sə̃gati] *adj* associate, companion. "avət sə̃g nə jat sə̃gati."–*bhɛr kəbir.*

ਸੰਗਾਦਿ [sə̃gadɪ] an associate etc. See ਬੇਹੈ.

ਸੰਗਾਨ [sə̃gan] *adj* united. "otɪ potɪ bhəgtən sə̃gan."–*ram m 5.* **2** assciation, company. **3** to sing a song well.

ਸੰਗਾਰ [sə̃gar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. **2** association, company. "sə̃t sə̃gar."–*dev m 5.*

ਸੰਗਾਰਿ [sə̃garɪ], **ਸੰਗਾਰੀ** [sə̃gari] *adj* who lives with one; a companion. "məhɪla jo dis-hɪ. na koi sə̃garɪ."–*asa m 5.* "parbrəhəm sə̃gari."–*bɪla kəbir.* **2** in company with, alongwith. "jo tɪh pachɛ gɪrɛ̃ sə̃gari."–*NP.*

ਸੰਗਾਰੇ [sə̃gare], **ਸੰਗਾਰੈ** [sə̃garɛ] from the company. "te punit sə̃gare."–*asa m 5.* **2** with, alongwith. "prəbhu ki pritɪ cəlɛ sə̃garɛ."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੰਗਿ [sə̃gɪ] *adj* who is a companion. **2** a relative. "mɪthɪa sə̃gɪ sə̃gɪ ləpṭae."–*asa m 5.* 'joined with unreliable companions.' **3** *part* with, by. "bhərie mətɪ papa kɛ sə̃gɪ."–*jəpu.* **4** from. "tum sɪu jorɪ əvər sə̃gɪ tori."–*sor rəvɪdas.*

ਸੰਗੀ [sə̃gi] *adj* who is an associate. "sə̃gi khoṭa krodhu cə̃ḍal."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੰਗੀਸਾਥੀ [sə̃gisathi] one who keeps company; a companion. "sə̃gisathi səgəl trai."–*asa m 5.*

ਸੰਗੀਤ [sə̃git] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗੀਤ *n* union of three arts – dancing, singing and playing instruments. **2** a book containing description of these three. **3** *adj* well sung. **4** short form for ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ, collected. "bəhu bhojən kapər sə̃git."–*sukhmani.* **5** by the company. "sukh gərdhəbh bhəsəm sə̃git."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ [sə̃git chə̃d] metres which are appropriate for singing. **2** stanzas in Dasam Granth, which resonate with 'Mridung'. In Dasam Granth are included metres like sə̃git chəppəy, sə̃git-nəraj, sə̃git pədhɪṣṭka, sə̃git padhṛi, sə̃git bəhṛa, sə̃git bhujə̃g prəyat, and sə̃git mədhur. See their different definitions and examples under respective entries. Here only the word 'sə̃git' is explained. It is added to the names of those metres which include musical sounds of mrɪdə̃g and are recited along with harmonic and melodic tune. Hence–

(a) sə̃git chəppəy: kəgṛədɪ kupyo kəpɪ kəṭək, bəgṛədɪbajən rəṇ bəjyə̃.–*ramav.*

(b) sə̃git nəraj: suvir jagṛədə̃ jəge. ləṛak lagṛədə̃ pəge.–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

(c) sə̃git pədhɪṣṭka: kagṛədə̃g kopkɛ detraj.–*ramav.*

(d) sə̃git padhṛi: tagṛədə̃g tal bajət mucə̃g.–*mənuraj.*

(e) sə̃git bəhṛa is different from "behra" in Dasam Granth. It has the same form as the first four lines of chəppəy as in "səgṛədɪ sə̃g sə̃grəhe təgṛədɪ rəṇ ture nəcavɛ."–*ram.*

(f) sə̃git bhujə̃gprəyat: səgṛdə̃g surə̃ kəgṛdə̃g kopə̃.–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

(g) sə̃git mədhubhar: kəgṛdə̃ kəṛak. təgṛdə̃ təṛak.–*cə̃ḍi 2.*

ਸੰਗੀਤਾ [sə̃gita], **ਸੰਗੀਤਿ** [sə̃gitɪ] *adj* skilled in music. "dəs patəu pə̃c sə̃gita."–*ram m 5.* See ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ. "ghər ghər nəcəl sə̃gitɪ."–*cərɪtr 30.*

ਸੰਗੀਨ [sə̃gin] *P* سنگین *adj* of stone. **2** heavy, large. **3** firm, determined. **4** a bayonet; a pike shaped weapon fixed on the mouth of a gun. It is called 'sũgu' in Turkish and 'sərneza' in Persian.

ਸੰਗੁ [sãgʊ] company. See ਸੰਗ. "tɪn sãgɪ sãgʊ nə kicəi."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੰਗੁਰੀ [sãguri] a chain.

ਸੰਗੁਲਾਦੀਪ [sãgʊladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲਦ੍ਵੀਪ and ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗੁਲੀ [sãgʊli] See ਸੰਗੁਰੀ.

ਸੰਗੁਤਾ [sãguta], **ਸੰਗੁਤੀ** [sãguti] *adj* united, joint, integrated. "dhən sac sãguti hərɪ sãgɪ suti." –*bɪla chə̃t m 1.*

ਸੰਗੇ [sõge] by, with, near. "pekhət sunət səda hɛ sõge."–*sor m 5.*

ਸੰਗੋਇਆ [sãgoɪa] *adj* ਸੰਗ-ਹੋਇਆ. **2** by one's company. "loha kaṭh sõgoɪa." *var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸੰਗੋ ਸਾਹ [sãgo sah] See ਸਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ, ਨਜਾਬਤ ਖਾਨ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸੰਗੋਰੀ [sõgori] in the company of. "un sãtən kɛ sə̃gɪ sõgori."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸੰਗਜਕ [sãgyək] *Skt* संज्ञक *adj* named, called.

ਸੰਗਜਾ [sãgya] *Skt n* संज्ञा name of a thing; an uttered word. **2** consciousness, awareness. "təb ṣɪv ju kɪchu sãgya pai."–*krɪsən.* **3** Gayatri. **4** wife of the sun, who was the daughter of Vishvkarma and who bore Yamraj.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [sãgrəh] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗ੍ਰਹ *n* a compilation, collection. **2** an act of gathering. "khɪma dhən sãgrəheɪ."–*bəsə̃t m 1.*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ [sãgrəhəṇ] *Skt n* collecting, hoarding. **2** controlling, overpowering. "atəm rət sãgrəhəṇ kəhəṇ ə̃mrət kəl ḍhaləṇ."–*savɛye m 2 ke.* **3** forbidding, prohibiting. "bis səpətahro basro sãgrəhe."–*sri m 1.* 'Prohibit from evil your body, the abode of twenty seven elements.' See ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਹਰੋ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ [sãgrəhṇi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ. ذرب مزمن psilosis. The causes of this disease are as those of dysentery. This disease is often a chronic form of diarrhoea or dysentery. A patient of psilosis suffers from loose motions; his intestine gives out noise, his mouth waters; he has back-aches and this disease is severe during the day and less painful at night. If a psilosis patient skips meals for 40 days and takes yoghurt of cow or goat milk mixed with some salt, black pepper and powder of ginger, he recovers without any medicine.

The medicines beneficial for dysentery should be used for psilosis. The digestive powder thus prepared is also very useful. Take pure sulphur one tola, pure mercury half tola, and pulverise both of these.[1] Also take ginger, black pepper, piper longum, fried asafoetida, white and black cumin seeds one tola each, five kinds of salts seven and a half tolas and cannabis measuring half of all these medicines. After grinding and sieving all these, mix with the above pulverized medicine and put the mixture in a small bottle. Eat three masas of this medicine with churned curd of cow milk everyday. Take boiled and sieved rice free of gruel in meal. "sãgrəhṇi sãgrəh dusṭən kɪy."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਨ [sãgrəhən] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. "rətən tɪag sãgrəhən kəuḍi."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਅਉ [sãgrəhɪəu] collected. **2** absorbed entirely, adopted firmly. "nam kərtar su drɪṛ nanəkɪ sãgrəhɪəu."–*savɛye m 3 ke.*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ [sãgrəhɪṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ [sãgrəhit] *adj* accumulated, collected.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ ਨਾਮ [sãgrəhit nam] *n* a collective noun, such as a herd, an army, a drove etc.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੇਇ [sãgrəheɪ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ. **2** See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹ [sãgrah] *Dg n* a hilt. **2** a haft. **3** shield's grip.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ [sãgrahy] *Skt adj* suitable for accumulation, fit for collection. **2** appropriate for acceptance, adoptable.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਂਦ [sãgrãd] See ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ [sãgram] *Skt n* a war, a battle.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sãgram sĩgh] In history he is also known as Sanga. He ascended the throne as

[1] grind like collyrium.

king of Chataur in 1509 AD. See ਚਤੌੜ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇੜੀ [sə̃greṛi] See ਸੰਘ੍ਰੇੜੀ.

ਸੰਘ [sə̃gh] *n* throat, gullet. "cəbɛ təta lohsar vɪcɪ sə̃ghɛ pəlte."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **2** 'ṭoba' caste; a class of divers who tell about the salinity or sweetness of underground water by smelling the earth; one who smells; a sniffer. **3** *Skt* a community, a gang, an organisation.

ਸੰਘੱਟ [sə̃ghəṭṭ] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a group. **2** friction, squabble. **3** the wheel of a chariot etc.

ਸੰਘਰ [sə̃ghər] *n* a fort made with bushes; a wooden fort. "sə̃ghər təhɪ bə̃dhaɪ cuphera." –*GPS.* **2** a bugle of war, a war-horn (ਰਨਸਿੰਘਾ). "bəḍ jodhi sə̃ghər vae."–*cə̃ḍi 3.* **3** *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ a battle, a war. "sur dekh sə̃ghər me kayər pəlavhĩ."–*NP.* **4** a sub-caste of Jats. "kə̃du sə̃ghər mɪlɛ həsə̃da."–*BG.*

ਸੰਘਰਸਣ [sə̃ghərsəṇ] *Skt* संघर्षण *n* scraping, grinding, rubbing.

ਸੰਘਰਹਿ [sə̃ghərəhɪ] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.

ਸੰਘਰਣ [sə̃ghərəṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. "səc vəṇə̃jɛ səcu sə̃ghər-hɪ."–*majh ə m 3.* "guṇkari guṇ sə̃ghrɛ."–*suhi ə m 3.* **2** ruining, destroying. "sətru sə̃ghərṇi."–*sənama.* See ਸੰਘਾਰ.

ਸੰਘਰੈ [sə̃ghrɛ] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sə̃gha] *n* a bunch (ਸਮੁਦਾਯ) of twines in a strung cot. **2** a sub-caste of Jats.

ਸੰਘਾਤ [sə̃ghat] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a gathering. **2** catarrh, phlegm. **3** a hell. **4** the act of killing; murder. **5** physique, body.

ਸੰਘਾਤੀ [sə̃ghati] *adj* who kills or murders. "bhekhdhari jyõ sə̃ghati hoɪ."–*BG.*

ਸੰਘਾਰ [sə̃ghar], **ਸੰਘਾਰਣ** [sə̃gharəṇ], **ਸੰਘਾਰੁ** [sə̃gharu] *Skt* ਸੰਹਾਰ, ਸੰਹਾਰਣ *n* destruction, devastation. "chuṭ-hɪ sə̃ghar nɪməkh kɪrpa te."–*sar m 5.* **2** murder.[1] "hoa əsur sə̃gharu."–*sri ə m 5.* "əsur sə̃gharəṇ ram həmara."–*maru solhe m 1.* "təskər pə̃c səbədɪ sə̃ghare."–*ram ə m 1.* **3** doomsday. **4** process of gathering properly. **5** *S* ਸੰਘਾਰੁ native. **6** brave. **7** dear, beloved.

ਸੰਘਾੜਾ [sə̃ghaṛa] See ਸਿੰਘਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਘਿਤਾ [sə̃ghɪta] See ਸੰਹਿਤਾ. "brəhəm vaky kəhɪ sə̃ghɪta prapəsə̃ti jap."–*GPS.*

ਸੰਘੀ [sə̃ghi] *n* neck bone; larynx; Adam's apple. See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sə̃ghera], **ਸੰਘੇੜਾ** [sə̃gheṛa] a sub-caste of Jats. "nə̃da sə̃gheṛa tɪs ṭhɔr."–*GPS.*

ਸੰਘੋਲ [sə̃ghol] a village situated 13 koh (south of Ropar in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on way to Kurkshetar, but the gurdwara is now in Ranvan. See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ.

ਸੰਘ੍ਰਤ [sə̃ghrət] This word has been used instead of ਸੰਘਾਰਤ (ਸੰਹਾਰਤ). "bhə̃t bhə̃t sə̃ghrət bhəyo kəchu nə sə̃k vɪcar."–*cərɪtr 125.* **2** collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਘ੍ਰੇੜੀ [sə̃ghreṛi] a village in Patiala state, under the administration of Barnala, tehsil Mansa and police station Boha. North of this village is a gurdwara raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. It has 4 ghumaons of village land and is looked after by a Sikh priest. It is to the west of Breta railway station, connected by a stretch of two miles of unbricked road.

ਸੰਙ [sə̃ŋ] See ਸੰਕਾ. **2** See ਸੰਗ.

ਸੰਙਾ [sə̃ŋa], **ਸੰਙਿਆ** [sə̃ŋɪa] See ਸੰਗਯਾ. "devənhar ɪhi jug sə̃ŋa."–*krɪsən.* 'one who revives.' **2** a state, a condition. "tinɪ sə̃ŋɪa kər dehi kini jəl kukər bhəsmehi."–*sor m 5.*

ਸੰਙੁ [sə̃ŋu] a doubt. **2** a company, an association. "sətsə̃gətɪ melo sə̃ŋu."–*suhi m 4.* 'Provide the company of truthful persons.'

ਸੰਚ [sə̃c] See ਸੇਚਨ. "ə̃mrɪt drɪsəṭɪ sə̃cɪ jivae." –*gəu m 5.* **2** See ਸੰਚਯਨ. "sə̃cət sə̃cət thɛli kini."–*asa m 5.*

[1] When the word sanghar or sangharaṇ follows another word, then it acquires the meaning of the 'doer' as– asur sanghar and asur sangharaṇ.

ਸੰਚਉਨੀ [sãcəuni], **ਸੰਚਣ** [sãcəṇ], **ਸੰਚਨ** [sãcən], **ਸੰਚਯ** [sãcəy], **ਸੰਚਯਨ** [sãcyən] (See **ਸੰ** and **ਚਯ**) *n* a collection, an accumulation, an amassing. "ram nam dhən kərɪ sõcəuni." *–gəu kəbir.* "sãcəṇ kəu hərɪ eko nam." *–dhəna m 5.* "sõcən kərəu nam dhən nɪrməl."*–sor m 5.*

ਸੰਚਰ [sãcər] *Skt n* departure, walk. **2** a bridge. **3** a water-channel, a hole, a drain etc. **4** a path, a way. **5** body, physique.

ਸੰਚਰਣ [sãcərəṇ] *Skt n* expansion. **2** walk, departure. **3** a shiver.

ਸੰਚਰਿਓ [sãcərɪo] spread. **2** arrived. See **ਸੰਚਾਰ**.

ਸੰਚਰੈ [sãcrɛ] See **ਸੰਚਾਰ** 5.

ਸੰਚਰਯਉ [sãcəryəu] See **ਸੰਚਰਿਓ**. "hərɪbãs jəgət jəs sãcəryəu."*–səvɛye m 5 ke.*

ਸੰਚਵੈ [sãcvɛ] collects, accumulates. "dhən cɪtvɛ dhən sõcvɛ."*–sri m 4 pəhre.* **2** accumulated.

ਸੰਚਾ [sãca] *adj* watered, irrigated. "ãmrɪt nam rɪde le sõca."*–gəu m 5.* **2** accumulated. **3** *n* an earthen pot for collecting (ਇਕੱਠਾ) melted metal; a die, a cast.

ਸੰਚਾਣਾ [sãcaṇa] *adj* accumulated "hərɪdhən sãcaṇa."*–asa m 5.*

ਸੰਚਾਰ [sãcar] *Skt* सञ्चार *n* transmission, going on, roaming, wandering. **2** to bind together. "dvɛ dvɛ baṇ sãcarke dvɛ dvɛ tən pare." *–GPS.* 'connecting two arrows with a bow-string.' **3** spreading, expanding. "jəgət jəs sãcəryəu."*–səvɛye m 5 ke.* **4** entry, approach. "tɪthɛ kal nə sãcrɛ."*–sri ə m 1.* **5** to run, flee. "na nɪvɛ na phunɪ sãcrɛ."*–gəu kəbir bavən.* **6** a meeting, reunion. "kəvən su data le sãcare."*–gəu m 5.* **7** body, physique, what makes it possible to exist. **8** a bridge, over which people pass.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ [sãcari] *Skt* सञ्चारिन् *adj* who walks, who wanders. **2** a kind of poetic sentiment. See **ਰਸ**. **3** *n* the air, wind. **4** musical tone of three octaves in ascending and descending order as ṣa re ga, ga re ṣa, ma pa dha, dha pa ma, pa dha ni, ni dha pa etc. **5** the middle part of 'asthai' and 'abhog' of dhruv pəd, that is sung after asthai at the time of 'alap'.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ ਭਾਵ [sãcari bhav] See **ਭਾਵ**.

ਸੰਚਾਲਨ [sãcalən] *Skt n* goading, urging, encouraging.

ਸੰਚਿ [sãcɪ] after irrigating or watering. See **ਸੰਚ** 1. **2** after accumulating, amassing or collecting. "sãcɪ hərɪ dhən."*–sri m 5.*

ਸੰਚਿਓ [sãcɪo], **ਸੰਚਿਆ** [sãcɪa] *adj* collected, amassed, accumulated. **2** watered, sprinkled. "səhɪj bhaɪ sãcɪo kɪrəṇ ãmrɪt kal baṇi." *–səvɛye m 2 ke.* 'Through rays of noble ambrosial word of enlightenment was rained spiritual love.' "ãmrɪt nam jəl sãcɪa."*–bɪla m 5.*

ਸੰਚਿਤ [sãcɪt] *Skt adj* collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਚੀ [sãci] *adj* collected (ਜਮਾ). **2** nourished, nurtured. "əmər janɪ sãci ɪh kaɪa."*–bɪla kəbir.* **3** *n* a file of papers, a part. "sãci sɛ jni tərə dəbai."*–GPS.*

ਸੰਚੀਐ [sãciɛ] let us collect/amass. **2** let us water/ irrigate. "nĩm bɪrəkh bəhu sõciɛ."*–var sar m 4.*

ਸੰਚੇ [sãcɛ] See **ਸੰਚਯ**.

ਸੰਜ [sãj] *Skt* सञ्ज् *vr* to embrace, to cling; to quarrel; to go away; to hoard. **2** See **ਸੰਚਯਨ**. "nam nɪdhanu mən məhɪ sãjɪ dhərɪ."*–var maru 1 m 3.* "sãjɪ kia ghərɪ vas."*–var majh m 1.* "cəldɪa nal nə calɛ so kɪu sãjiɛ."*–var jɛt.* "hərɪ dhən jɪni sãjɪa."*–majh ə m 5.* **3** *Skt* सज्ज *n* Brahma. **4** Shiv. **5** *adj* a helmet, armour. "sərã sãj phuṭṭe."*–cãḍi 2.* **6** *n* armour, a bullet proof vest. "subhẽ səstrə sãjən sõ survirõ."*–məcch.* **7** *P* سنج weight, mass. **8** a measure, a gauge. **9** cymbal, castanets See **ਪਟੇਲਾ**. **10** *S* purity, cleanliness. **11** tools, implements.

ਸੰਜਨ [sãjən] *Skt* सञ्जन *n* connecting. **2** mixing. **3** tying.

ਸੰਜਮ [sãjəm] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਯਮ *n* act of self-control, restraining mind and senses from evils. "sãjəm sət sõtokh sil."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* **2** a religious vow, a precept "nanək ɪhu sãjəm prəbhkɪrpa paiɛ."–*gəu thɪti m 5.* **3** reluctance, hesitation. "chaḍɪ sɪanəp sõjəm nanək."–*dev m 5.* **4** a precaution, abstinence. "bhɛ ka sãjəm je kərɛ daru bhau leɪ." *var ram 1 m 3.* **5** a custom; a ceremony. "sãjəm turka bhai."–*var asa.* **6** a remedy, an effort. "bɪn sãjəm nəhi karəj sar."–*dev m 5.* **7** a method, a technique. "jɪna nũ məthən da sãjəm hɛ, so məthke əganɪ nɪkalde hɛn."–*bhəgtavli.*

ਸੰਜਮਨੀ [sãjəmni] See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਜਮਿ [sãjəmɪ] with a remedy (ਉਪਾਯ), with an effort. "haumɛ kɪth-hu upjɛ kɪtu sãjəmɪ ɪhu jaɪ."–*var asa.* "nəhɪ jaɪ səhɪsa kɪte sãjəmɪ."–*ənãdu.*

ਸੰਜਮੀ [sãjmi] *Skt* संयमिन् *adj* temperate, moderate. See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਮੁ [sãjəmu] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਯ [sãjəy] charioteer and minister of Dhritrashtar. There is a reference at the beginning of Gita that Dhritrashtar inquired about the battle from Sanjay; he foretold the whole situation of Kurukshetar with prophetic insight. He was a disciple of Vyas and a great scholar. *adj* who has completely conquered the evils.

ਸੰਜਰ [sãjər] short form for ਸੰਜ-ਧਰ. the wearer of an armour. See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜਰੀਆ [sãjria] collected. See ਸੰਜ. **2** attained. "cɪrãkal ɪhu deh sãjria."–*gəu m 5.*

ਸੰਜਾਫ [sõjaph], **ਸੰਜਾਬ** [sãjab] See ਸਿੰਜਾਫ.

ਸੰਜਾਰ [sãjar] *n* proper management. **2** See ਸੰਚਾਰ. "ɪktu sutɪ proɪ jotɪ sãjariɛ."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੰਜਾਰੀ [sãjari] *adj* hoarded, stored. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

ਸੰਜਿ [sõjɪ] having amassed/collected. See ਸੰਜ 2.

ਸੰਜਿਆ [sãjɪa] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਉ [sõjiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸੰਜੀਐ [sõjiɛ] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਦਨ [sõjidən] *P* سنجیدن *v* to weigh, measure.

ਸੰਜੀਦਾ [sãjida] *P* سنجیده *adj* weighty. **2** serious, sober.

ਸੰਜੀਵਨਿ [sãjivənɪ], **ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ** [sãjivni] See ਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ. **2** See ਕਚ. "pəṛh sãjivənɪ tahɪ jɪyavɛ."–*cərɪtr 321.* "sostrə həne sãjivni jyõ ləgaɪ tɪh det."–*NP.*

ਸੰਜੁਗਤ [sãjugət] **ਸੰਜੁਤ** [sãjut] *Skt* ਸੰਯੁਕ੍ਤ *adj* with, alongwith. "jog bhog sãjutu bəl."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* "dəs guṇ sãjut jo dɪj hoi."–*NP.* See ਦਸ ਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ. **2** joint, united.

ਸੰਜੁਤਾ [sãjuta] See ਸੰਯੁਤਾ.

ਸੰਜੁਤੁ [sãjutu] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਜੈ [sãjɛ] See ਸੰਚਯ. **2** with the amassed. "sãjɛ kərhɪ pɪar."–*var asa.* **3** See ਸੰਜਯ.

ਸੰਜੋ [sõjo], **ਸੰਜੋਉ** [sãjou], **ਸੰਜੋਅ** [sãjoə], **ਸੰਜੋਆ** [sõjoa] *n* a part of the armour covering head face and neck; a defensive armament. See ਸੰਜ. "sətguru ka khəṛəgu sãjou hərɪ bhəgətɪ hɛ."–*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸੰਜੋਇਆ [sãjoɪa], **ਸੰਜੋਈ** [sãjoi] united, joined, tied. See ਸੰਜਨ. "mat pɪta bhai sut bənɪta tɪn bhitərɪ sãjoɪa."–*sri m 5 pəhre.* "nɪhbhagro bhahɪ sãjoɪo re."–*ṭoḍi m 5.* "ɪsu məṭki məhɪ səbəd sãjoi."–*asa kəbir.*

ਸੰਜੋਗ [sãjog], **ਸੰਜੋਗੜਾ** [sãjogra] *Skt* ਸੰਯੋਗ *n* relations; luck. "dhia put sãjog."–*sri ə m 1.* **2** union, chance. "sãjog nam surma əkhãḍ ek janɪye."–*parəs.* **3** according to astrology adequate match of planetary, astronomical movements etc. "dhən murət cəse pəl ghəṛia, dhõn su oɪ sãjoga jiu."–*majh m 5.* "nam həmarɛ saun sãjog." *bhɛr m 5.* **4** result of one's deeds, consequence "lɪkhɪa dhurɪ sãjog."–*majh barəhmaha.* **5** union of soul with body; birth "saha sãjog viahu vɪjog."–*gəu m 1.* **6** an effort, an attempt. **7** *Skt* ਸੰਯੋਕ੍ਤ a yoke. "cela vəɪr vəkhət sãjog."–*var ram 1 m 1.*

'Remembrance of God is moisture and the time for prayer is ploughing.'

ਸੰਜੋਗਿ [sə̃jogɪ], **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [sə̃jogi] *adj* coincidently, related with one's karma. "manəs jənəm sə̃jogɪ paɪa."–*dhəna ə m 5.* **2** with effort. "kəvən sə̃jogɪ mɪləʊ prəbhʊ əpne."–*bɪla m 5.* "mela sə̃jogi ram."–*asa chə̃t m 1.* **3** *Skt* संयोगिन् *adj* related, associated. **4** 'according to sanyasis and ascetics one who spends his life as a house-holder is a true saint.'

ਸੰਜੋਣਾ [sə̃joṇa] *Skt* ਸੰਯੋਜਨ *n* merger, unification.

ਸੰਜੋਰ [sə̃jor] *Skt* संयोक्तृ *adj* who cultivates land; who yokes oxen. "hərɪ sı̃ce sʊdha sə̃jor."–*jɛt m 5.*

ਸੰਜੋਰਿ [sə̃jorɪ] by cultivation, by yoking.

ਸੰਜੋਵਾ [sə̃jova] See ਸੰਜੋਆ. **2** well-yoked.

ਸੰਝ [sə̃jh], **ਸੰਝਾ** [sə̃jha] *n* dusk, time of sunset, darkness, evening.

ਸੰਝਾਬਲ [sə̃jhabəl] *Dg* one who is dominant at dusk, a demon; a monster; a fiend; a ghost.

ਸੰਡ [sə̃ḍ] *Skt* शण्ड *n* demons' priest; a priest of demons, who was son of Shukr and brother of Amrak. Both these brothers were appointed to teach Prahlad. See ਸੰਡਾਮਰਕਾ. **2** *Skt* सण्ड ਸ-ਅੰਡ a male animal like a bull, or a stud bull who is not castrated. **3** *Skt* षण्ड a sterile buffalo; impotent; eunuch.

ਸੰਡਾ [sə̃ḍa] *Skt* षण्डी an infertile buffalo; a barren, infertile woman.

ਸੰਡਾਮਰਕਾ [sə̃ḍamərka] *Skt* शण्डामर्क both the brothers Shand and Amrak who were sons of Shukr. See ਸੰਡ 1. "sə̃ḍamərka səbhɪ jaɪ pʊkare."–*bhɛr m 3.*

ਸੰਢ [sə̃ḍh] See ਸੰਡ, ਸੰਡਾ and ਸੰਢਣਾ.

ਸੰਢਣਾ [sə̃ḍhṇa] *v* to euphonise, combine, connect, tie. "ape hi lekha sə̃ḍhie."–*var asa.*

ਸੰਤ or **ਸੰਤੁ** [sə̃t or sə̃tʊ] *Skt* शान्त *adj* who has controlled his mind and senses; unperturbed (soul). "sə̃t ke ʊpərɪ deɪ prəbhʊ hath."–*gə̃ḍ m 5.* See *E* saint.

In Gurbani the quality and greatness of a saint is thus described:

jɪna sasɪ gɪrasɪ nə vɪsrɛ hərɪnamə̃ mənɪ mət,
dhə̃nʊ sɪ sei nanka, pʊrənʊ soi sə̃tʊ.–*m 5 var gəʊ 2.*

aṭh pəhər nɪkəṭɪ kərɪ janɛ,
prəbh ka kia miṭha manɛ.
ekʊ namʊ sə̃tən adharʊ,
hoɪ rəhe səbh ki pəgcharʊ.
sə̃t rəhət sʊnhʊ mere bhai,
ʊa ki məhɪma kəthənʊ nə jai.
vərtənɪ jakɛ kevəl nam,
ənəd rup kirtənʊ bɪsram.
mɪtr sətrʊ jakɛ ek səmanɛ,
prəbh əpʊne bɪn əvərʊ nə janɛ.
koṭɪ koṭɪ əgh kaṭənhara,
dʊkh durɪ kərən jiə ke datara.
sʊrbir bəcən ke bəli,
kəʊla bəpʊri sə̃ti chəli.
taka sə̃gʊ bach-hɪ sʊrdev,
əmogh dərəsʊ səphəl jaki sev.
kərjoṛɪ nanəkʊ kəre ərdasɪ,
mohɪ sə̃ttəhəl dijɛ gʊṇtasɪ.–*asa m 5.*

2 *Skt* सन्त् a scholar, pandit. **3** superb, superior. "əmrɪt drɪsəṭɪ pekhɛ hoɪ sə̃t."–*sukhməni.* **4** *n* a disciple of Guru Nanak. "sə̃t sə̃gɪ hərɪ mənɪ vəsɛ."–*gəʊ m 5.* **5** short form of ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ. See ਪੁਰਾਰੀ.

ਸੰਤਈ [sə̃təi] *n* saintliness, piety. "sə̃t nə chaḍɛ sə̃təi."–*s kəbir.*

ਸੰਤ ਸਹਾਇ [sə̃t səhaɪ], **ਸੰਤਸਹਾਯ** [sə̃tsəhay] *adj* who protects a saint. "sahɪb sə̃tsəhay pɪare."–*cɔpəi.*

ਸੰਤਸਹਾਰ [sə̃tsəhar] *adj* who defends and supports a saint. "sə̃tsəhar səda bɪkhɪata."–*səvɛye m 1 ke.*

ਸੰਤਸਭਾ [sə̃tsəbha] *n* an assembly of Sikhs; an organisation of Singhs. "thanʊ sʊhava pəvɪtʊ hɛ jɪthɛ sə̃tsəbha."–*sri m 5.* 'an assembly of sadhus blessed with quiet souls.'

ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ [sə̃t sadhu] *adj* who is a tranquil saint: who is a peaceful noble person. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "sə̃t sadhu jɪn paɪa te vəḍ purəkh."–*dhəna m 4*.

ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ [sə̃t sĩgh] According to Gurupratap Suray, Guru Gobind Singh decorated Sant Singh with a cockade and panache while conferring guruship upon the Khalsa at Chamkaur, as:

"pā̃c-hū̃ me kəlgi kĩh dinəs,
so nɪrnɛ sunie mən laɪ.
sə̃t sĩgh khətri sɪkh subhmətɪ,
thapyo pā̃c-hū̃ me vəḍɪaɪ.
tɪs ko guruta ərpən kinəs,
prɪthəm khalse me tɪn paɪ,
səstrə bə̃dhaɪ bəṭhaɪ əṭari,
guru phəte bole hərkhaɪ.
kɪtək kəhɪt sə̃g sĩgh bə̃gsi,
bā̃gəs des vɪkhɛ te aɪ,
tɪs ko kəryo sthapən tɪs chɪn,
guruta dəi jɪga pəhɪraɪ,
sətɪguru ke sɪkh don-hu gurumukh,
tɪn me kou thəpyo bənaɪ,
tɪs pər bad nəhi kuch bərno,
dono ke]ɪhu cərən mənaɪ."
–*GPS rutt 6 ə 41*.

Bhai Sant Singh resident of Patti town in Majha was an Arora Sikh. His son Hara Singh (whose other name is Bahadar Singh) was bestowed with Hukamnama by Guru Gobind Singh,[1] which is now with Mai Butki living in the house of Bhai Uttam Singh in Bhaian da Kucha, mohalla Ganj of Peshawar city. Here is also a turban, a robe and one shoe of the Guru.[2] Sant Singh's son had gone to Pishawar after leaving Patti. See ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1. **2** son of Bhai Surat Singh, gyani of Harmandir, was a great scholar. Bhai Santokh Singh Kaviraj had studied with him. See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ. Gyani Sant Singh died in Sammat 1889. Gyani family of this noble person is highly respected in Amritsar. **3** younger brother of Akali Phoola Singh, whose descendant is a landlord and top lambardar in Taran Tarn. See ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

[1]The date of this hukamnama is Assu Sudi 9 Sammat 1761. There is a reference to Chamkaur in it. The Battle of Chamkaur was fought in the tenth month of Bikrami (Poh) and how was hukamnama received in Asu? If the battle of Chamkaur took place in 1760 the hukamnama could not have been received in Asu. Historians have a point to ponder.

ਸੰਤ ਸੰਤ [sə̃t sə̃t] *adj* quiet as a saint: peace-loving scholar, peace-loving noble person. "nanək sə̃t sə̃t hərɪ ɪko."–*sri chə̃t m 4*.

ਸੰਤਹ ਤਨਾ [sə̃təh təna] *adj* who is a saint's son: sadhu's disciple, seeker of spiritual knowledge. **2** a saint's armour, saint's protector (ਸਾਧੂ), saint's defender. **3** See ਤਨਾ 2 and 6.

ਸੰਤਕਾਲੀਆ [sə̃tkalia] See ਕਾਲੀਆ.

ਸੰਤਘਾਟ [sə̃tghaṭ] a quay or ghat of Vein river near Sultanpur where Guru Nanak Dev used to have a bath. After leaving Modikhana, he put on the saint's gown (gown of a traveller) at this place. See ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ.

ਸੰਤ ਜਨ [sə̃t jən] saintly people.

ਸੰਤਜਨੀ [sə̃tjəni] saintly people. "sə̃tjəni kia updes."–*bəsə̃t m 5*. **2** a female saint.

ਸੰਤਤ [sə̃tət] *Skt adv* continuously. "sə̃tət hi sətsə̃gətɪ sə̃g surə̃g rəte."–*səvɛye m 4 ke*.

ਸੰਤਤਿ [sə̃tətɪ] *Skt n* progeny, children. **2** a sub-caste, lineage. **3** expanse, extension.

ਸੰਤਤਿ ਪਥ [sə̃tətɪ pəth] reproductive organ, vagina, vulva.

ਸੰਤ ਦਾਸ [sə̃t das] son of Bhai Bhagtu's successor, Jivan, whose progeny lives in

[2]The second shoe is at Mehtian di gali in village Makhdan of district Kohat.

village Chak Bhai ka, district Ferozepur. Bhai Jivan had served Guru Har Rai for a long time.

ਸੰਤਦੋਖੀ [sɘ̃tdokhi] *adj* who is an enemy of saints. "sɘ̃tdokhi ka thau ko nahɪ."–*sukhmani.*

ਸੰਤ ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ [sɘ̃t dhɘrɘmsala] a religious place of Sikhs. "mohɪ nɪrguṇ dɪɛ thau sɘ̃t dhɘrɘmsaliɛ."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੰਤਨ [sɘ̃tɘn] short form for ਸੰਤਜਨ. "jəhɪ sadhu sɘ̃tɘn hovhɪ ɪkatr."–*dhɘna m 5.* "sɘ̃tna kɛ cɘrɘnɪ lag."–*asa m 5 pɘrtal.* **2** to saints. "hɘrɪ sɘ̃tɘn kɘrɪ nɘmo nɘmo."–*gɘu ɘ m 5.* **3** *Skt* शन्तनु a source of body's comfort. "uṭhɪ sɪdhare chɘtrpɘtɪ sɘ̃tɘn kɛ khɪalɪ."–*bɪla m 5.*

ਸੰਤਨਾ [sɘ̃tna] See ਸੰਤਨ.

ਸੰਤਨੁ [sɘ̃tɘnu] See ਸਾਂਤਨੁ.

ਸੰਤਨੇਯ [sɘ̃tney] See ਸਾਂਤਨੁ. "bhɘyo tɘn kɘ bhɘ̃dh me sɘ̃tneyɘ̃. bhɘe tahɪ ke kɘuro pɑ̃ḍveyɘ̃."–*gyan.* **2** See ਸਾਂਤਨੇਯ.

ਸੰਤਪਤ [sɘ̃tpɘt] *Skt* संतप्त *adj* very hot. **2** utterly miserable.

ਸੰਤਪਿਆਰ [sɘ̃tpɪar] love for saints. **2** peace-loving.

ਸੰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [sɘ̃tprɘsadɪ] with the grace of a saint. "sɘ̃tprɘsadɪ hɘrɪ kirtɘn gau."–*gɘu m 5.*

ਸੰਤਬਹਲ [sɘ̃tbɘhɘl] See ਬਹਲ.

ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲ [sɘ̃tmɘ̃ḍɘl], **ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲੀ** [sɘ̃tmɘ̃ḍli] an assembly of Sikhs; a gathering of Sikhs reposing faith in the Guru. "sɘ̃tmɘ̃ḍɘl mɘhɪ nɪrmɘl kɘtha."–*bhɛr m 5.* **2** society of saints.

ਸੰਤਮੰਤ [sɘ̃tmɘ̃t], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sɘ̃tmɘ̃tu], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sɘ̃tmɘ̃tr] teachings of Guru Nanak. **2** a sadhu's sermon.

ਸੰਤਰਾ [sɘ̃tra] See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ and ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਤਰੀ [sɘ̃tri] *E* Sentry, a soldier on guard.

ਸੰਤਰੇਣੁ [sɘ̃treṇu] an ascetic; was a chief priest of a saintly group imparting education. Seeing this group starving for many days, Guru Nanak Dev gave them Rs. 20,[1] brought for business from home. The place where this incident occurred is now named as "khɘra sɔda." See ਥੂਹਤ ਕਾਣਾ. **2** the dust of saint's feet; dust of the feet.

ਸੰਤਲਾ [sɘ̃tla] See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਸੰਤਾਉਣਾ [sɘ̃tauṇa] *v* to torment, annoy, hurt. "na tɪsu kal sɘ̃taɪ."–*sri ɘ m 1.* "dut nɘ sɘkɛ sɘ̃tai."–*guj ɘ m 1.*

ਸੰਤਾਨ [sɘ̃tan] *Skt* सन्तान *n* progeny, descendants. **2** a mythical wish-fulfilling tree; a desire-granting tree. "janɪye sɘ̃tan ke sɘman bɘne ɘnbɘn, dani mɘn kamna, nɘ dani mokh gyan hɛ."–*NP.* **3** expansion, extension. **4** arrangement, management. **5** continuous flow of water.

ਸੰਤਾਨੀ [sɘ̃tani] *adj* of the saints. "jɪnɪ rakhi an sɘ̃tani."–*sar m 5.* **2** who has children.

ਸੰਤਾਪ [sɘ̃tap] *Skt n* burning sensation, heat, scorching heat. **2** suffering, agony. **3** fever. "sɘbhe dukh sɘ̃tap jɑ̃ tudhõ bhulie."–*var ram 2 m 5.* **4** repentance, regret. "bhɪkhɪa bhojɘn kɘrɛ sɘ̃tap."–*var ram 1 m 1.*

ਸੰਤਾਪਨ [sɘ̃tapɘn] *n* tormenting, causing suffering.

ਸੰਤਾਪੀ [sɘ̃tapi] *Skt* सन्तापिन् *adj* who oppresses; who torments.

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[1]Many ignorant but cunning writers have shown Santren as Guru Nanak's mentor. Guru Nanak himself says about his Guru in Gurbani– "ɘprɑ̃pɘru pɘrbrɘhɘm pɘrmesur nanɘk gur mɪlɪa soi jiu."–*sor m 1.* See about Santren in Guru Nanak Parkash–

A question by followers of Santrenu:

"arbɘla lɘghu bal sucali. gɪra vɪrag bhɘgatɪ bhɘl sali. tum sõ an kin bɘhu bhau. mrɪdul krɪpalu vɪsal subhau. bhojɘn sɔj an jab bese. calɘn rɘjaɪ din tum kese?"

Answer of Santren:

"sun mɘhɑ̃t bolyo bɘr bani. ɪh ko pɘrɘmpurakh sukhdani. kalavɘn gyani gunkhani. duryo rahɛ gɘtɪ pɘrɛ nɘ jani. bhɘyo ɘsahɪ mɘm tej prɘbhau. yɑ̃te dini jɘn rɘjau."–*NP.* purɘvaradh ɘ 15.

ਸੰਤੁ [sãtu] See **ਸੰਤ** and **ਸੰਤੇ**.

ਸੰਤੁਸਟ [sãtusəṭ], **ਸੰਤੁਸਟੁ** [sãtusəṭu], **ਸੰਤੁਸ੍ਟ** [sãtusṭ] *Skt* संतुष्ट *adj* very happy, highly pleased. See **ਤੁਸ** *vr*. "gursɪkha kəu hərɪ sãtusəṭu hɛ."–*var vəḍ m 4*. **2** very contented. "yətha labh sãtusṭ vɪcarɛ."–*GPS*.

ਸੰਤੇ [sãtɛ] to the saint. "sãtɛ sãtu mɪlɛ mənu bɪgsɛ."–*naṭ ə m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਸ [sãtos], **ਸੰਤੋਖ** [sãtokh] *Skt* संतोष *n* patience, giving up of greed. "mənɪ sãtokhu səbədɪ gur raje."–*ram m 5*. **2** happiness, bliss. "koməl baṇi səbh kəu sãtokhɛ."–*gəu thɪti m 5*. See **ਤੁਸ** and **ਤੋਖ**.

ਸੰਤੋਖਸਰ [sãtokhsər] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ**. **2** a pool of contentment. "te nae sãthokh gur səra."–*bɪla m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਰਿ [sãtokh sərɪ] a stream of contentment. "te guru sãtokh sərɪ nate."–*gəu m 4*. **2** in the pond of contentment.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ [sãtokh sĩgh] Bhai Deva Singh[1] resident of Burhia (district Ambala) was a religious man. He learnt Vedant and Gurbani in the company of Sant Karam Singh "Nirmala". Interest in education motivated him to come to Amritsar. Bhai Santokh Singh was born at this place in Sammat 1845.[2] He learnt to compose poetry from an eminent scholar, Gyani Sant Singh.[3] Bhai Santokh Singh was a perfect scholar and had the miraculous power of composing poetry. While staying in Burhia he translated Amarkosh and in Sammat 1880 wrote Guru Nanak Prakash. After this he got employment with Maharaja Karam Singh in Patiala. In Sammat 1882 the ruler of Kaithal Bhai Udai Singh requisi-tioned him from the service of Maharaja of Patiala and kept him there honourably.

While staying in Kaithal, Bhai Sahib composed Garabganjni, a translation of Japuji in Sammat 1886 and with the help of pandits in the employment of Bhai Udai Singh, he wrote many books in Hindized Punjabi and wrote biographies of the holy nine Gurus in a granth named "Gurpartap Suray" completed in Sammat 1900. In the same year, he passed away.

Bhai Santokh Singh himself writes about the composition of this granth:

purəb mɛ ṣri nanək kətha.
chãdən bɪkhɛ rəci mətɪ yətha.
rəhyo cəhto gurun vrɪtãt.
nəhɪ payo tɪs te pəṣcat.
kərəm kal te kɛthəl ae.
thɪr hvɛ jəpuji ərəth bənae.
balmikɪ krɪt kətha suni jəb.
chãdən bɪkhɛ rəci həm səbh təb.
pun vɪdãt ko grãth məhana.
upnɪṣdən ko jəhɪ vəkhyana.
atəm ko purəṇ jɪs nam.
səkəl bənayo so əbhɪram.
cəhət bhəye ap guru jəb-hũ.
bhasãcəy dəs guru yəs təb hũ.
her umãg mohɪ mən ai.
kərən ləgyo ɪh grãth suhai.
purvardh utrarədh doɪ.
kətha bəni guru nanək soɪ.
vərṇi dvadəs rasɪ əgari.
nəvəm guru ləg kətha sudhari.
khəṭ rɪtu yukət bəne yug əyən.
ṣri gubĩd sĩgh gatha əyən.
bhəe prəkərəṇ sərəb ke bai.
nɔ rəs te purən sukhdai.
ṣri guru ki gatha subh gõga.
chãd umõg utõg tərõga.
ramkũvər gɪrɪvər te nɪksi.

[1]Elders of Deva Singh belonging to the chĩba caste adopted Sikhism.

[2]"deva sĩgh pɪt te janəm kəvɪ sãtokh sĩgh nam."–*NP*.

[3]"sãt sĩgh guru əkkhər data. namo karo tɪn pəd jəljata."–*GPS*.

sɪkkhən vɪkhɛ jəgət me vɪgsi.
sun sun grəhɪ atma sə̃mət[1] adɪ pəchan.
mədhu mas[2] sətrun kər bha utpat məhan.
pəri luṭ kəpɪthəl[3] vɪkhɛ mɪle cor vəṭpər,
ap ap ko bhəjcəle təj pur səbh ɪk bar,
savən məhɪ ɪs grə̃th ki bhəi səmapətɪ aɪ,
vɪghən vrɪ̃d te bəcrəhe ṣri kərtar səhaɪ.
–*GPS.*

The following are other famous books by Bhai Santokh Singh:

(1) Amarkosh. (2) Guru Nanak Prakash Sammat 1880. (3) "Garbganjani tika" of Japuji Sahib which was completed in Sammat 1886. (4) Translation of Atam Puran. (5) Translation of Valmiki Ramayan 1891. (6) Gurupratap Suray (Suraj Prakash) Sammat 1900.

Bhai Sahib had reverence for and devotion to Gurmat, but he made mistakes at many places under the influence of pandits. Inspired by them he wrote the life stories of the Gurus in the puranic tradition by describing them as avtars so that his writings were not against the Shastars which, he believed, in turn would ensure a larger circulation and greater respect for his writings. **2** a devout Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, who was appointed Jathedar at the time of the Guru's departure from this world at Abichalnagar and ordered to carry on free kitchen:

"ɪk sə̃tokh sɪ̃gh yut rəhɪt.
tɪs sə̃g bole kəruṇa səhɪt.
ɪs thəl rəho deg bərtavhu.
ṣrəddha yut so sɪ̃gh ṭɪkavhu."–*GPS.*

ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ [sə̃tokhṇa] *v* to satisfy, please. **2** *xa* to close and wrap the sacred book, especially Guru Granth Sahib.

[1]Sammat Bikrami 1900.

[2]First month of Bikrami Sammat (cet.).

[3]Kaithal.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਦਾਸ [sə̃tokh das] See ਅਖਾੜਾ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ and ਬ੍ਰਹਮਬੂਟਾ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਪੁਰਾ [sə̃tokhpura] There is a gurdwara related to Guru Gobind Singh in a forest owned by the government, situated near Darpur road which is one and a half mile to the east of Chhachhrauli, in Kalsia state district Ambala. Previously there was no such gurdwara. On the 1st of November 1920, this place was discovered through the efforts of Sant Khalsa Harnam Singh of Mastuana. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the east of Jagadhari railway station, approachable by a metalled road. A fair is held on the 7th Poh Sudi of the Bikrami calendar.

ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠ [sə̃tokhməṭh], **ਸੰਤੋਖਮੜੀ** [sə̃tokhməṛi], **ਸੰਤੋਖਮਾੜੀ** [sə̃tokhmaṛi] a temple of contentment; an abode of satisfaction. **2** a monastery of satiety. "bhɪkhɪa namu sə̃tokhməṛi." –*var maru 1 m 3.*

ਸੰਤੋਖੀ [sə̃tokhi] *Skt* सन्तोषिन् *adj* content, forbearing; greed-free.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀਈ [sə̃tokhii] by the contented ones. "sev kiti sə̃tokhii."–*var asa.*

ਸੰਤੋਖੁ [sə̃tokhu] See ਸੰਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਥਾ [sə̃tha], **ਸੰਥਿਆ** [sə̃thɪa] *Skt* संस्था *n* stable living, stillness, serenity. **2** The act of acquiring knowledge by controlling sense organs. **3** to die.

ਸੰਦ [sə̃d] *Skt* सन्द *n* something that breaks; a tool.

ਸੰਦਉਰਾ [sə̃dəura] See ਸਿੱਦਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧਉਰਾ.

ਸੰਦਲ [sə̃dəl] *A* صندل *n* sandalwood, scent.

ਸੰਦਲੀ [sə̃dli] *adj* sandal-coloured. "subhe sə̃dli bajɪ raji."–*parəs.* **2** of sandalwood, of chandan. **2** *n* long legged scaffold used for whitewashing and painting houses. **4** See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ.

ਸੰਦੜਾ [sə̃dṛa], **ਸੰਦੜੀ** [sə̃dṛi], **ਸੰਦਾ** [sə̃da] *part* of

"bɪrəd suami sãda."–*bɪha chə̃t m 5.* "kərma sãdṛa khet."–*majh barəhmaha.* "mãdər mɪṭi sãdṛe."–*suhi m 1 kucəji.* "kũnc heṭhɪ jəlaiɛ balən sãdɛ thaɪ."–*s fərid.* **2** *Skt* सान्द्र This word has also been used for ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ, which means a dense forest. "khavəṇ sãdṛɛ sul."–*var gəu 2 m 5.* 'eat thorns in jungles.' **3** See ਵਾਊਸੰਦੇ.

ਸੰਦਿਗਧ [sãdɪgədh] *Skt* सन्दिग्ध *adj* doubtful, suspected, alleged.

ਸੰਦੀ [sãdi] feminine of ਸੰਦਾ; of. "maṇəs sãdi as."–*majh barəhmaha.* **2** सन्दी *n* a cot, bed.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨ [sãdipən] *Skt n* ਸੰ-ਦੀਪਨ lighting up, blazing, illuminating. **2** a learned Brahman, father of Sandipan. See ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ [sãdipənɪ], **ਸੰਦੀਪਨੀ** [sãdipəni] *Skt* सान्दीपनि. a learned Brahamin of Kashi, son of Sandipan, resident of Avanti, who taught art of weaponry and scriptures to Balram and Krishan. "guru pas sãdipənɪ ke təb hi dɪn thorən me bhəle jaɪ khəle."–*krɪsən.* 'Krishan killed Panchjan as graduation fee to him.' See ਪਾਂਚਜਨਯ.

ਸੰਦੀਲਾ [sãdila] a major town of a tehsil in district Hardoi of U.P. See ਸੂਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਸੰਦੂਕ [sãduk], **ਸੰਦੂਖ** [sãdukh] *A* صندوق a box; a trunk.

ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ [sãdesra], **ਸੰਦੇਸਰੋ** [sãdesro], **ਸੰਦੇਸੜਾ** [sãdesṛa], **ਸੰਦੇਸਾ** [sãdesa] (ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ਼) See ਸਦੇਸਾ. "suṇ sajən prem sãdesra."–*var gəu 1 m 4.* **2** a courier, a messenger, an ambassador.

ਸੰਦੇਹ [sãdeh] ਸੁਦੇਹ. one's own body. "je je səhɪ jatən sãdeh."–*VN.* 'those who bear physical torture.' **2** *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਦਿਹ) uncertainty, doubt. **3** a figure of speech in which the true meaning of a word lies hidden at the deeper level with doubt persisting at the surface level. In it words like ਕਿ, ਕਿਧੌਂ, ਕੈਧੌਂ etc. are often employed.

Example:

ɪhu mənu gɪrhi kɪ ɪhu mənu udasi?
kɪ ɪhu mənu əvərən səda əvɪnasi?
kɪ ɪhu mənu cãcəlu kɪ ɪhu mənu bɛragi?
ɪsu mən kəu məmta kɪth-hu lagi?
–*məla m 3.*

kɪdhɔ̃ devkãnya kɪdhɔ̃ vasvi hɛ.
kɪdhɔ̃ jəcchəni kĩnri nagni hɛ,
kɪdhɔ̃ gãdhrəvi dɛtja devta si.
kɪdhɔ̃ surja suddh sodhi sudha si.
kɪdhɔ̃ cɪtr ki putrɪka si bəni hɛ.
kɪdhɔ̃ sãkhɪni cɪtrɪni pədmɪni hɛ.
kɪdhɔ̃ rag pure bhəri ragmala.
bəri ram tɛse sɪya aj bala.–*ramav.*

ਸੰਦੇਹਾ [sãdeha] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. **2** a communication, a message. "pər payən əs dɪyo sãdeha." –*cərɪtr 356.*

ਸੰਦੋ [sãdo] See ਸੰਦਾ.

ਸੰਦੋਹ [sãdoh] *Skt* सन्दोह *n* ਸੰ-ਦੁਹ. act of milching properly. **2** entire milched milk. **3** *adj* all, complete, total. "bãdõ sãt sãdoh pəd."–*NP.*

ਸੰਦੋਰਾ [sãdora] See ਸੰਧਉਰਾ.

ਸੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ [sãdrav] *Skt n* the act of running away. **2** especially of deserting the battlefield.

ਸੰਧ [sãdh] *Skt n* a get-together. **2** a vow, a pledge, a promise. See ਸਤਜਸੰਧ. **3** See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧਉਰਾ [sãdhəura] *Skt* सन्धिराग sindur, vermilion.[1] "əb təu jare mare sɪdhɪ paiɛ, lino hathɪ sãdhəura."–*gəu kəbir.* See ਸਿਧਉਰਾ. **2** sãdhuria rag. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ 2. "bajət rag sãdhəura."–*səloh.*

ਸੰਧਕ [sãdhək] *adj* who burgles. "sãdhək tohɪ sadhu nəhɪ kəhiəu."–*bɪla kəbir.* **2** who pierces.

ਸੰਧਾ [sãdha] *Skt n* a situation, a state. **2** a vow, promise. **3** acceptance. **4** wine.

ਸੰਧਾਨ [sãdhan] *Skt n* preservation. **2** focusing on, taking aim. "sər sãdhɛ agas kəu."–*var majh m 2.* **3** a cow-shed.

ਸੰਧਾਨੀ [sãdhani] struck at, pierced at. See ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ. **2** *Skt* सन्धानी *n* union. **3** achievement. **4** search, looking for. **5** rearing, bringing up.

ਸੰਧਿ [sãdhɪ] *Skt n* reconciliation, compromise. **2** connection. **3** a joint. **4** grammatical term for

[1] sandhur is called sandhɪrag because women add colour in the parting line of hair with it.

combination of words as ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ from ਜਗਤ-ਈਸ਼ and ਸੁਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ from ਸੁਰ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. **5** burglary, breach, break. "bhəjət sə̃dhɪ ko təj sədən."–*cərɪtr 104*. **6** company. "gurmukhɪ sə̃dhɪ mɪlɛ mən manɛ." –*gəu ə m 1*. **7** relaxation, rest. "trɪkuṭɪ sə̃dhɪ me pekhɪa."–*bɪla kəbir*. **8** vagina, vulva. **9** sunset, evening. "bərət sə̃dhɪ soc car."–*sar m 5 pərtal*. a vow, evening rituals and ablution.

ਸੰਧਿਆ [sə̃dhɪa] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. "sər sə̃dhɪa gavar."–*var kan m 4*. 'shot an arrow.' **2** *Skt* ਸੰਧਯਾ sunset. "sə̃dhɪa prato ɪsnan kərahi."–*gəu kəbir*. **3** evening rituals; pranayam and jap etc. religious practices; sunrise and sunset, according to Dharamshastars. "eha sə̃dhɪa pərvaṇu hɛ jɪtu hərɪ prəbhu mera cɪtɪ avɛ."–*var bɪha m 3*.

ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ [sə̃dhɪani] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. "churi sə̃dhɪani."–*prəbha beṇi*. 'Knife is pierced into.'

ਸੰਧਿਆਬਾਦੇ [sə̃dhɪabadə̃] *Skt* ਸੰਧਿਆ ਵੰਦਨ. *n* ritual of salutation to gods at dusk. "pəṛɪ pustək sə̃dhɪabadə̃."–*var asa*.

ਸੰਧਿਕ [sə̃dhɪk] See ਸੰਧਕ. **2** *Skt* सन्धिक arthritis, a kind of gout.

ਸੰਧੀ [sə̃dhi] See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੁ [sə̃dhu] a sub-caste of jats. Bhai Bala was of this sub-caste.

ਸੰਧੁਰ [sə̃dhur] *Skt* सिन्दूर See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸੰਧੁਰਨਾ [sə̃dhurna] *v* to mark with vermilion. **2** to decorate with vermilion. "apɪ ap sə̃dhurəe."–*vəḍ chə̃t m 1*.

ਸੰਧੁਰੀ [sə̃dhuri] *adj* vermilion coloured, deep red.

ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ [sə̃dhuria] *adj* vermilion coloured. **2** *n* a musical rag also called 'sɪ̃dhura'. It is considered the son of hɪ̃ḍol rag. It has all the seven notes; it enhances the feeling of valour. So like Maru rag, it is sung during the war. In it the second and the seventh notes are soft and the rest are pure notes. It is sung from 11th 'ghəṛi' to 15th 'ghəṛi' (ghəṛi is a unit of time equal to 22.5 minutes) after day-break.

ਸੰਧਯਾ [sə̃dhya] *Skt* सन्ध्या *n* a time proper for meditation. See ਸੰਧਿਆ. **2** See ਯੁਗ.

ਸੰਧਯਾਂਸ [sə̃dhyə̃s] See ਯੁਗ.

ਸੰਨ [sə̃n] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. "baṇ səcava sə̃nɪkɛ."–*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** a breach, a break See ਸੰਧਿ and ਸੰਨਿ and ਸੰਨ੍ਹ. **3** also used in place of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. "japhəl sətguru səbəd kər moh sə̃n kər nas."–*NP*. See ਜਾਫਲ. **4** *Skt* सन्न *adj* got destroyed. **5** tired. **6** was drowned.

ਸੰਨਹਨ [sə̃nhən] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਨਹ the act of tying properly; tightening. **2** the act of yoking a horse with the chariot.

ਸੰਨਤ [sə̃nət] *n* a hint, sign, indication. **2** *Skt* सन्नत *adj* ਸੰ (properly) ਨਤ (bent); humble.

ਸੰਨੱਧ [sə̃nəddh] *Skt* सन्नद्ध *adj* completely tied. **2** who is wearing arms properly and tightly.

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sə̃nah] *Skt* सन्नाह *n* See ਸੰਨਹਨ, ਕਵਚ, ਸੰਜੋਆ, ਵਰਮ. "gurmətɪ sil sə̃naha he."–*maru solhe m 3*. "ram kəvəc das ka sə̃nahu."–*gə̃ḍ m 5*. 'Remembrance of God is a shield for devotees of God.'

ਸੰਨਾਹਰਿਪੁ [sə̃nahrɪpu] *n* a spear–*sənama*. **2** all weapons which pierce the defensive armaments.

ਸੰਨਾਹੁ [sə̃nahu] See ਸੰਨਾਹ.

ਸੰਨਿ [sə̃nɪ] *n* burglary, breach, break. "maṇək moti nam prəbhu unɪ ləgɛ nahi sə̃nɪ."–*majh barəhmaha*. **2** short form of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸ [sə̃nɪas] *Skt* ਸੰਨਯਾਸ *n* a renunciation. **2** the fourth stage of life according to Hinduism. "bɛrag kəhõ sə̃nɪas."–*əkal*. **3** also used for ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ. "jogi jə̃gəm əru sə̃nɪas."–*bəsə̃t m 9*.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ [sə̃nɪasi] *Skt* सन्यासिन् *adj* who is a renouncer. **2** who adopts the sanyas ashram.[1]

[1]See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ. According to Anushasan Parv of Mahabharat there are four kinds of sanyasis –

चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक बहूदकौ। हंस: परमहंसश्च योऽत्र पश्चात् स उत्तम:॥

They are Kutichak, Vahudak, Hans and Paramhans. The last is superior to the first. On this subject, see fourth chapter of Vishnu Simiriti.

"sənɪasi hoɪkɛ tirəthɪ bhrəmɪo."–*maru m 5.* See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸੰਨਿਕਰਖ [sənɪkərəkh] *Skt* सन्निकर्ष *n* ਸੰ-ਨਿ-ਕ੍ਰਿਸ. fascination, attraction, pull. **2** nearness, closeness. **3** engrossment of senses with evils.

ਸੰਨਿਕੈ [sənɪkɛ] after aiming at, targeting. See ਸੰਨ 1.

ਸੰਨਿਗਧ [sənɪgədh] *Skt* स्निग्ध *adj* greasy, fatty, oily. "məlɪk əsən sənɪgədh məgava."–*NP.*

ਸੰਨਿਧਿ [sənɪdhɪ] *Skt* सन्निधि *n* nearness. **2** combination of two words for explaining the meaning of a lesson; a compound word. **3** best treasure.

ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ [sənɪpat] *Skt* सन्निपात *n* ਸੰ-ਨਿਪਾਤ. collapse, act of falling flat. **2** meeting, reunion. **3** secret of a musical rhythm. **4** a disease. *Skt* सन्निपात a disease caused due to the maligning of body's three elements vat, pitt and kəf (ਵਾਤ, ਪਿਤ, ਕਫ). سرسام Brain-fever, head's swelling, brain-disease, cerebritis.

It is a very dangerous kind of fever. Its symptoms are: constipation, high fever, ache in the forehead, swooning, red face, rough tongue, uneasiness, fast heart-beat, acute thirst, sweating, vomiting etc.

In Ayurvedic system of medicine there are 13 kinds of cerebritis whose names and symptoms are the following:

(a) sədhɪk–joint pain, insomnia.

(b) ətək–swelling, headache, hiccup, trembling of hands, raving.

(c) rugdah–stomachache, thirst, nervousness.

(d) cɪtt vɪbhrəm–drowsiness, high fever, giddiness, restlessness.

(e) ṣitāg–coldness, unconsciousness, fast breathing.

(f) tədrɪk–swoon, drowsiness.

(g) kəṭh kubəj–blocking of throat, molar-ache, headache.

(h) kərnək–swelling in ears, cough, high temperature.

(i) bhugən netr–squint, fainting, fit.

(j) rəktṣṭhivi–blood with sputum, pain in stomach.

(k) prəlapək–raving, suffering from high fever, body-trembling.

(l) jɪhvək–prickliness on tongue, stammer, fast breathing and cough.

(m) əbhɪnyas–thirsty feeling, dirty teeth, unconsciousness etc.

The duration of these 13 kinds of cerebritis in sequence is–

70 days, 10 days, 20 days, 11 days, 15 days, 25 days, 13 days, 10 days, 18 days, 10 days, 14 days, 16 days, and 15 days. After this duration, either the patient is cured or he dies.

Cerebritis should be treated by a qualified doctor, vaid or hakim without delay. Following treatments have proved beneficial–putting handkerchief soaked in cold water on head; washing of feet and legs with medicated water; sniffing mixture of coriander, sandalwood powder, camphor and rose-water filled in a bottle; doing hukna; sniffing ground seeds of kandiari and giving lukewarm boiled water to drink. The following decoction cures cerebritis :

kəṛu, swertia Chiraita, fumaria vaillantii, spermum grabrum, curcuma reclinata, seeds of jhəjən, piper longum, inula racemosa hook, viola odorata, chəmkən moli, cedrus deodara, zingiber officinale, myrobalan, algahicamelorum fisch, cleodendrum serratum. Take equal quantity of each of these fifteen medicines, boil two tolas of it in half a seer of water till to 8th of its volume, sieve and serve it lukewarm. "chəi rog əru sənɪpat gən."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ [sõnɪves] *Skt* सन्निवेश *n* stability, settling down, feeling of relief. **2** arrangement, management. **3** condition, situation. **4** base, foundation. **5** arena for spectacle. **6** vicinity of the village.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹ [sə̃nh] *n* burglary, breach, break. **2** body-joint. **3** See ਸੰਧਿ. **4** See ਸੰਧਾਨ.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sə̃nh sahɪb] See ਬਾਸਰ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਲਾਂ.

ਸੰਨ੍ਹਿ [sõnhɪ], **ਸੰਨ੍ਹੀ** [sõnhi] *n* burglary, breach, break. "jəm dərɪ bədhe mariəhɪ jɪu sə̃nhi upərɪ cor."–*var sar m 3.* **2** blacksmith's tongs with which he picks hot metal. "mən jəlɪa sõnhi cɪ̃t bhəi."–*maru m 1.* **3** place of body-joints. **4** fodder prepared by mixing grains, flour and chaff. *Skt* fodder meshed with solution of oil-cake, ground grain and water. *Skt* सान्नी.

ਸੰਨਜ [sõny] This word has been used for ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. "sə̃ny bhəyo ɪh ved ucara."–*corɪtr 281.*

ਸੰਨਜਾਸ [sə̃nyas], **ਸੰਨਜਾਸੀ** [sə̃nyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸੰਪਉ [sãpəu] *Skt* ਸੰਪਦਾ *n* fame, wealth etc. material. "sõpəu kɪse no nalɪ."–*var sri m 3.* "korɪ acar bəhu sãpəu sõcɛ."–*prəbha m 3.*

ਸੰਪਟ [sõpəṭ] *Skt* सम्पुट *n* a cover. **2** a carton. **3** a box. **4** a curtain, the feeling of closure. "kəka kɪrəṇɪ kəməl məhɪ pava, səsɪ bɪgas sõpəṭ nəhi ava."–*gəu bavən kəbir.* 'When the lotus-mind is enlightened, it does not close with an illusion.' **5** prefixation and suffixation of a word to a mantar; recital of sacred text with prefix and suffix of a mantər as : "oə̃ vahguru oə̃." **6** heating the drug, keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪਤ [sõpət], **ਸੰਪਤਾ** [sə̃pəta], **ਸੰਪਤਿ** [sə̃pətɪ], **ਸੰਪੱਤਿ** [sə̃pəttɪ] *Skt* संपद-सम्पत्ति *n* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) high status, luxury. "sə̃pət hərkh nə apət dukha."–*gəu m 5.* "sə̃pətɪ rəth dhən raj sɪu ətɪ nehu ləgaɪo."–*tɪlə̃g m 9.* **2** *adv* साम्प्रत has been also used for ਸਾਂਪ੍ਰਤ, which means correctly, rightly, now. "pətr bhurjeṇ jhəriə̃, nəh jəriə̃ peḍ sə̃pəta."–*gatha.*

ਸੰਪੱਤਿ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sõpəttɪ ṣastr] *Skt n* economics, book of learning that provides knowledge to enhance the economy.

ਸੰਪਦ [sə̃pəd], **ਸੰਪਦਾ** [sə̃pəda] See ਸੰਪਤ.

ਸੰਪਰਕ [sə̃pərək] *Skt* संपर्क *n* (ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਿਚ੍) coincidence, connection, association.

ਸੰਪਾਤ [sə̃pat] *Skt n* downfall, collapse. **2** fly. **3** leap, jump. **4** pounce, swoop.

ਸੰਪਾਤਿ [sə̃patɪ], **ਸੰਪਾਤੀ** [sə̃pati] *Skt* सम्पाति *n* son of Arun, the charioteer of the sun, who was elder brother of Jatau. He is described having the look of a vulture. See ਜਟਾਯੁ. **2** *Skt* स्म्पातिन् *adj* likely to collapse. **3** flyer.

ਸੰਪਾਦਕ [sə̃padək] *Skt* सम्पादक *adj* producer. **2** executive, administrator. **3** manufacturer. **4** one who edits a book or newspaper; an editor.

ਸੰਪਾਦਨ [sə̃padən] *Skt n* produce. **2** manufacture. **3** execute.

ਸੰਪਾਦਜ [sõpady] *Skt adj* worth producing. **2** worthy of manufacturing. See ਸੰਪਾਦਨ.

ਸੰਪਾਨੀ [sə̃pani] *adj* delegated, handed over, dedicated. "bə̃dhəp səkhe pache tɪnəhu kəu sõpani."–*gəu ə m 5.*

ਸੰਪੁਟ [sə̃puṭ] See ਸੰਪਟ. "mən sə̃puṭ jɪtu sətsərɪ navəṇu."–*suhi m 1.* 'Mind is the throne of God.' 2 according to Ayurved, act of heating drug by keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪੁਟਪਾਠ [sə̃puṭpaṭh] See ਸੰਪਟ 5. "sə̃puṭ su paṭh pəḍhte prəbin."–*GPS.*

ਸੰਪੂਰਣ [sə̃purəṇ] *Skt* संपूर्ण *adj* whole, entire, all 2 complete, full.

ਸੰਪੈ [səpɛ] *n* wealth, fame. **2** to wealth. "sə̃pɛ dekhɪ nə hərkhiɛ."–*gəu kəbir.*

ਸੰਪੰਨ [sə̃pə̃n] *Skt* सम्पन्न *adj* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) very wealthy, greatly famous. **2** absolute, complete. **3** with, alongwith, inclusive. **4** rich, wealthy.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਜਾਤ [sə̃prəgyat] *Skt* संप्रज्ञात *adj* well known. **2** *n* according to the practice of yoga the kind

of contemplation in which knowledge of things and sensuality remains intact.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ [sãprəda] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾ. passing on completely. **2** systematic act of imparting perceptual learning etc.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ [sãprədai] See ਸਾਂਪ੍ਰਦਾਯਿਕ.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sãprəday] *Skt* सम्प्रदाय *adj* who provides. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ. **2** *n* a traditional system of imparting learning. **3** a religious practice continuing from tradition. **4** teacher-pupil tradition. **5** a religious sect.

ਸੰਬ [sãb] *Skt* शम्ब *n* stone. **2** a metallic cap at the end of a stick.

ਸੰਬਹ [sãbəh], **ਸੰਬਹਨ** [sãb-hən] *Skt* संवाहन *n* a massage. "nati dhoti sãb-hi."–*s fərid.* 'bathing after rubbing paste (prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric on the body)' 2 See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸੰਬਹੀ [sãb-hi] See ਸੰਬਹ.

ਸੰਬਤ [sãbət], **ਸੰਬਤ ਸਰ** [sãbət sər], **ਸੰਬਤਿ** [sãbətɪ] *Skt* संवत् and संवत्सर *n* a year, annum. "sãbətɪ saha lɪkhɪa."–*sohɪla.* See ਸੰਵਤ and ਵਰਸ.

ਸੰਬਰ [sãbər] *Skt* ਸ਼ੰਬਰ and ਸੰਬਰ are both correct. *n* water. **2** wealth. **3** a war. **4** a vow. **5** a demon, also named Dasyu in Rig Ved. He also battled against king Divodas and Indar. He fought against Kam for a long period. When Kam took birth in Krishan's home as Praduyman, he then membered the old enmity, took away the child and threw him in the sea. Finally he was killed by Praduyman. Sambar also helped Hirnyakshipu to finish off Prahilad. "dəs dəyos ko bal bhəyo jəb hi, təb sãbər dɛt le tahɪ gəyo hɛ."–*krɪsən.* **6** *adj* very good. **7** lucky. **8** content; happy.

ਸੰਬਰਅਰਿ [sãbər-ərɪ], **ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ** [sãbərarɪ] *n* Praduyman, son of Krishan, who killed Shambar, the demon. **2** Kamdev, who continuously fought against Shambar in the garb of Praduyman. "sãbər ke ərɪ ki chəbɪ line."–*əj.*

ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ ਚਖ ਧੁਜ ਅਰਿ [sãbrarɪ cəkh dhuj ərɪ], **ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚੱਛ ਅਰਿ** [sãbrarɪ dhuj cəch ərɪ] *n* an arrow.–*sənama.* sign of a male fish in the flag of Sambar's enemy Kam, – the enemy of its eye. Arjun had married Draupadi by shooting an arrow in the eye of the male fish.

ਸੰਬਲ [sãbəl] *Skt* शम्बल *n* travelling expense. "tako sãbəl pãc sɛ, ɪs ko pɛse pãc."–*GV 6.* **2** jealousy, envy. **3** a shore, coast, beach. **4** a lineage, dynasty.

ਸੰਬਲਖਾਰ [sãbəlkhar] arsenic. See ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ. "sãbəlkhar ḍar kər syani."–*cərɪtr 350.*

ਸੰਬਾਹ [sãbah] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ 2. *Skt* संवाह *n* a bazaar. **3** also used for ਸਮੂਹ. "ləskər joṛe kia sãbaha."–*asa m 5.* **4** best carriage, best coneyance, best vehicle. "hɛvər gɛvər rəth sãbahe."–*guj m 5.* **5** morning, dawn. "hərɪ nam jəpɪ sãbaha he."–*maru solhe m 3.* **6** See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸੰਬਾਹਨ [sãbahən] *Skt* ਸੰਵਾਹਨ *n* rubbing of body-parts, massage. See ਸੰਬਹ. **2** massaging of muscles. **3** transport. **4** deliver. "sɪrɪ sɪrɪ rɪjək sãbahe ṭhakur."–*sodəru.* "dɪtonu rɪjək sãbahɪ."–*var asa.* **5** to provide.

ਸੰਬਾਹਿ [sãbahɪ], **ਸੰਬਾਹੇ** [sãbahe] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਬਾਦ [sãbad] *Skt* ਸੰਵਾਦ *n* a discussion, conversation. **2** news, information.

ਸੰਬਾਦੀ [sãbadi] *Skt* संवादिन् *adj* a debater. **2** he who maintains accord, remains in agreement. **3** concordant note or tone that supports 'vadi', by which the nature of a 'rag' becomes evident. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ and ਸੁਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਸੰਬਿਆਲ [sãbɪal] a sub-caste of the Rajputs. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਸੰਬੀਤ [sãbit] *Skt* ਸੰਵੀਤ. *adj* covered. **2** gone by, past.

ਸੰਬੁਕ [sãbuk] *Skt* शम्बूक *n* a sea-shell. **2** an oyster. shell. "jyo sãbuk te mukta caru."–*NP.*

ਸੰਬੂਹ [sãbuh] all, entire. See ਸਮੂਹ. "nanək sukh sãbuh soco."–*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੰਬੂਕ [sãbuk] See ਸੰਬੁਕ. **2** an untouchable, who

was put to sword by Ram Chandar for committing the crime of doing penance to go to heaven. His act of observing penance was considered so inauspicious or disastrous in the kingdom that the young son of a Brahman died. As soon as the head of Sanbuk was chopped off, the dead Brahman boy immediately revived. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 7 ɘ: 76.

ਸੰਬੇਦ [sə̃bed] See ਸੰਵੇਦ.

ਸੰਬੇਦਯ [sə̃bedy] *Skt* ਸੰਵੇਦਯ *adj* fully worth knowing; deserving to be understood.

ਸੰਬੋਧ [sə̃bodh] *Skt n* full knowledge, real knowledge. **2** act of talking to, way of addressing.

ਸੰਬੋਧਨ [sə̃bodhən] *Skt n* awaken, alert. **2** call, address.

ਸੰਬੰਧ [sə̃bə̃dh] *Skt n* attachment, union, merger. **2** relationship, marital alliance. **3** marriage, engagement.

ਸੰਬੰਧੀ [sə̃bə̃dhi] *Skt* सम्बन्धिन् *adj* relative, associate. **2** collateral, daughter's progeny, kith and kin.

ਸੰਬਯਾਨ [sə̃byan], **ਸੰਬਯਾਨਾ** [sə̃byana] See ਸੰਵਯਾਨ.

ਸੰਭ [sə̃bh] short form of ਸੁਯੰਭਵ. **2** See ਸੰਭੁ. **3** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਭ *adj* superb, resplendent, illuminating.

ਸੰਭਉ [sə̃bhəu] See ਸੈਭੰ. "əkal murətɪ əjuni sə̃bhəu."–*ram ə m 5.*

ਸੰਭਰਣ [sə̃bhrəṇ] *Skt n* filling up completely. **2** accumulating.

ਸੰਭਰੀ [sə̃bhri] *adj* who takes good care of. **2** Shambhvi, Shiv's power.

ਸੰਭਰੇ [sə̃bhre] *adj* cautious, alert. "təbɛ sə̃bhre din hetə̃ dəyalə̃."–*macch.*

ਸੰਭਰੇਸ [sə̃bhres] chief of Sambhal town, king of Sambhal. "suṇyo sə̃bhresə̃."–*kəlki.* See ਸੰਭਲ 2.

ਸੰਭਲ [sə̃bhəl] See ਸੰਭਲਨਾ. **2** *Skt* ਸੰਭਲ a famous city of Muradabad tehsil in U.P., which has a population of 39,715. It is 23 miles to the south-west of Muradabad. According to the Purans, incarnation of Kalki will happen at this place at the end of Kalyug. "bhəl bhag bhəya ɪh sə̃bhəl ke hərɪ ju hərɪmə̃dɪr avhĩge."–*kəlki.*

ਸੰਭਲਣਾ [sə̃bhəlṇa], **ਸੰਭਲਨਾ** [sə̃bhəlna] *v* to be alert, be vigilant.

ਸੰਭਵ [sə̃bhəv] *Skt n* being. **2** possible. **3** genesis, birth. "trɪgədjonɪ əcet sə̃bhəv."–*asa rəvɪdas.* **4** consonance, coincidence. **5** cause, reason. **6** feasible, possible.

ਸੰਭਵਿਓ [sə̃bhəvɪo], **ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ** [sə̃bhəvɪəu] self-existing one, who does not need another's help to come into being. **2** See ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ. **3** created, produced.

ਸੰਭਾਖਣ [sə̃bhakhəṇ], **ਸੰਭਾਖਨ** [sə̃bhakhən] *Skt* सम्भाषण *n* talk, discussion. "kər sə̃bhakhəṇ apəs mahi."–*NP.* "səgəl sə̃bhakhən japɪ."–*sar m 5.* "sə̃təh sə̃g sə̃t sə̃bhakhən."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸੰਭਾ ਜੀ [sə̃bha ji] See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

ਸੰਭਾਰ [sə̃bhar] See ਸੰਭਾਲ. **2** *Skt n* material, goods. "səbh sə̃bhar sə̃bharke sri nanək ḍhɪg an."–*NP.* **3** fame, wealth.

ਸੰਭਾਰਨ [sə̃bharən] *v* to maintain, keep. **2** to remember. "pavən nam jəgət me hərɪ ko kəbhu nahɪ sə̃bhara."–*jɛt m 9.*

ਸੰਭਾਰਿਕਾ [sə̃bharɪka], **ਸੰਭਾਲਕਾ** [sə̃bhalka] See ਸੰਭਾਰ. *adj* endowed with, famous. "kɪ sə̃bhalka chɛ."–*dətt.*

ਸੰਭਾਲਣਾ [sə̃bhalṇa], **ਸੰਭਾਲਨ** [sə̃bhalən] *v* search, seek. **2** taking into custody, having under protection.

ਸੰਭਾਲੁ [sə̃bhalu] a plant, branches of which are useful for making small baskets and its boiled leaves are used for fomenting swollen parts of the body. *Skt* सिन्धुवार *L* Vitextrifolia. **2** *adj* custodian.

ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [sə̃bhavna] *Skt n* accurate thinking. **2** guess, estimate. **3** honour, respect. "sə̃bhavna kərət hɛ̃ dərəs kɛ."–*GPS.* **4** possible. **5** a figure of speech denoting a

condition or possibility.

Example:

nanək hukmɛ je bujhɛ, tə həumɛ kəhɛ nə koɪ.
–jəpu.

je jug care arja hor dəsuṇi hoɪ,
nəvã khə̃ḍa vɪcɪ jaṇiɛ nalɪ calɛ səbhukoɪ,
cə̃ga nau rəkhaɪkɛ jəsu kirətɪ jəgɪ leɪ,
je tɪsu nədərɪ nə avəi tə vat nə puchɛ keɪ.
–jəpu.

sɪkta məhɪ te yətən kər tel ju nɪksavɛ,
kəməṭh piṭh pər bhãt kɪh bəhu bal jəmavɛ,
sɪr pər rasəbh səse ke ugvaɪ bɪkhana,
tɔ duṣṭən ke rɪde məhɪ gun kər-hɪ məhana.
–GPS.

jɔ mərdane ke sədrɪṣ gayən janət koɪ,
tɔ səbh ko pahən hrɪdəy let mom kər soɪ.

ਸੰਭਾਵਿਤ [sə̃bhavɪt] *Skt adj* revered. **2** honoured, respected. **3** famous, eminent. **4** known through presumption.

ਸੰਭਾਵਯ [sə̃bhavy] *Skt adj* possible.

ਸੰਭੁ [sə̃bhu] *Skt* ਸੰਭੁ *n Skt* ਸੰ (welfare, salvation) ਭੁ (existence); whose existence is for others' welfare/salvation; the Creator. **2** Brahma. **3** Vishnu. **4** Shiv. **5** mercury. Satguru in Sikhism.

ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ [sə̃bhusut], **ਸੰਭੁਤਨਯ** [sə̃bhutənay] Shiv's son, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [sə̃bhutrɪya] Shiv's wife Parvati. **2** Sati.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [sə̃bhutrɪya pɪt]–*sənama.* Daksh, father of Shiv's wife Sati. **2** Himalayas.

ਸੰਭੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sə̃bhuputr] See **ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ**.

ਸੰਭੂ [sə̃bhu] See **ਸੰਭੁ**. **2** self existing one; not brought into being by anyone else; who is born by himself; the Creator. "sərəb jotɪ nɪrə̃jən sə̃bhu."–*guj ə m 1.*

ਸੰਭੂਤ [sə̃bhut] *Skt adj* was produced, born. "tɪs atəm te nəbh sə̃bhut."–*GPS.*

ਸੰਭੂਤਿ [sə̃bhutɪ] *Skt n* genesis, birth. **2** growth, increase. **3** glory, wealth.

ਸੰਭੋ [sə̃bhɔ] self-existing; who does not require anyone else to bring him into being. "əkal murətɪ əjuni sə̃bhɔ mən sɪmrət ṭhə̃ḍha thivã jio."–*majh m 5.*

ਸੰਭ੍ਰਮ [sə̃bhrəm] *Skt n* an error. **2** a doubt, uncertainty. **3** a circle, turn. **4** anxiety. **5** See ਵਿਭ੍ਰਮ.

ਸੰਮ [sə̃m] See **ਸੰਬ**. **2** dream, sleep. See **ਸੰਮਿ**.

ਸੰਮਸ [sə̃məs] See **ਸਮਸ**.

ਸੰਮਕ [sə̃mək] See **ਸਮਜਕ**.

ਸੰਮਣ [sə̃məṇ] See **ਸੰਮਨ**.

ਸੰਮਤ [sə̃mət] *Skt adj* honoured. **2** agreed, consented. "yəh səbh sə̃mət mero hoi."–*NP.* **3** Indian calendar era, year, annum. In this book, Sammat is used for Bikrami year. See **ਸੰਵਤ** and **ਵਰਸ**.

ਸੰਮਤਿ [sə̃mətɪ], **ਸੰਮਤੀ** [sə̃məti] *Skt* सम्मति *n* an opinion. **2** desire.

ਸੰਮਨ [sə̃mən] Musan's father, resident of Shahbajpur, who was a staunch disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He did not waver in accepting God's will. When Kapur Deo asked who was a genuine Sikh, the Guru named Saman. His name appears in cəubolas also. "sə̃mən jəu ɪs prem ki dəm kɪhu hoti saṭ."–*cəubole m 5.* "sə̃mən hɛ sahbajpure ko."–*GPS.* **2** ثمن *adj* eight. **3** See **ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ**.

ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ [sə̃mən burəj] *A* ثمن برج an octagonal tower. See **ਸੰਮਨ** 2. "thryo burəj sə̃mən ki bari."–*GPS.*

ਸੰਮਲ [sə̃məl] *n* care, vigilance. **2** memory, attention.

ਸੰਮਲਾ [sə̃mla] See **ਸਮਲਾ**. "səhɪt sə̃mle sɪr pər cira."–*GPS.* **2** let me remember. "sahɪ sahɪ tujhu sə̃mla."–*sri m 1.*

ਸੰਮਲਿ [sə̃məlɪ] carefully. **2** after remembering. "həu sə̃məlɪ thəki ji oh kəde nə bolɛ kəura."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.* 'I am tired of recollecting, I do not remember a single instance when he did speak bitterly.' **3** See **ਸੰਮ੍ਹਲਿ**.

ਸੰਮਾ [sə̃ma] Dogar, a resident of Suniar village in Malwa, who brought milk for Guru Gobind Singh when he arrived there.

ਸੰਮਾਉਣਾ [sə̃mauṇa], ਸੰਮਾਇਆ [sə̃maɪa] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ- ਸਮਾਇਆ. "sə̃maɪ purən purəkh karte."–vəḍ chə̃t m 5.

ਸੰਮਾਨ [sə̃man], ਸੰਮਾਨਿ [sə̃manɪ] See ਸਮਾਨ. "beri mit hoe sə̃man."–bher m 5. "teri dubɪdha drɪsəṭɪ sə̃manɪa."–maru jedev. 2 Skt सम्मान respect. See ਸਨਮਾਨ.

ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ [sə̃manɪa] See ਸੰਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਾਮਾਨਜਾ.

ਸੰਮਾਨੈ [sə̃manɛ] ਸਮ-ਮਾਨੈ. 'considers equal.' See ਮੇਰੈ ਸੰਮਾਨੈ.' 2 ਸਨਮਾਨੈ honours, respects.

ਸੰਮਾਰਨ [sə̃marən] v to preserve, maintain. 2 to remember, miss. "jɪu barɪk mata sə̃mare."–majh m 5. "age te nə sə̃mara."–suhi kəbir.

ਸੰਮਾਲ [sə̃mal] See ਸੰਭਾਲ.

ਸੰਮਾਲਨ [sə̃malən] preserving, maintaining. 2 remembering. "guru duare hoɪke sahɪb sə̃malehu."–var bɪha m 3. "dukh bhi sə̃malɪoɪ."–var suhi m 2. "sevən sai apṇa nɪt uṭhɪ sə̃malə̃nɪ."–var suhi m 3.

ਸੰਮਾਲੇਨ [sə̃malen] take care of; recite. "je nɪt uṭhɪ sə̃malen."–var gəu 1 m 4.

ਸੰਮਿ [sə̃mɪ] See ਸੰਮ. 2 adj after sleeping. "carɪ gəvaɪa sə̃mɪ."–s fərid.

ਸੰਮਿਆ [sə̃mɪa] Skt ਸ਼ਮਜਾ. n base, support. 2 a kind of a T-shaped support on which sadhus rest their arms. "səgli jotɪ həmari sə̃mɪa."–asa m 1.

ਸੰਮੀ [sə̃mi] is known as Samir now, and is five koh from Bhatinda. Bhai Santokh Singh has stated that Guru Gobind Singh stayed here after leaving Bhatinda. "ulə̃gh pə̃th ketək jəb ae, ḍera sə̃mi gram supae."–GPS. Now there is a gurdwara at this place. The Guru arrived at Damdama after leaving Sammi.

ਸੰਮੁਖ [sə̃mukh] Skt adv face to face, in front of, facing.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sə̃mulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸੰਮੂ [sə̃mu] See ਟਾਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ ਕੀ.

ਸੰਮ੍ਹਲਿ [sə̃mhəlɪ] adv carefully, attentively. "sə̃mhəlɪ buk bhəri."–s fərid.

ਸੰਮ੍ਹਲਿਆ [sə̃mhlɪa] adj preserved, seized, occupied. "sə̃mhlɪa səcu thanu."–suhi chə̃t m 5.

ਸੰਮਜਕ [sə̃myək] Skt सम्यक adj charming, beautiful. 2 merged. 3 reality, right.

ਸੰਮ੍ਰਥ [sə̃mrəth], ਸੰਮ੍ਰਥੁ [sə̃mrəthu], ਸੰਮ੍ਰਿਥ [sə̃mrɪth] See ਸਮਰਥ. "kərhɪ kəhaṇia sə̃mrəth kə̃t kiah."–sri m 1. "ɛsa sə̃mrəthu hərɪ jiu apɪ."–ram m 5. "sə̃mrɪth purəkh apar."–səva m 5.

ਸੰਯਤ [sə̃yət] Skt adj properly tied. 2 committed to religious rules. 3 who has controlled his mind and senses; moderate.

ਸੰਯਮ [sə̃yəm] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ [sə̃yəmni] Skt n abode of Dharamraj; a place where a person is strictly accountable.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ ਪਤਿ [sə̃yəmni pətɪ] the god of justice. See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਯਮੀ [sə̃ymi] See ਸੰਜਮੀ.

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ [sə̃yukət] Skt ਸੰਯੁਕ੍ adj in the company of, alongwith. 2 related, attached.

ਸੰਯੁਤ [sə̃yut] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਯੁਤਾ [sə̃yuta] a metre also named əṛuha and prɪya. Its characteristics are four lines, each line comprising IIS, ISI, ISI, S.

Example :

pun beṇ raj maheṣ bhyo,
jɪn ḍə̃ḍ kahun te ləyo,
jɪy bhə̃t bhə̃t sukhi nəra,
ətɪ gərb so chuṭkyo dhəra.–ben.
See ਬੇਲੀ ਬਿਦ੍ਰੁਮ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ b.

ਸੰਯੋਗ [sə̃yog] See ਸੰਜੋਗ.

ਸੰਯੋਗੀ [sə̃yogi] See ਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਸੰਯੋਜਨ [sə̃yojən] Skt n the act of connecting properly. 2 a yoke; yoking of an ox, a horse etc. with a plough or a cart etc.

ਸੰਲਗਨ [sə̃ləgən] Skt ਸੰਲਗ੍ਨ adj attached, joined. "sə̃ləgən səbh sukh chətr." maru ə m 5.

ਸੰਵਹਨ [sãvəhən] *Skt n* the act of driving properly. **2** goading. **3** a passenger. **4** a ship.

ਸੰਵਤ [sãvət], **ਸੰਵਤਸਰ** [sãvatsər] *Skt* संवत्-संवत्सर a year, annum, year of the Christian era, twelve months.

(a) See ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.

(b) See ਸ਼ਕ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

(c) See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

(d) See ਵਰਸ.

(e) See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮਾਦਿਤ੍ਯ.

ਸੰਵਾਹਨ [sãvahən] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਦ [sãvad] See ਸੰਬਾਦ.

ਸੰਵਾਦੀ [sãvadi] See ਸੰਬਾਦੀ. **2** according to music a note, which supports a 'rag', meaning thereby the note that supports 'vadi' concordant note in clarifying the nature of a 'rag', like rɪkhəbh in bhɛrəv is sãvadi. See ਸੁਰ.

ਸੰਵੇਦ [sãved] *Skt n* knowledge, knowing, understanding accurately.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sãvedən] *Skt n* the act of knowing accurately. **2** revelation.

ਸੰਵੇਦ੍ਯ [sãvedy] See ਸੰਬੇਦ੍ਯ.

ਸੰਵ੍ਯਾਨ [sãvyan], **ਸੰਵ੍ਯਾਨਾ** [sãvyana] *Skt* संव्यान *n* a garment to cover the body; a sheet of cloth. "tan sãvyan sərir ke upər."–*NP.* "sãvyana sũdər səjɛ." *NP.*

ਸੰਵ੍ਰਤ [sãvrət] *Dg* Varun, the god of water.

ਸੁੰਦ [skõd] See ਸਕੰਦ.

ਸੁੰਧ [skãdh] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸ੍ਖਲ [skhəl] See ਸਖਲਨ.

ਸ੍ਤਨ [stən] See ਅਸਤਨ 1.

ਸ੍ਤਵ [stəv] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See ਸ੍ਤੁ.

ਸ੍ਤਵਨ [stvən] See ਅਸਤਵਨ.

ਸ੍ਤਾਵਕ [stavək] *Skt* admirer. See ਸ੍ਤੁ.

ਸ੍ਤੁ [stu] *Skt vr* to praise, worship, serve. Words like ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ ਸ੍ਤੋਤ੍ਰ etc. are derived from this root.

ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ [stutɪ] See ਉਸਤਤਿ.

ਸ੍ਤੁਤਿ ਵ੍ਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [stutɪ vəyaj nĩda] See ਵ੍ਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸ੍ਤੂਪ [stup] *Skt n* a post, pillar, pole.

ਸ੍ਤੇਨ [sten] *Skt* स्तेन् *vr* to steal, pilfer.

ਸ੍ਤੇਯ [stey] *Skt n* a theft, stealing. See ਸ੍ਤੇਨ.

ਸ੍ਤੇਯੀ [steyi] *Skt* स्तेयिन् a thief, burglar.

ਸ੍ਤੈਨ੍ਯ [steny] *Skt n* a theft, burglary.

ਸ੍ਤੋਤ੍ਰ [stotr] See ਅਸੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਸ੍ਤੰਭ [stõbh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ.

ਸ੍ਤੰਭਨ [stãbhən] *Skt n* to stop, halt, stay. **2** a hindrance, barrier. **3** to petrify. **4** a kind of sexual passion.

ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀ [stri] *Skt* स्तृ *vr* to spread, to cover. **2** See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀਜਾਤਿ [strijatɪ] four facets of women according to Kam Shastar. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [strijɪt] See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਿਤ.

ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀਧਨ [stridhən] *Skt n* a dowry or cash, ornaments and garments etc. received by a girl at the time of marriage, or those assets which are particularly given by her father and husband etc. See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ.

ਸ੍ਤ੍ਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ [strivrət] *Skt n* sexual fidelity to one's wife as a principle of life.

ਸ੍ਥ [sthə] *Skt adj* situate, stable, steady; suffixed to words, as in ਕੁਟਸ੍ਥ, ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸ੍ਥ, ਮਾਰਗਸ੍ਥ.

ਸ੍ਥਗ [sthəg] *Skt* स्थग् *vr* to cover, shelter, tire, stay. See ਥਕਣਾ.

ਸ੍ਥਲ [sthəl] See ਅਸਥਲ.

ਸ੍ਥਵਿਰ [sthəvɪr] *Skt adj* fixed, established. **2** aged. **3** *n* Brahma, Chaturanan.

ਸ੍ਥਾ [stha] *Skt vr* to stay, stand still, stop, climb, near.

ਸ੍ਥਾਈ [sthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ.

ਸ੍ਥਾਣੁ [sthaṇo], **ਸ੍ਥਾਣੂ** [sthaṇu] *Skt* स्थाणु *adj* eternal. **2** *n* Shiv, the everlasting. **3** immovable Braham. **4** a tree without branches; unhewn tree trunk.

ਸ੍ਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਅਸਥਾਨ. "durgəm sthan sugmã."- *səhas m 5.*

ਸ੍ਥਾਨਚਿਤ੍ਰ [sthancɪtr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (b).

ਸ੍ਥਾਨੀ [sthani] *Skt* स्थानिन् *adj* domicle.

2 resident.

ਸਥਾਪਕ [sthapək] *Skt adj* who gives shelter, or establishes, or founder.

ਸਥਾਪਨ [sthapən] *Skt n* installation, giving shelter, establishing, adopting.

ਸਥਾਯੀ [sthayi] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, established. See ਸਥਾ.

ਸਥਾਯੀਭਾਵ [sthayibhav] See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ and ਭਾਵ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਸਥਾਲ [sthal] See ਥਾਲ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ [sthali] See ਥਾਲੀ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ ਤੰਡੁਲ ਨਯਾਯ [sthali tə̃dul nəyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sthavər] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਿਥਤ [sthɪt] See ਅਸਥਿਤ and ਇਸਥਿਤ.

ਸਿਥਤਿ [sthɪtɪ] See ਅਸਥਿਤਿ and ਇਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਸਿਥਰ [sthɪr] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਇਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਿਥਰਤਾ [sthɪrta] *Skt n* permanence, stability, immovability.

ਸਥੂਲ [sthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sthə̃ḍəl] See ਥੜਾ.

ਸ੍ਨਾ [sna] *vr* to bathe, take a bath, to be pure.

ਸ੍ਨਾਨ [snan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ.

ਸ੍ਨਾਯੁ [snayu] *Skt n* a muscle, vein.

ਸ੍ਨਿਹ [snɪh] *Skt* स्निह् *vr* to love, befriend, be sweet. See ਸਨੇਹ.

ਸ੍ਨਿਗਧ [snɪgədh] See ਸਨਿਗਧ.

ਸ੍ਨੁਖਾ [snukha] *Skt* स्नुषा *n* daughter-in-law, son's wife.

ਸ੍ਨੇਹ [sneh] See ਸਨੇਹ. "dhrɪg snehã bənɪta bɪlas sutəh."–*sohəs m 5.*

ਸ੍ਨੇਹੀ [snehi] See ਸਨੇਹੀ.

ਸਪਰਧ [spərdh] *Skt* स्पर्ध् *vr* to envy; to be jealous.

ਸਪੰਦ [spə̃d] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to jump, shiver, go.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਸ਼ [sprɪṣ] *Skt* स्पृश् *vr* to touch, contact.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਹ [sprɪh] *Skt* स्पृह् *vr* to desire, wish.

ਸਫਟਿਕ [sphəṭɪk] See ਸਫਟਕ.

ਸਫਾਰ [sphar] a golden bubble. 2 bloom, growth. 3 *adj* broad.

ਸਫੁਟ [sphuṭ] *Skt* स्फुट् *vr* to bloom, trim, to stop or cut. 2 *adj* blooming. 3 evident, visible.

ਸਫੁਰ [sphur] *Skt* स्फुर् *vr* to move, go, spread, swell.

ਸਫੁਰਣ [sphurəṇ] See ਫੁਰਣਾ.

ਸਮਯ [sməy] *Skt n* pride. 2 surprise, wonder.

ਸਮਰ [smər] See ਸਮਰ 2.

ਸਮਰਣ [smərəṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. 2 a figure of speech, in which one is reminded of a known thing while seeing another thing resembling it:

Example:

sri nanək dərbar me sun mərdana tan,
səbh devən səmərəṇ kɪyo haha huhu gan.
cəkh cə̃dhək cəpla cəmək pavəs səməy nɪhar,
yadai dəsmeṣ ki tejpũj tərvar.

ਸਮਰਾਰਿ [smərarɪ] See ਸਮਰਾਰਿ.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [smarət] See ਸਮਾਰਤ.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰ [smrɪ] *Skt* स्मृ *vr* to remember; to be alert; to obey.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤ [smrɪt] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorized. 2 *n* recollected.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ [smrɪtɪ] See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਜਮੰਤਕ [syəmə̃tək] a very bright jewel, which was given by the Sun to Satrajit Yadav. This jewel produces eight weights[1] of gold everyday, driving away fear of theft, fire, famine. Satrajit gave this jewel to his brother Presan, fearing that Krishan might snatch it from him. One day Prasen was killed by a lion when he went out for hunting. Jambvan killed the lion and got back the jewel. Krishan won the jewel after fighting with Janbvan and gave it to Satrajit again. When Satrajit was asleep, Shatdhanva killed him and took away the jewel. When Krishan and Balram chased him to take back the jewel, Shatdhanva, after giving the jewel to Akrur, ran ahead of Krishan. Krishan captured and killed Shatdhanva but could not get the jewel. When Krishan returned without the jewel, Balram suspected that Krishan had concealed the

[1] one bhar is of eight thousand tolas.

jewel from him and left his home infuriated. When the jewel was recovered from Akrur. Krishan. Balram and Satyabhama disputed its ownership. Finally, it was decided that it should be retained by Akrur.

"ɪtɪ surəj seva kəri sətrajɪt bəlvan.
rəvɪ tĩh ko təb mənɪ dəi ujjəl ap səman."
–*krɪsən.*

ਸਯਾਹ [syah] See ਸਿਆਹ.

ਸਯਾਹਗੋਸ਼ [syahgoṣ] See ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼.

ਸਯਾਹਪੋਸ਼ [syahpoṣ] *P* سیاہ پوش *adj* who is dressed in black. **2** *n* a nihang Singh. **3** a fakir dressed in black. **4** a constable.

ਸਯਾਤ [syat] *Skt* स्यात् *Skt part* perhaps. **2** *v* may be.

ਸਯਾਮ [syam] *Skt* श्याम *adj* blue, black. **2** *n* a black material. In their compositions the poets treat the following as 'ṣyam' – defamation, iron, snake, collyrium, conflict, kalyug or age of darkness, blot, lust, goddess Kali, mud, hair, thief, darkness, crocodile, sin, cuckoo, moth, buffalo, wine, musk, demon, night and bear. **3** Krishan is so named because of his black colour. **4** Many people are of the opinion that 'syam' is the pen-name of Guru Gobind Singh, while others believe that 'syam' was a poet. "jo brɪjnayək ko rucɪ sõ kəvɪ syam bhəne phon jap jəpe hɛ̃."–*krɪsən.* **5** *Skt* स्याम *v* we should be.

ਸਯਾਮ ਸਬਲ [syam səbəl] *Skt* श्याम शबल *adj* dappled, black and brown. **2** *n* two dogs of Yamraj by Sarma. Their colour is black and brown.

ਸਯਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [syam sɪ̃gh] See ਸੂਰਜ ਮੱਲ. **2** a keeper of precious articles and officer incharge of the armoury of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਯਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [syam trɪya] Krishan's wife Yamuna –*sənama.* **2** Rukmini and other queens of Krishan.

ਸਯਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ [syam trɪya ja cər nath] Krishan's wife Yamuna, grass born from her, deer who grazed on this, his master; the lion –*sənama.*

ਸਯਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [syam trɪya pɪt] Suraj, father of Krishan's wife Yamuna *sənama.*

ਸਯਾਮ ਦਾਸ [syam das] a Vadhan sub-caste devotee of Guru Hargobind resident of Burhanpur, and a philanthropist and warrior.

ਸਯਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ [syam bəllbha] Yamuna, beloved of Syam (Krishan).

ਸਯਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ [syam bəllbha is] God Varun, master of Krishan's beloved wife Yamuna –*sənama.*

ਸਯਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [syam bəllbha is əstr] *n* missile of Varun, a noose.–*sənama.*

ਸਯਾਮਲ [syaməl] See ਸਿਆਮਲ.

ਸਯਾਮਾ [syama] See ਸਯਾਮਾ 2. **2** pandit of Sultanpur, who came to Guru Nanak Dev. Obeying the order of Mul Chand (father-in-law of Guru Nanak Dev) he told the Guru about the demerits of renouncing home at the time of his resignation from Modikhana.

ਸਯਾਰ [syar] See ਸਿਆਲ.

ਸਯਾਰਾ [syara] cold weather, winter season. "bɪn syare sitəl bhəe."–*cərɪtr 175.*

ਸਯਾਰੀ [syari] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰਿੰਗਾਲੀ. a female jackal. "jəra nɪsa məhɪ khãsi syari."–*NP.* **2** the name of equivalent to [ɪ] short vowel ਸਿਆਰੀ [ਿ] of the Gurmukhi script. See ਸਿਆਰੀ.

ਸਯਾਲ [syal] cold weather, winter season. **2** a jackal. **3** See ਸਾਲਾ.

ਸਯੇਨ [syen] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਯੇਨ *n* kind of a hawk. **2** See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 16.

ਸਯੈਹੈਂ [syehɛ̃] consume/take, will consume/take. "je nər salɪgram kəhɪ̃ səyɛhɛ̃."–*cərɪtr 266.*

ਸਯੰਦ [syə̃d] *Skt* स्यन्द् *vr* to go, drip, fall, irrigate, goad, go fast.

ਸਯੰਦਨ [syə̃dən] *Skt adj* who walks. **2** *n* water. **3** a chariot. "syə̃dən turə̃g jor sũdər banaɪ rə̃g."–*GPS.* **4** a tree, also named tɪnɪṣ. "ut kə̃ṭək syə̃dən səhɪkar."–*GPS.* *L* Dalbergia

Ougeinensis.

ਸਜੰਦਰੀ [syādri] See ਸੈਰੰਧ੍ਰੀ. "drupəd suta hvɛ syādrı nrıpətı narı ḍhıg jaı."–NP.

ਸ੍ਰਉਣ [srəuṇ] See ਸ੍ਰਵਣ and ਸ੍ਰੋਣ.

ਸ੍ਰਉਣਤ [srəuṇət] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ.

ਸ੍ਰਉਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [srəuṇətbīdu] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਸ੍ਰਉਨ [srəun] *Skt* See ਸ੍ਰੋਨ. "srəun pan kali kəryo."–*cādi 1.*

ਸ੍ਰਕ [srək] *n* a string of beads, necklace.

ਸ੍ਰਗ੍ਵਿਣੀ [srəgvıṇi] See ਅਚਕੜਾ.

ਸ੍ਰਜ [srəj] *Skt n* a string of beads. **2** See ਸ੍ਰਿਜ.

ਸ੍ਰਣਵਤ ਬੀਜ [srəṇvət bij] the scribe has used this word for ਸ੍ਰਵਣਤਬੀਜ at many places in Chandi di Var. See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੱਧਾ [ṣrəddha] *n Skt* श्रद्धा *vr* ਸ੍ਰਤ. *n* faith, determination, trust. **2** According to the Nirukt, this word implies the adoption of truth (ਸ੍ਰਤ).

ਸ਼੍ਰੱਧਾਲੁ [ṣrəddhalu] *Skt adj* who has faith in someone, honest.

ਸ਼੍ਰੱਧੇਯ [ṣrəddhey] *Skt adj* trustworthy.

ਸ੍ਰਪਨੀ [srəpni] See ਸਰਪਨੀ. "srəpəni jiti kəha kərɛ jəmra."–*asa kəbir.* illusion.

ਸ੍ਰਬ [srəb] See ਸਰਬ. "srəb sukha mənı vuṭhe."–*sri chāt m 5.*

ਸ੍ਰਬਮਯ [srəbməy] See ਸਰਬਮਯ. "mathura ke prəbhu srəbməy ərjən guru."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.*

ਸ੍ਰਮ [srəm] *Skt* श्रम् *vr* to get weary, put in effort, undergo penance. **2** *n* fatigue, weariness. "srəm thaka pae bısrama."–*maru m 5.* **3** a regret. **4** an effort, attempt. "maıa karən srəm ətı kərɛ."–*sar namdev.* "srəm kərte dəm aḍh kəu."–*bıla m 5.* **5** also used in place of ਸ਼ਮ. "kəho su srəm ka sō kəhẽ, dəm ko kəhā kəhāt?"–*əkal.* **6** See ਸ੍ਰਮੁ. **7** See ਸ੍ਰਵਣ 5. "locən srəm-hı budhı bəl naṭhi."–*sri beṇi.* 'Water trickles from the eyes'. **8** *Skt* ਸ਼ਰਮੰ comfort, bliss. "raja srəm mıtı nəhi jani teri."–*sar kəbir.*

ਸ੍ਰਮਸੀਕਰ [srəmsikər], ਸ੍ਰਮਕਣ [srəmkəṇ], ਸ੍ਰਮਜਲ [srəmjəl], ਸ੍ਰਮਬਿੰਦੁ [srəmbīdu], ਸ੍ਰਮਵਾਰਿ [srəmvarı] *n* beads of sweat, drops of perspiration. "srəmsikər mukhchae."–*saloh.*

ਸ੍ਰਮਾਰਤ [srəmarət] *Skt* श्रमार्त *adj* sick of weariness, fatigued.

ਸ਼੍ਰਮਿਤ [ṣrəmıt] *adj* exhausted due to hard work; weary.

ਸ੍ਰਮੀ [srəmi] श्रमिन् *adj* fatigued. **2** upset. **3** hard working.

ਸ਼੍ਰਮੁ [ṣrəmu] See ਸ੍ਰਮ. **2** *P* شرم shyness, modesty. "manukh kəu jacət srəmu paiɛ."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸ਼੍ਰਵ [ṣrəv] *Skt* an ear. **2** fame, repute.

ਸ੍ਰਵਣ [srəvəṇ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਵਣ *n* an ear. "srəvəṇ soe suṇı nīd."–*gəu m 5.* **2** to hear. **3** Bhai Sravan, grandson of Baba Buddha Ji. **4** "Sindhu", son of Andhak the hermit, killed in the dark by king Dashrath who thought him to be a wild animal. "tıs ko putr nam kəhī srəvəṇ. srəvəṇ sunyo jəs jıh səm srəvəṇ."–*GPS.* 'Srawan, son of Bhai Bhane, whose eulogy was heard like Srawan the seer.' **5** स्रवण trickle, drip.

ਸ੍ਰਵਣ ਸ੍ਰੋਤ [srəvəṇ srot] ear, the source of hearing. **2** word, the subject of hearing. See ਸ੍ਰੋਤ 4.

ਸ੍ਰਵਣਤਬੀਜ [srəvṇətbij] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬੀਜ. "sɛna səbh sāghari srəvṇətbij di."–*cādi 3.*

ਸ੍ਰਵਣ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [srəvəṇ dərṣən] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸ੍ਰਵਣਾ [srəvṇa] *n* a teat, breast; that from which milk trickles. "bın srəvṇa khir pılaıa."–*bəsāt kəbir.* See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਸ੍ਰਵਨ [srəvən] See ਸ੍ਰਵਣ.

ਸ੍ਰਵਨਪ [srəvnəp] *adj* who absorbs through ears. **2** absorbing through the ears. i.e. listening to a holy discourse through the ears. "srəvṇəp kər-hı əgat, ənād."–*NP.* 'absorb eternal bliss through the ears.'

ਸ੍ਰਵਨੁ [srəvnu] See ਸ੍ਰਵਣ. "nɛnu nəkṭu srəvṇu."–*maru kəbir.* **2** ṣrəvṇēdrıy, who lives in the earscoffer. See ਗੋਲਕ.

ਸ੍ਰਵਨੰਤਰ [srəvnātər] inside the ear, in the ear. **2** after listening.

ਸ਼੍ਰਾਂਤ [ṣrāt] *Skt adj* tired. **2** whose mind is at

peace.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [sratɪ] *Skt n* hard work. 2 fatigue, tiredness. 3 rest. relaxation.

ਸ੍ਰੱਧ [sraddh] See ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਪ [srap]. ਸ੍ਰਾਫ [sraph] See ਸਰਾਪ and ਸਰਾਫ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ [sravək], ਸ੍ਰਾਵਗ [sravəg] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ *adj* who listens; hearer. 2 *n* a follower of Jainism; a Jaini. 3 a follower of Buddha; a Buddhist. The difference between the two is that the preachers of Jainism and Buddhism are called yəti and devotees who listen to their utterances are termed sravək. "sravəg suddh səmuh sɪdhan ke."–*əkal.*

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਗੇਸ [sravges] ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ-ਈਸ਼ Jin and Buddha. Lord of Shravaks. "sravges ko rup dhər dɪt kupəth səbh ḍar."–*ərhāt.*

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਣ [sravəṇ] See ਸਾਵਣ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਣੀ [sravṇi] See ਸਾਵਣੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਿ [srɪ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿ *vr* to go, creep, spread.

ਸ੍ਰਿਅ [srɪə] See ਸ੍ਰਿਜ. "srɪə jəcch gādhərəb."–*əkal.* 'created jəcch gādhərəv.'

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟ [srɪsəṭ] See ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰ *adj* created. made. 3 sublime, superb. "kəvən srɪsəṭ ko bhrɪsəṭ he."–*əkal.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਚਾਰ [srɪsəṭcar] *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਸ੍ਟਾਚਾਰ *n* conduct of noble persons. "srɪsəṭcar bɪcar jete."–*əkal.* 2 universal moral values, worldly dealings or behaviour.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [srɪsṭa] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਸ੍ਟਾ *adj* the Maker. the Creator. "srɪsṭa kəre so nɪhcəu hoɪ."–*oəkar.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [srɪsəṭɪ], ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ [srɪsṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ *n* creation. 2 universe, world. "srɪsəṭɪ səbh ɪk bəran hoi."–*dhəna m 1.* "jɪs ki srɪsəṭɪ su kərṇeharu."–*sukhməni.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੀਜਾ [srɪsəṭija] ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ-ਈਜਜ respected by the people; worshipped by the world; one who is held high in the universe. "dehu dan srɪsṭija he."–*maru solhe m 5.* 2 creatures born in the world; human beings.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ [srɪsṭes] God of the world. lord of the world. the Creator. 2 the sword–*sənama.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ [srɪsṭɪ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ *n* creation. 2 world, universe.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ ਦੀ ਉਤਪੱਤੀ [srɪsəṭɪ di utpətti], ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿਰਚਨਾ [srɪsṭɪrəcəna] According to Shatpath Brahman, the earth and the sky were created on the utterance of "bhuḥ:" and "bhuvḥ:" respectively by Prajapati.

According to Tetiriay Brahman. Prajapati went through penances to fulfil the desire of revealing himself, and his breath gained power. With his breath he created demons. then paternal ancestors, after that he thought for a while, and created human beings. When he was creating human beings, the day dawned, then he created gods.

There is a description of the creation of human beings and the animals in Shatpath Brahman like this : In the beginning there was only Prajapati. After producing food grains he tried to manifest himself in them. He made animals from his vital air, people from his soul, horses from his eyes, oxen from his breath, buffaloes from his ears and goats from his voice.

At another place in the same Brahman, it is written that God was alone. He was unhappy for this reason. So he desired for the Other and divided Himself into two parts; one became man and the other wife. The wife was intrigued as to how He could copulate with her after creating her from Himself ! She thought of disappearing, and turned into a cow and the husband became a bull, then cows came into being. In this way she became a mare and he a horse, she the jennet and he a donkey, she the goat and he the male goat, she the doe and he the deer. So all even animals like ants came into existence. It is also written in this Brahman that Prajapati

brought into being gods from his upper breath and human beings from lower breath. They go about in the cycle of birth and death.

Manu has written that with a desire to create creatures from his own body, Prajapati first created water and then threw a seed in it. This seed became a golden egg shining like the sun. From this he himself emerged as Brahma, the lord of the whole universe. After remaining for a year in the egg, Brahma automatically got divided into two parts, from which grew geological and celestial regions and his own body became half male and half female, resulting in the creation of the world. Several Hindu scholars have calculated that in 1928 AD one billion, ninety six crore, eight lacs, fifty three thousand and twenty-eight years will have passed since the creation of the world.[1]

In the Bible, the scripture of the Jews and the Christians, which the Quran also regards as sacred, the creation of the world is thus described : In the beginning the spirit of God was moving over water. He said, "Let there be light", and light appeared. Then on the first day God separated light from darkness, and He named the 'day' light and the 'night' darkness. On the second day, the 'sky' was created, on the third day different kinds of plants were produced, on the fourth day the sun, moon and stars were created, on the fifth day the creatures that live in water and birds were created, on the sixth day animals, large and small insects and the male and the female were created. On the seventh day after completing His whole work God took rest. Therefore, Saturday was considered the day of rest (Sabbath) See Genesis Ch 1 and 2.

The same idea is upheld in the Quran: "əsĩ akaṣ əte prɪthɪvi nu səbh vəstuã səhɪt chi dɪnã vicc bəṇa dɪtta ər thəkēva saḍe neṛe nahĩ aɪa."–surət kaph, ayət 38.

According to Islam all creatures are of three kinds:

(a) angels are created from the light of God.
(b) devils and ghosts etc. emerged only from fire.
(c) human beings were made from the soil.

About the creation of the universe, there is reference in Gurmat: "ja kərta sɪrṭhi kəu saje, apɛ jaṇɛ soi."–*jəpu.*

"tumra ləkha nə jaɪ pəsara.
kɪh bɪdhɪ saja prɪthəm sõsara."–*cɔpəi.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਕ [srɪk] *Skt* सृक *n* a lotus flower. **2** blue lotus, blue water-lily. **3** an arrow. **4** the wind. **5** a garland. **6** *Skt* सृक्क. corners of the lips.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਕਾ [srĩka] See ਸੜਕ.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਖਲ [srĩkhəl], **ਸ੍ਰਿੰਖਲਾ** [srĩkhla] *Skt* शृङ्खल शृङ्खला *n* a chain; fetters. "sri guru cərənsəroj ki rəj srĩkhəl səm paɪ. mən gəyə̃d ko rok kər kəhõ kətha gətɪdaɪ."–*NP.* **2** See ਏਕਾਵਲਿ.

ਸ੍ਰਿਗ [srɪg] *Skt* सृग *n* a slingshot. **2** a garland. See ਸ੍ਰਕ and ਸ੍ਰਜ. "mrɪg drɪg srɪg griva vər dhari."–*GPS.* 'with eyes like those of a deer and wearing a beautiful garland around the neck'.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ [srĩg] See ਸ਼ਿੰਗ. "ɛse srĩg sumeru ke sobhət cə̃ḍɪ prəcə̃d."–*cə̃ḍi 1.*

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਮਠੀ [srĩgməṭi] *Skt* शृङ्गेरि मठ The main centre of Shankaracharya on the southern bank of Tungbhadar river, where monks and sages live. See ਸੰਕਰ and ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੇਰੀ. "pəhɪre pəṭ jyõ munɪ srĩgməṭi ke."–*krɪsən.* 'Clothes soaked with blood look like the yellow-robed hermit of Sringamari.'

[1]Christians have not lagged behind in calculating the day of creation. They have written that the world was created 4004 years BC on 23rd October. See 'A history of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom by A.D. White VLI, P. 9.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਵੇਰ [srĩgver] *Skt* शृङ्गवेर a town situated on the left bank of river Ganga on the border of district Partapgarh in the Kaushal region in U.P., now known as Singaura. Here used to live a Bhil named Guhak (Guh), and the king of Nisads clan who was a friend of Ram Chandar. Ram Chandar crossed river Ganga with his help during his exile. **2** ginger, parts of which look like horns.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਾਰ [srĩgar] See **ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.

ਸ੍ਰਿਗਾਲ [srɪgal] *Skt* शृगाल *n* a jackal. *P* شغال. *E* jackal. **2** another name of Paundrak Vasudev, who sent a message to Krishan to desist from calling himself Vasudev as he himself was the real Vasudev. "dut srɪgal pəṭhyo hərɪ ko kəhɪ, hõ hərɪ hõ, tohɪ kyõ sədvayo?." *-krɪsən.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਗਾਲੀ [srɪgali] a female jackal.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਿ [srĩgɪ]. **ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੀ** [srĩgi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् *adj* horned, having horns. **2** *n* a mountain with high peaks. **3** a tree. **4** an elephant. **5** sage Sringi. **6** a musical instrument made of horn. **7** Shiv.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ [srĩgi rɪkhi] See **ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ**.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੇਰੀ [srĩgeri] **ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ-ਗਿਰੀ**. a hill situated in the Mysore state, where sage Sringi was born. His father Vibhandak had meditated at this place.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੇਰੀ ਮਠ [srĩgeri məṭh] the hermitage (founded) established at Sringmari by Shankaracharya. See **ਸੰਕਰ**, **ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਮੜੀ** and **ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੇਰੀ**.

ਸ੍ਰਿਜ [srɪj] *Skt* सृज् *vr* to give up, give birth, warn, gather, make.

ਸ੍ਰਿਜਨ [srɪjən] See **ਸ੍ਰਿਜ** *v* to make, create. "srɪjə̃t rətən jənəm."*- səhəs m 5.*

ਸ੍ਰਿਣ [srɪṇ]. **ਸ੍ਰਿਣੁ** [srɪṇu] *Skt* शृणु hear, listen. "srɪṇ srɪṇ lərka !"*-ramav.* 'O boy ! listen'.

ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ [srɪtɪ] *Skt* सृति *n* departure. **2** way, path, track.

ਸ੍ਰਿਪ [srɪp] *Skt* सृप् *vr* to go, move, get aside.

ਸ੍ਰੀ [sri] *Skt* श्री *n* goddess Lachhmi. **2** glory. "sri sətɪgur su prəsə̃n."*-savɛye m 4 ke.* **3** wealth, magnificence. **4** first of the six rags. See **ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ**. **5** a sect of Vaishnavites who worship mainly goddess Lachhmi. The followers of this sect wear a red mark on their foreheads. Swami Ramanuj was the supreme preacher of this sect. See **ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ**. **6** a metre. See **ਏਕ ਅਛਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 1. **7** goddess Sarswati. **8** fame. **9** honorific word used in speech and writing to show respect and regard. This word should be used 108 times for a religious teacher (Acharya) and Maharaja (king), six times for parents and teacher, five times for one's master, four times for the enemy, three times for the friend, twice for the servant, once for one's son and wife. **10** *adj* beautiful. **11** capable, able. **12** best, superlative.

ਸ੍ਰੀਅ [sriə] This word is occasionally used in place of **ਸ੍ਰੀ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਸ [sris] **ਸ੍ਰੀ-ਈਸ**. husband of goddess Lachhmi, Lord Vishnu. **2** the rich; the wealthy. **3** a sword. "sris sətruərɪ."*-sənama.*

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਸਿ [sri səsɪ] Baba Sri Chand.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ [ṣri sədən] abode of ṣri (Lacchmi); a lotus; a white lotus. "sri ko sədən cəhũ bədən ko jan he."*-NP.* 'vehicle of Lord Brahama, who has lotus and four faces (vehicle–swan).'

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [ṣri sahɪb] a sword; Guru Gobind Singh gave this name to the 'sword', considering it as the husband of Lachhmi. See **ਸਨਾਮਾ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sri sə̃prəday] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ** 5 and **ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਹਤ [ṣrihət] *adj* one whose splendour and wealth have been ruined.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri hərɪgobĩdpur] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਕ [srik] See **ਸਰੀਕ**. "nrɪ srik hɛ."*-japu.* 'Akal (almighty) has no form and shape.' **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੀਕ beauty, comeliness.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਸਦਨ [ṣri ko sədən] white lotus in which Lachhmi resides. See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ**. **2** house of

splendour.

ਸ੍ਰੀਖੰਡ [srikhə̃ḍ] *Skt* श्रीखण्ड *n* sandal wood, which is a piece of splendour. "kaṭh-hu srikhə̃ḍ sətɪguru kiəu."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* See ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ [sri guru sĩgh səbha] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri gobĩdpur] a town founded by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1644 on the northern bank of river Beas in tehsil Batala, district Gurdaspur which came in the posession of Bhagwan Das Gherar, through a conspiracy hatched by Chandu. 'Guru Pratap Suray' mentions that this town was founded by the sixth Guru but it is not so. There is a note on the leaves of the old Guru Granth Sahib i.e. Kartarpur Bir that Shri Gobindpur was founded in Sammat 1644.

Bhagwan Das strongly resisted the sixth Guru when he visited this place in Sammat 1687, and he and his friends had to pay for this in the battle at Shri Gobindpur.

The ownership of this place is with the wealthy Sodhi Sahib of Kartarpur. Sri Gobindpur (or Hargobindpur) has two gurdwaras. One is 'Guru ke Mahal' which the Guru built for his own residence and the other is Damdama Sahib which is half a mile to the west of the city. This is the place where the Guru held a Diwan (a royal court) after the battle. A fair is held on Vaisakhi and Hola. This town is located 21 miles to the south of Batala railway station.

According to some writers its name is Shri Hargobindpur but Guru Arjun Dev had named it Sri Gobindpur.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਬਾਬਾ [sri cə̃d baba] the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev who was born to Mata Sulakhni on the ninth day of the light half of the lunar month in Bhadon Sammat 1551 at Sultanpur. He became a great saint and preacher of the Udasi sect. He settled in village Barath, situated at a distance of 19 ko to the northeast of Dehra Nanak. Yogiraj Sri Chand did not marry.

To preach the religion of Guru Nanak Dev in the country and abroad, he took Baba Gurditta as his disciple and sent many Gursikhs in Udasi garb to various areas to spread the true message of the Divine.

Baba Shri Chand passed away on 15 Assu Sammat 1669. He lived to the age of 118 years. See ਉਦਾਸੀ and ਜਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਦ [srid], **ਸ੍ਰੀਦਿਹ** [sridɪh] Kuber, the giver of Sri (Lachhmi); wealth. "sridɪh sur səsi uḍu ə̃tək."–*NP.*

ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ [srɪdhər] *Skt* श्रीधर *adj* bearer of Sri (Lachhmi): a wealthy person. **2** *n* God, who is the lord of the whole creation. "sridhər pae mə̃gəl gae."–*sri chə̃t m 5.* See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ. **3** Vishnu.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ [sri nəgər][1] *Skt* ਸੂਰਜਨਗਰ the capital of Kashmir, 5276 feet above the sea level. In the city, there is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the house of Mai Bhag Bhari at Kathi Gate near Hari Parbat (mountain). Guru Nanak Dev also consecrated this city with his visit. See 'Nanak Prakash Uttarardh' Ch 14. See ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ and ਭਾਗਭਰੀ.

2 a city situated at the bank of Alakhanda river in Pauri sub division of Garhwal State, which was the capital of Fatehshah in Guru Gobind Singh's time. The place in the city relating to Guru Nanak Dev is famous by the name of Charan Paduka. Guru Nanak Dev visited this city during his pilgrimage of Badri Narayan. The height of Srinagar is 1706 feet above the sea level. In 1894 this city was

[1] Emperor Ashok had raised Srinagar in Kashmir which is three miles away from the modern city of this name. Now it is called 'Panderi Thanu.'

washed away due to a breach in the dam of Gohana lake. Now it is the capital of Garhwal.

ਸ੍ਰੀਨਾਥ [srinath]. **ਸ੍ਰੀਨਿਵਾਸ** [srinɪvas]. **ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ** [sripatɪ] See **ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ**. *n* the Almighty. "sri nɪvas adɪ purəkhu səda tuhi."–*səvɛye m 4 ke.* "brəhəm məhesur bɪsənu səci patɪ ə̃t phəse jəm phasɪ pərẽge. je nər sripətɪ ke prəs hɛ̃ pəg te nər per nə deh dhərẽge."–*əkal.* **2** Vishnu. **3** *adj* the rich, the wealthy.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਮੀ [sri pə̃cmi] According to the Hindu mythology, goddess Lachhmi is worshipped on this day (Magh Sudi 5) That is the reason its name is Sri Panchmi.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਫਲ [sri phəl] *Skt adj* whose fruit is beautiful. **2** *n* mimosaceous tree. **3** the tree of Aegle Marmelos and its fruit. **4** Many people also call Naliyer coconut tree by this name but this is not correct. See **ਸਿਰਫਲ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਬਰਣ [sribərəṇ] *Skt* श्रीवर्ण *adj* a person having a fair complexion. **2** a white-coloured horse, which is killed during the sacrifice of ashvmedh yag. According to the Purans, a white horse with black ears and yellow tail is required for this sacrifice.[1] Some scribe has mistakenly written **ਸੀ ਬਰਣ** instead of **ਸ੍ਰੀਬਰਣ**. See **ਸੀਬਰਣ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਭਗਵਤੀ [sribhəgvəti] See **ਭਗਵਤੀ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ [srimati] feminine gender of **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਾਨ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਾਨ [sriman] *Skt* श्रीमान् *adj* graceful. **2** wealthy. **3** a person having a high post.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕ [sri mukhbak]. **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕ੍ਯ** [sri mukhbaky]. **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ** [sri mukhvak]. **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ੍ਯ** [sri mukhvaky] sentences uttered from the lips of graceful persons. **2** divine words uttered by Guru Gobind Singh as "səvəye sri mukhbaky məhla 5." and "japu sri mukhvak patsahi 10."

ਸ੍ਰੀਮੰਤ [srimə̃t]. **ਸ੍ਰੀਯੁਤ** [sriyut] See **ਸ੍ਰੀਮਾਨ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ [sri rag] See **ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗ [srirə̃g] *Skt* श्रीरङ्ग *n* the Almighty (Kartar) who made goddess Lachhmi dance. "name sri rə̃g bhetəl soi."–*bhɛr namdev.* **2** Vishnu. **3** a colony in the island of river Kaveri, situated at a distance of two miles from Trichinopoly towards the north in district of Madras. The temple of Shrirang is situated in this colony. This temple has seven walls, the outer wall is 1024 yards long and 840 yards wide. The jewellery and gems of this temple are more precious than of all the Hindu temples of India. Because of this temple, the colony and the island are known by the name of Srirang. Ramanuj, a great devotee of Srirang, died at this place.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗਿ [srɪrə̃gɪ] with Srirang (the Almighty). in God. "srirə̃gɪ rate namɪ mate."–*asa chə̃t m 5.*

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗੁ [sri rə̃gu] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਤਸ [srivətəs] *Skt* श्रीवत्स *n* beautiful is his mark; Vishnu. There is a curl of white hair on the chest of Vishnu which in palmistry is regarded as a very important mark.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਰ [srivər] See **ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਰਣ [srivərəṇ] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਾਸ [srivas] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ**. **2** the white lotus in which resides goddess Lachhmi.

ਸ੍ਰੁ [sru] *Skt* स्रु *vr* to flow, drip. **2** *Skt* श्रु *vr* to listen, go, drop, flow.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤ [srut] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਤ. *adj* heard, listened. **2** known, famous, renowned. **3** who has heard the sermon. **4** *n* ear. **5** attitude. See **ਸੁਰਤ**. "cubhi rəhi srut prəbhu cərnən məhɪ."–*VN.*

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਿ [srutɪ] *Skt n* ear. **2** Veds. Veds are called srutis because in olden times these were not written. They were learnt only by listening. "srutɪ sɪmrɪtɪ gon gavhɪ karte."–*suhi chə̃t m 5.* **3** listening, hearing. **4** a story, a saying. **5** a tale, rumour. **6** (in music) particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty two of these are enumerated) their

[1] "cə̃dr vərəṇ sukərəṇ syam suvərəṇ puceh səman."–*gyan.*

names are as follows:

tivra, kumudvati, mādra and chādovati are of sadəj;

dəyavəti, rōjɪni and rəktɪka are of rɪṣəbh;

rōdri and krodha are of gādhar;

vjrɪka, prəsarɪṇi, pritɪ and marjni are of mədhyəm;

ṣrɪtɪ, rəkta, sōdipɪni and alapɪni are of pōcəm;

mədāti, rohɪṇi and rəmya are of dhɛvət;

ugra and kṣobhɪṇi are of nɪṣad.

See ਸ੍ਰੁਤਿ 7.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤ੍ਯਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ [srutyənupras] See ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ (c).

ਸ੍ਰੁਤ੍ਵਾ [srutva] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤ੍ਵਾ after listening, after hearing. "tɪn te srutva məkkhəṇsah."–*GPS.*

ਸ੍ਰੁਵ [sruv], **ਸ੍ਰੁਵਾ** [sruva] *Skt* स्रुव *n* a small hand-shaped spoon made up of Khair (acacia catechu) wood or pipal (ficus religiosa) wood used for pouring clarified melted butter into the fire when a sacrifice is performed. See ਸ੍ਰੁ *vr.*

ਸ੍ਰੁਯ [sruy] after listening. "prɪthi cōd ke vak ko sruy virā."–*GPS.* **2** ਸੁਸ੍ਰੂਯ after listening carefully.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸਟ [sresəṭ] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ *adj* superior. **2** highly commendable. "gɪanu sresəṭ utəm ɪsnanu."–*sukhmoni.* **3** *n* cow's milk. **4** Kuber. **5** a king. **6** Vishnu. **7** a hermit. **8** a scholar. **9** Brahmin in Hindu faith. **10** Khatri according to law.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸਟਾਈ [srestai] *n* superiority, excellence. **2** a lady of the khatri caste. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਟ [sreṣṭ] See ਸ੍ਰੇਸਟ

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਟਾਚਾਰ [sreṣṭacar] See ਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟਾਚਾਰ. **2** practice or conduct of the virtuous people.

ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ [sreṇɪ], **ਸ੍ਰੇਣੀ** [sreṇi] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿ *n* a line, row. **2** a written line. **3** a series. **4** a ladder. **5** a row of troops.

ਸ਼੍ਰੇਯ [ṣrey] *Skt* श्रेयस् *n* benediction, blessedness. **2** liberation, salvation. **3** prosperity, wealth. **4** *adj* auspicious. **5** beautiful, splendid. **6** superior.

ਸ੍ਰੇਵਣ [srevəṇ], **ਸ੍ਰੇਵਨ** [srevən] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. "hərɪ nam srevəh."–*var vəḍ m 4.* "jɪnɪ hərɪnamu suṇɪa mənu bhina tɪn həm srevəh nɪt cərṇe."–*bhɛr m 4.*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣ [sroṇ] *Skt* a lame person. **2** a handicapped person. **3** cooked. **4** *Skt* short form for ਸ਼ੋਣਿਤ. "huo sroṇ hinə, bhəyo āg chinō." *cāḍi 2.*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਜ ਨਿਧਿ [sroṇəj nɪdhɪ] a red coloured sea; the Red Sea.–*sənama.*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ [sroṇət] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਣਿਤ blood.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਪਾਤ [sroṇətpat] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ. "ampat əru sroṇətpata."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦ [sroṇətbīd], **ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ** [sroṇətbīdu], **ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬੀਜ** [sroṇətbij] *Skt* ਸ਼ੋਣਿਤਬਿੰਦੁ and ਸ਼ੋਣਿਤਬੀਜ a demon known by the name of Raktbij who was a minister of Shumbh and an army commander. His story is narrated in Markanday Puran. He fought against goddess Durga and wherever his blood fell, a new Raktbij was born. As Durga went on killing them, they were born in greater numbers. At last Kali drank his blood and killed the demons. "cāḍi kali duhū mɪl kino ɪhɛ vɪcar. hō hən hō tū srən pi, ərɪdəl ḍarhī mar."–*cāḍi 1.* "sroṇət-bīdu ko sūbh nɪsūbh kəhyo tum jahu məhā dəl lɛkɛ." *cāḍi 1.*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ [sroṇpat] flowing of blood is of many types. Three types are important –

(a) flowing of blood through the mouth, ears and nose.

(b) flowing of blood from the rectum, vagina and penis.

(c) flowing of blood through pores of the skin.

Treatment should begin on the advice of a wise physician so that the patient gets relief from pain.

Learned physicians have described main causes of sroṇpat as follows - going about in scorching heat, doing exercise in excess,

excessive indulgence in sex, excessive use of chillies, hot food and spices, drinking of liquor, and eating acidic food. Due to these, blood gets infected and starts simmering and develops these infections.

The best medicine to cure this disease is: Take one tola each of coriander, emblic myrobalan (əola) bãsa, munəkka dakh (large sized dried grapes), and pɪt papṛa, and crush them to barley size.[1] Soak the mixture in water overnight, and take the coarsely crushed stuff with lump sugar.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਬਿੰਦ [sroṇbɪ̃d], **ਸ੍ਰੋਣਬਿੰਦੁ** [sroṇbɪ̃du] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ. "utɛ kopɪyã sroṇbɪ̃dã subirã." –*cãḍi 2.*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਬੀਰਜਾਰਦਨੀ [sroṇbirjardəni] Durga, the destroyer of Shonitbindu. "nəmo sroṇbirjardəni dhumrhãti."–*cãḍi 2.*

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣੀ [ṣroṇi] *Skt n* hip; haunches. **2** waist.

ਸ੍ਰੋਤ [srot] a current or fountain. See ਸ੍ਰੁ *vr*. "srot sərɪta səmudr atəm səman hɛ."–*BGK.* **2** *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *n* ear. See ਸ਼੍ਰੁ *vr* "pər nɪ̃da nəhɪ srot srəvəṇã."–*sahəs m 5.* "hərɪ ke nam bɪn dhrɪg srot."–*keda m 5.* **3** *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੌਤ *adj* related to Shrutis (the Veds). **4** the subject of the ear, word; sound. "srəvəṇ srot raje gurbaṇi." –*maru solhe m 1.* 'Ears were content listening to the sound of Gurbani.'

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਵ੍ਯ [ṣrotvy] *adj* audible, worth hearing.

ਸ੍ਰੋਤਾ [srota] *Skt* श्रोतृ who is a listener.

ਸ੍ਰੋਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [srota de guṇ] **1** faithful. **2** humble. **3** loving. **4** generous. **5** capable of understanding the meaning. **6** active. **7** knowing the art of questioning. **8** soft-spoken. **9** who has control over his senses. **10** knowing the context. **11** sans deceit. **12** fond of rendering service. **13** without hypocrisy and self praise. **14** given to practising what he has heard.

[1]Coarsely ground to the size of a barley grain; not finely ground.

ਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿ [srotrɪ], **ਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ** [srotrɪy], **ਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [srotri] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* who has listened, who has heard a lot. **2** *n* a pandit, a scholar. **3** one who has learnt the Veds by heart; one who can recite and preach the Veds without the help of the text.

ਸ੍ਰੌਣ [srɔṇ] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣ and ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ. **2** ear. "ghraṇ səhəsr əghraṇ, əsrɔṇ sə srɔṇ."–*NP.* 'Thousands of nostrils, yet without nostril is He; without many ears yet He has ears.'

ਸ੍ਰੌਣਤ [srɔṇət] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ.

ਸ੍ਰੌਣਤਬਿੰਦ [srɔṇətbɪ̃d], **ਸ੍ਰੌਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ** [srɔṇətbɪ̃du] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ. "srɔṇətbɪ̃d sõ cãḍ prəcãḍ su juddh kəryo."–*cãḍi 1.*

ਸ੍ਰੌਤ [srɔt] *Skt adj* related to the Shrutis (Veds). **2** *n* deeds mentioned in the Veds. **3** related with ears; a word.

ਸ੍ਰੌਨ [srɔn] blood. "bəhɪ srɔn səmuh dhəran pəryo hɛ." –*cãḍi 1.* **2** See ਸ੍ਰੌਣ.

ਸ੍ਲਾਘਾ [ṣlagha] See ਸਲਾਘਾ.

ਸ੍ਵ [svə] *Skt n* wealth. **2** one's own self, soul. **3** *adj* one's own. **4** *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਵ *n* dog.

ਸ੍ਵਸਤਿ [svəsətɪ] See ਸੁਅਸਤਿ. "svəsətɪ hot tɪn ko səda."–*NP.* "jəs svəsətɪ sukrɪt krɪtõ." –*guj jɛdev.*

ਸ੍ਵਸਤਿਬਿਵਸਥਾ [svəsətɪbɪvəstha] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਸ੍ਤਿ ਵ੍ਯਵਸ੍ਥਾ *n* a tradition of welfare; way of salvation. "svəsətɪbɪvəstha hərɪ ki seva."–*dhəna m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਸਤੈਨ [svəstɛn] *Skt* स्वस्त्ययन *n* blessings, which are the house of good fortune. "bɪjɛ chãdən prəbhu gavət svəstɛn ucarət."–*səloh.* "kalu ko svəstɛn sunayo."–*NP.*

ਸ੍ਵਸਥ [svəsəth], **ਸ੍ਵਸ੍ਥ** [svəṣth] *Skt adj* ਸ੍ਵ-ਸ੍ਥ, being in one's natural state. **2** healthy. **3** sound state. "srir svəsth khiṇ səmoe."–*sahəs m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਸ੍ਰਿ [svəsrɪ] See ਸੁਸਾ.

ਸ੍ਵਕੀਯ [svəkiy] See ਸੁਕੀਅ.

ਸ੍ਵਕੀਯਾ [svəkiya] *Skt* wife; wedded wife.
nɪj pətɪ hi ke prem məy jãko mən vəc kay,
kəhɪt svəkiya tãhɪ ko ləjja ṣil subhay.

kəbɪtt

sobhət svəkiy gən gun gənti me, təhā
tere nam hi ki ek rekha rekhɪyət hɛ.
kəhɛ "pədmakər" pəgi yō pətɪprem hi me
pədmənɪ to si tɪya tu hi pekhɪyət hɛ.
suvərən rup jɛso tɛso sil sɔrəbh hɛ
yahi te tɪharo tən dhəny lekhɪyət hɛ.
sone me sugādh nahɪ gōdh me sunyo nə sono
sono ɔ sugādh to mɛ dono dekhɪyət hɛ.
--*jəgət vɪnod.*

ਸ੍ਵਗਤ [svəgət] *Skt adj* available within one's own self. **2** *n* what goes on in one's own mind. **3** See ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ.

ਸ੍ਵਛ [svəch] See ਸ੍ਵੱਛ. "svəch marəg harɪbhəgtəṇəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਛੰਦ [svəchād] See ਸੁਛੰਦ.

ਸ੍ਵੱਛ [svəcch] See ਸ੍ਵੱਛ.

ਸ੍ਵਜਨ [svəjən] one's own kin, close relatives. **2** See ਸੁਜਨ. "səbəd sadhu svəjənəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਤੰਤ੍ਰ [svətōtr] *Skt adj* ਸ੍ਵ (self) ਤੰਤ੍ਰ (under). a person who is not under other's control.

ਸ੍ਵਤ੍ਵ [svətv] *Skt n* feeling of ownness, proprietary interest.

ਸ੍ਵਦ [svəd] *Skt* स्वद् *vr* to relish, be happy, to cover.

ਸ੍ਵਦੇਸ [svədes] one's own country.

ਸ੍ਵਦੇਸੀ [svədesi] *adj* of one's own country.

ਸ੍ਵਧਰਮ [svədhərəm] one's own religion, one's own sect. **2** sense of duty.

ਸ੍ਵਧਾ [svədha] *Skt part* according to Hindu practice, this word is uttered while making sacrificial fire/offerings to the forefathers. In Braham Vaivart Puran it is written that from Brahma's mind, two daughters Swadha and Swaha took birth. Swadha was offered to the forefathers and Swaha to the gods.

Forefathers and gods were pleased to receive offerings made through them. See ਸ੍ਵਾਹਾ.

ਸ੍ਵਨ [svən] *Skt* स्वन् *vr* to utter; mend; make noise while eating. **2** *n* sound, voice. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਵਨ, a dog.

ਸ੍ਵਪ [svəp] *Skt* स्वप् *vr* to sleep, lie down.

ਸ੍ਵਪਚ [svəpəc] See ਸੁਪਚ.

ਸ੍ਵਪਨ [svəpən] See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸ੍ਵਪਨਦਰਸ਼ਨ [svəpəndərṣən] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸ੍ਵਪਨਫਲ [svəpənphəl] In Hindu scriptures the auspicious and inauspicious results of dreams are fully described. See Valmik Ch 2 ə 69 and Aitrey, Arnyak, Arnyak 3 Ch 2 Part 4 and Mastya Puran ə 242. The results of dreams are acknowledged in the Bible too. See Daniel Ch 7. It is also found in the holy Quran. See Surat Yussouf, verse 36, 37, 102. However, Sikh faith does not recognize consequences of dreams. See ਸੁਪਨਾ.

ਸ੍ਵਭਾਵ [svəbhav] See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸ੍ਵਭਾਵੋਕ੍ਤਿ [svəbhavoktɪ] a figure of speech dealing with description of the exact nature of things. Its another name is jatɪ.

Example:

ləuki əṭhsəṭhɪ tirəthɪ nai.
kəurapən ləu nə jai.–*sor kəbir.*

cādən lep hot deh kəu sukh gərdhəbh bhəsəm sāgitɪ.–*dhəna m 5.*

mənmukh mən nə bhɪjəi ətɪ mɛle cɪt kəṭhor
səpɛ dudh piaiɛ ādərɪ visu nɪkor.–*suhi ə m 3.*

ਸ੍ਵਭੂ [svəbhu] *Skt adj* self-born; born from one's own self; one who is not other's creation. See ਭੂ.

ਸ੍ਵਯੰ [svəyā] *Skt* स्वयम् *part* self.

ਸ੍ਵਯੰਦੂਤਿਕਾ [svəyādutɪka] in poetics, the heroine who does the job of a messenger (go-between).

ਸ੍ਵਯੰਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [svəyāprakaṣ] self-luminous; which does not get light from another source.

ਸ੍ਵਯੰਬਰ [svəyābər] *Skt* स्वयंवर *n* choice of husband by a princess in a public assembly of suitors. See ਸੀਤਾ and ਦਮਯੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸ੍ਵਯੰਬਰ. In India the last

such function was held by Raja Jai Chand of Kanoj for his daughter Sanyukta.

ਸ੍ਵਯੰਬਰਾ [svəyə̃bra] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਯੰਵਰਾ *adj* a damsel who herself chooses her husband.

ਸ੍ਵਯੰਭੂ [svəyə̃bhu] See ਸੈਭੰ. **2** *n* Brahma.

ਸ੍ਵਰ [svər] *Skt* स्वर् *part* heaven. **2** superior, excellent. **3** *n* breathing; inhaling and exhaling. **4** a sound in recitation.[1] seven primary note of musical scale which are: ṣəṛəj, rɪṣəbh, gãdhar, mədhyəm, pə̃cəm, dhɛvət and nɪṣad.

Scholars of music, deities and rishis, have taken ṣəṛəj from the crying of the peacock, rɪṣəbh from the notes of a rainbird (some believe rɪṣəbh to owe its origin to the bellowing of a cow), gãdhar from the bleating of sheep and goats, mədhyəm from the croaking of a water fowl, pə̃cəm from a koel, dhɛvət from the croaking of a frog, and nɪṣad from the trumpet of an elephant.[2]

Notes on the musical scale, which rishis set up while formulating the science of music, were called pure notes. When high and low tones were needed for some modes, they made five vɪkrɪt svərs (modified notes). Out of these five, four, that is, rɪṣəbh, gãdhar, dhɛvət, and nɪṣad become koməl (soft), while mədhyəm becomes tivr (sharp) after modification. In this way all notes grow from 12 svərs (seven original and five modified) See ਠਾਟ.

Some untrained persons believe that rɪṣəbh, gãdhar, dhɛvət and nɪṣad are tivr, mədhyəm is low and ṣədəj and pə̃cəm are əcəl (fixed) but this contention is wrong. In reality, all these seven notes are called ṣudh (pure). According to these ignorant persons ṣədəj is fixed, rɪṣəbh is high, gãdhar too is high, mədhyəm is koməl (soft), pə̃cəm is fixed, dhɛvət and nɪṣad are high. According to great musicologists, these seven notes are ṣudh (pure) the remaining five modified notes are as explained above.

There are 22 shrutis (microtonal intervals) of the seven notes, which we can say are the components of notes. See ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਿ.

Some ignorant people understand ṣrutɪ as murchəna but it is not correct, as it is related to the existence of a sequential and complete scale of seven primary notes in ascending and descending orders. surs (notes) are divided into three səptəks (groups of seven notes) so there are 21 murchənas i.e. the 21 notes are necessary for əlap (a particular melody).

In this book, to understand ṣudh, koməl and tivr the following hint will be helpful :

ṣudh (pure) – ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə. (ending with [ə])

koməl (soft) – ra, ga, dha, na. (ending with [a])

tivr (sharp) – mi. (ending with [i]).

While explaining modes of grəhsvər, vadi, sə̃vadi, ənuvadi and vɪvadi words are used. So one must understand them properly.

grəhsvər is that svər in which the əlap concludes.

vadi is that svər which animates a rag.

sə̃vadi svər helps vadi svər to give shape to a rag.

ənuvadi svər helps vadi and sə̃vadi to mainfest the complete shape of a rag.

vɪvadi svər is that svər which destroys the shape of a rag. That is why it is called a vərjɪt

[1]In musicology, svər is defined as one that is glorious in itself.

[2]षड्जं मयूरा ब्रुवते गावो ऋषभ भाषिणः। आजाविकं तु गान्धारं क्रौञ्चः क्वणति मध्यमम्।।
धैवतं ह्रेषते वाजी निषादं बृंहते गजः। पुष्पसाधारणे काले पिकः कूजति पञ्चमम्।।–*sə̃git rəhəsyə.*

or şətru svər.[1] **5** a letter which produces sound by itself, which illuminates itself. ੳ ਅ ੲ are vowels in Punjabi alphabets.

ਸ੍ਵਰਗ [svərəg] See ਸੁਰਗ. "nəc durləbhə̃ svərəgrajənəh."–*səhəs m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਰਗਦ੍ਵਾਰੀ [svərəgdvari] See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ. "svərəg-dvariã təre bənavəhu."–*GPS.*

ਸ੍ਵਰਗਵਾਸ [svərəgvas], **ਸ੍ਵਰਗਵਾਸੀ** [svərəgvasi] residence in heaven and the resident of heaven. **2** This word is used as a mark of respect for the people who are no more in this world (dead) even if their souls have gone to hell. Such religious feelings impel people to use words like Kailashvasi, Gurupurnivasi, Golokvasi and Vaikunth nivasi.

ਸ੍ਵਰਣ [svərəṇ] *Skt adj* (a person) having a clear voice. **2** ਸੁਣੰ *n* gold, whose colour is beautiful.

ਸ੍ਵਰਣਸਠੀਵਿ [svərəṇsəṭhivɪ] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣੰਸ੍ਠੀਵੀ *n* In 'Bhagvat Puran' there is a bird which spits out gold and keeps on saying "Do not be in a haste", but it itself enters the mouth of a lion when he is yawning and takes away the flesh out of the lion's molars. "kevəl kəhɪni kəhɪt ho svərəṇsəṭhivɪ səman."–*əlãkar sagər sudha.* **2** in Mahabharat, son of king Srinjay who used to excrete and urinate gold.

ਸ੍ਵਰਣਕਾਰ [svərəṇkar] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ.

ਸ੍ਵਰਣਦੀਪ [svərəṇdip] Sondip, a country situated below Manipur towards the east of the mouth of river Brahamputar.

ਸ੍ਵਰਣਮਤੀ [svərəṇməti] See ਰਤਨਰਾਜ.

ਸ੍ਵਰਨ [svərən] See ਸ੍ਵਰਣ.

ਸ੍ਵਰਨਪੰਖੀ [svərənpə̃khi] *n* arrows with feathers luminous like gold. "chuṭe svərənpə̃khi." –*kəlki.* **2** an arrow of Guru Gobind Singh which had gold as its sharp point.

ਸ੍ਵਰਭਾਨੁ [svərbhanu] See ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ.

ਸ੍ਵਰਾਜ [svəraj] self rule. See ਛਾਂਦੋਗ੍ਯ ਉਪਨਿਸਦ; ਪ੍ਰਪਾਠਕ 7 ਖੰਡ 25.

ਸ੍ਵਰਾਜ੍ਯ [svərajy] independent dominion; one's own kingdom; a state without any outside interference.

ਸ੍ਵਰਿਤ [svərɪt] *adj* uttered, recited. **2** *n* a sound between high and low tone; medium tone.

ਸ੍ਵਰੂਪ [svərup] See ਸਰੂਪ and ਸੁਰੂਪ.

ਸ੍ਵਰੂਪੀ [svərupi] *adj* having one's own form. "jotɪsvərupi rəhɪo bhərɪ."–*səvɛye m 5 ke.* 'He is watching the illumined self-form'.

ਸ੍ਵਰੋਦਯ [svərodəy] See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

ਸ੍ਵਲਪ [svələp] See ਸੁਲਪ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਸ [svas] *Skt* श्वास् *vr* to breathe, sigh. **2** ਸ੍ਵਾਸ *n* endurance, breath, inhaling and exhaling of breath. **3** asthma. **4** *Skt* स्वास् fire with a bright face. **5** a sharp-edged weapon.

ਸ੍ਵਾਸਨ [svasən] *Skt adj* superb posture, short form for ਆਸ੍ਵਾਸਨ. See ਆਸਾਸਨ. **3** one's (ਸ੍ਵ) own seat (ਆਸਨ).

ਸ੍ਵਾਸਬੀਜ [svasbij], **ਸ੍ਵਾਸਬੀਰਜ** [svasbirəj] a giant from whose breath numerous giants took birth, as demons were born from Rakatbij's blood. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 405. "svasbirəj danəv jəb mərhe."

ਸ੍ਵਾਸਥ [svasəth], **ਸ੍ਵਾਸ੍ਥ** [svasṭh] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਸ੍ਥ੍ਯ. *n* being in one's natural state; health; sound state.

ਸ੍ਵਾਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [svaşrɪt] *Skt adj* ਸ੍ਵ-ਆਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ. self-sufficient, with one's own support; without the help of others.

ਸ੍ਵਾਹਾ [svaha] See ਸ੍ਵਧਾ. **2** the wife of Agni. **3** *part* This word is recited to pay homage to the deities during sacrifice. "svaha kəhõ mə̃tr pəṭh jəbɛ, əgənɪ ahuti pavo təbɛ."–*GPS.* **4** in Nirukta svaha means an auspicious utterance.

ਸ੍ਵਾਕੀ [svaki] short form of ਸ੍ਵਕੀਯਾ "pərkɪy te svaki hvɛ gəi."–*cərɪtr 290.* ਸ੍ਵਕਾ also means ਸ੍ਵਕੀਯਾ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਂਗ [svãg] *Skt n* ਸ੍ਵ-ਅੰਗ. one's own body, one's

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[1] he utpadək rag ko rãjək bhup səman vɪrajət vadi. əṭh kɪ bar-hĩ ko phɪr pher rahe şrutɪ mãdəl to səmvadi. sevək so pun ən səbhɪ anukul rahe sukh sõ ənuvadi. ãtər jo şrutɪ ek-hĩ ko təb so sur hot phɪsadɪ vɪvadi.–*kũvər vɪkrəm sɪ̃gh.*

own body part. **2** mimicry, act of imitation. "ənɪk svãg kache bhekh dhari."–*kan m 5.*

kəbɪtt.

matho bənyo mũh bənyo much bəni puch bəni
laghəv bənyo pun bagh səmtul ko,
rãgyo cãgo ãg bənyo lak bənyo pãja bənyo
krɪtəmm ṣərir mukh sĩgh hi ke tul ko,
gũjbe ki ber mən gəhɪ bɛṭhyo devidas
vɛsoi subhav kud phãd phal phul ko,
kũjər ke kũbh-hɪ bɪdarbe ki ber kɛse
kukər pɛ nɪb-hɛgo svãg ṣardul ko.

ਸ੍ਵਾਗਤ [svagət] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਆਗਤ. auspicious arrival; welcome. **2** the act of greeting a guest on his arrival.

ਸ੍ਵਾਗੀ [svagi], **ਸ੍ਵਾਂਗੀ** [svãgi] *adj* who mimics; who does mimicry. "nana rup jɪu svagi dɪkhave." –*sukhməni.* "svãgi sɪu jo mən rijhave." –*bher m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਾਤ [svət] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸ੍ਵਾਂਤ [svãt] *Skt* one's own end, demise. **2** one's own heart, conscience.

ਸ੍ਵਾਤਿ [svatɪ], **ਸ੍ਵਾਤੀ** [svati] *Skt* स्वाति *adj* living on one's own. **2** *n* name of the star Arcturus as forming the 15th lunar asterism. **3** wife of the sun.

ਸ੍ਵਾਤੀਬੂੰਦ [svatibũd] *n* rain fallen in svati. It is written in the Purans that the thirst of the rain bird is quenched with this rain-water only. When a drop of this rain falls, a pearl gets formed in the oyster, a banslochan (a colloidal concretion found in the stems of bamboos) is formed in the bamboo, and camphor grows in the banana. Astrologers hold that all days of the light half of Harh (mid June to mid July) and the seventh day of Magh Badi, if it is lunar asterism, are svatiyog.

ਸ੍ਵਾਦ [svad] See ਸੁਆਦ. "jɪn bujhɪa tɪsu aɪa svad."–*sukhməni.*

ਸ੍ਵਾਦਨ [svadən] *Skt n* tasting, relishing. **2** making something tasty, act of making food delicious.

ਸ੍ਵਾਦੂ [svadu] *Skt adj* tasty, juicy, delicious.

ਸ੍ਵਾਧੀ [svadhi] *Skt adj* thoughtful. **2** desirous. **3** so many poets have confused 'sadhvi, and svadhi' without thinking but these words have very different meanings. See ਸਾਧ੍ਵੀ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਧੀਨ [svadhin] *Skt adj* under one's own control; who is not subordinate to the other.

ਸ੍ਵਾਧੀਨਪਤਿਕਾ [svadhinpətɪka] *Skt n* in poetics, the heroine who enchants her husband with her fine qualities, as:

"guṇ kaməṇ kərɪ kãtu rijhaɪa.
vəsɪ kərɪlina gurɪ bhərəm cukaɪa."
–*suhi m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਾਧ੍ਯਾਯ [svadyay] *Skt n* reading on one's own, reading what is ordained for one to read. **2** reading one's own religious texts.

ਸ੍ਵਾਨ [svan] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਵਨ and ਸ਼੍ਵਾਨ *n* a dog. "svan sɪal kharəh."–*səhəs m 5.* **2** See ਸੁਆਨ. **3** short form for ਭਾਸ੍ਵਾਨ (sun). "ləsɛ tej ɛso ləjɛ dekh svanã." –*parəs.*

ਸ੍ਵਾਪ [svap] *Skt n* sleep. See ਸ੍ਵਪ *vr.*

ਸ੍ਵਾਪਦ [svapəd] *Skt n* the lion whose paws are like those of a dog; a hyena. "jɪm kukər mrɪgan pər dhave, svapəd pãth vɪkhe bhəkh jave."–*GPS.* **2** animals like a lion, whose paws resemble those of dogs.

ਸ੍ਵਾਭਾਵਿਕ [svabhavɪk] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ 2.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਘਾਤਕ [svamɪghatək] *adj* who gets his master eliminated.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamɪdrohi] *adj* who carries a grudge against his master.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਧਰਮ [svamɪdhərəm] *n* master's faith; behaving with subordinates according to the principles of one's own religion. **2** Some poets have used this word for ਸੇਵਕ ਧਰਮ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਧ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamɪdhrohi] See ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਨੀ [svamɪni] feminine of ਸ੍ਵਾਮੀ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮੀ [svami] *Skt* स्वामिन् *adj* master. **2** rich. **3** honoured (person). **4** *n* a king. **5** God. "svami sərənɪ pərɪo dərbare."–*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਸ੍ਵਾਮੀਦਾਸ [svamidas] Nanda, Vithar and Swamidas were three business men of Thanesar. They became the true votaries of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru preached them to be honest in their profession and true to their word. They acted upon the Guru's preaching and became famous as "ɪkk sukhnie."

ਸ੍ਵਾਰ [svar] See ਸਵਾਰ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਰਥ [svarəth] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਰਥੀ [svarthi] See ਸੁਆਰਥੀ. **2** *Skt* ਸਾਰਥੀ a chariot-driver. "bɪsv ka dipəku svami tace re svarthi."–*dhəna trɪlocən.*

ਸ਼੍ਵਿਤ [ṣvɪt] *Skt* श्वित् *vr* to be bright or white, be pure.

ਸ੍ਵਿਦ [svɪd] *Skt* स्विद् *v* to perspire, be oily, forget.

ਸ੍ਵੀਕਾਰ [svikar] *Skt n* acceptance. **2** adoption. **3** appropriation of what does not belong to one.

ਸ੍ਵੈੱਛਾ [svechha] *Skt* स्वेच्छा *n* one's own will.

ਸ੍ਵੈੱਛਾਚਾਰੀ [svecchacari] *adj* self-willed, (one) who acts according to his own will.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤ [svet] See ਸੇਤ and ਸ੍ਵਿਦ.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਕੁਸ਼ਟ [svetkuṣṭ], **ਸ੍ਵੇਤਕੁਸ਼ਠ** [svetkuṣṭh] Leucoderma. برص This disease happens due to impurity of blood. Some times a child inherits it from his parents. According to Ayurved it is of two types: svɪtr and kɪlas. The spots of svɪtr are white and those of kɪlas have reddish hue. If these spots ooze out blood when pricked with a needle then the cure may be easy, and if they ooze out white or yellow discharge then the cure is very difficult.

The best cures of leucoderma are as under:

First of all use liquid medicines and do not let faeces stick in the intestine.

Soak the seeds of babci in cow's urine, remove the peel and dry them in shade. Keep this in a bottle after grinding. Give one masa powder daily with a decoction made with mõḍi buṭi (gorəkh mõḍi)

Apply this powder on white marks. Give gram-flour bread to the patient.

Take six masas each of bij pəvaṛ, babci, əjmod, məjiṭh, sulphurized myrobalan raddish seeds, vərki hərtal, seeds of jəmalgota, tutia, seeds of pəlas, hira kəsis. Grind the mixture to powder and soak this powder in vinegar and then make small tablets. Afterwards rub this tablet in vinegar, make paste and apply the paste on white marks. If there are blisters on the skin due to this paste, apply some butter to them.

Crush the slough of a cobra in the milk of cactus and apply this paste on white marks.

Take kəth, peel of əhera and root of fig tree. Boil these in water and prepare a medicinal decoction. Give this to the patient with one masa powder of babci.

Rub sixteen tolas of babci seeds of four tolas of vərki hərtal, one tola each of mansil, white rəttkā, root of chɪtra in cow urine and apply this paste on the marks. In this way leucoderma will be totally cured. "svetkusṭ ketɪn ke bhəyo."–*cərɪtr 405.*

ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਕੇਤੁ [ṣvetketu] son of rishi Uddalak. There is a story in the Mahabharat that a woman cannot have marital relation with any other man except her husband. This norm was introduced by Shvetketu. Before this, people used to live like animals. Once Shvetketu's mother was taken away by a Brahmin for mating. Shvetketu was enraged. His father Uddalak restrained his son from getting enraged as that was the custom but Shvetketu said that he could not tolerate this custom and did not want to see such custom being practised before his eyes. Shvetketu introduced many good customs along with laws concerning women. Chhandog Upnishad explains thoroughly how Uddalak imparted

divine knowledge to Shvetketu.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਗਜ [ṣvetgəj] a white elephant; Eravat the elephant; Indar's vehicle.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਦੀਪ [ṣvetdip], ਸ੍ਵੇਤਦ੍ਵੀਪ [ṣvetdvip] according to the Purans an island, situated to the north of Kheer ocean where Lachhmi resided with Vishnu. "ṣvetdip təj lokalok."–*GPS.*

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਵਾਹ [ṣvetvah] Indar, whose ਵਾਹ (horse) is ਸ੍ਵੇਤ (white). **2** Arjun. **3** the moon.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਾਂਸ਼ੁ [ṣvetãṣu] the moon, ਅੰਸ਼ੁ (rays) of which are ਸ੍ਵੇਤ (bright).

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਾਸ਼੍ਵ [ṣvetaṣv] uchɛsrava, Indar's white horse. **2** a charriot harnessed with white horses. **3** Indar/Arjun whose horse is white. **4** moon.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਾਸ਼੍ਵਤਰ [ṣvetaṣvtər] a rishi, after whom six chapters in Upnishad are named. This Upnishad is related to Yajurved. The principles of Sankhy, Vedant and Yog are found in this Upnishad.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਾਂਬਰ [ṣvetãbər] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵੇਤਾਂਬਰ a white cloth. **2** *n* a clan of Jain monks who wear white robes. **3** an incarnation of the swan. **4** *adj* who wears white robes.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤੋਦਰ [ṣvetodər] *n* ਸ੍ਵੇਤ-ਉਦਰ. black deer whose belly is white.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤੰਬਰ [ṣvetə̃bər] See ਸੇਤੰਬਰ and ਸ੍ਵੇਤਾਂਬਰ.

ਸ੍ਵੇਦ [sved] *Skt n* sweat, perspiration. See *E* sweat. **2** dampness, moisture. See ਸ੍ਵਿਦ.

ਸ੍ਵੇਦਜ [svedəj] See ਸੇਤਜ.

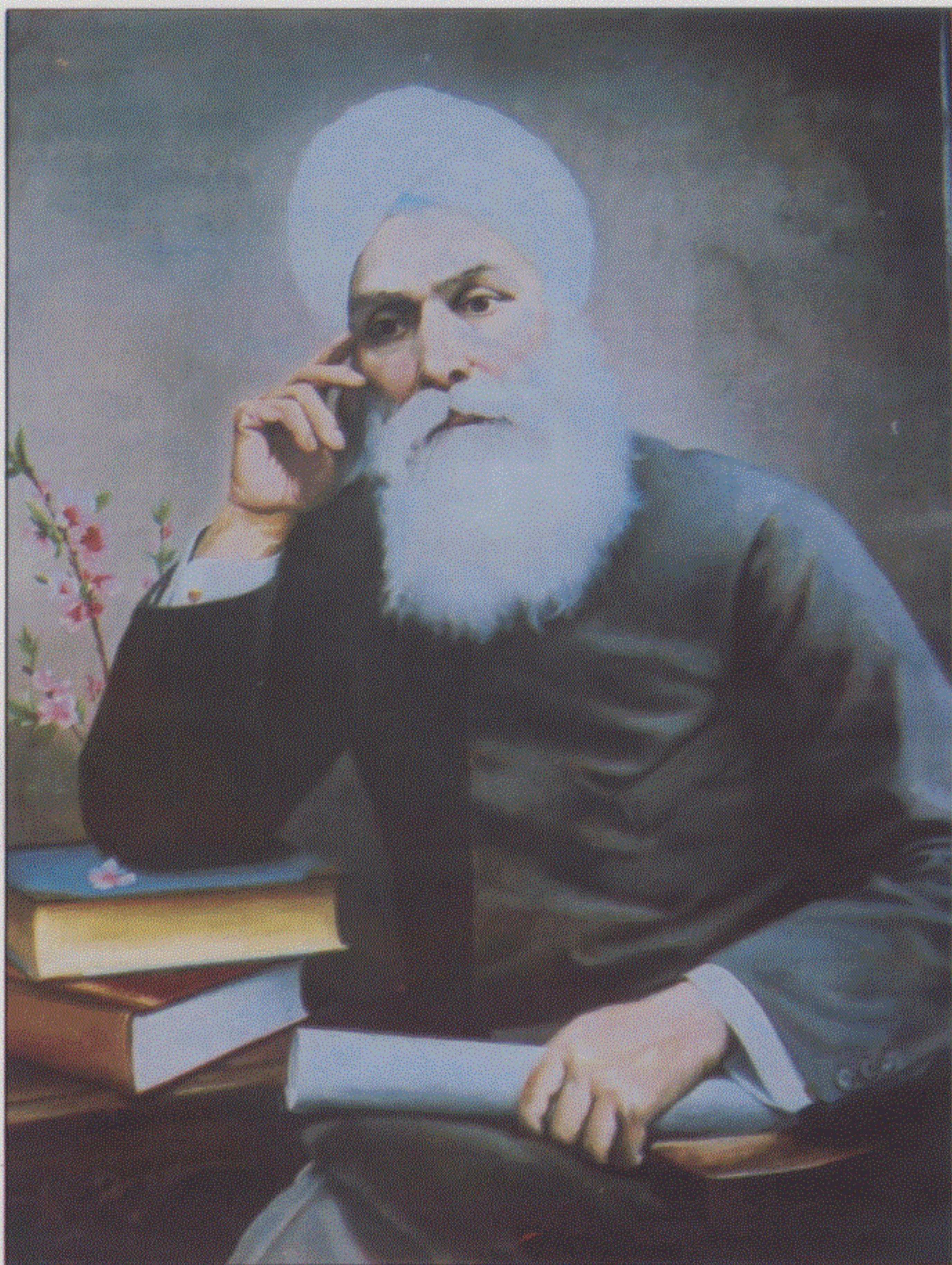
ਸ੍ਵੇਦਨ [svedən] the act of sweating.

ਸ੍ਵੈ [svɛ] See ਸ੍ਵ. **2** to sleep, to lie down. "jəhā bir ətɪ svɛ rəhe." *krɪsən.* See ਅਤਿਸ੍ਵਾਪ.

ਸ੍ਵੈਯਾ [svɛya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ.

ਸ੍ਵੈਰਿਣੀ [svɛrɪṇi] *Skt* a woman who acts according to her own wish; a prostitute.

ਸ੍ਵੰਦ [svə̃d] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own end, death. "svə̃d chə̃d bə̃d kɛkɛ chuṭ ɪh jat hɛ."–*krɪsən.*



BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA